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OF THE

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 1.

1. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 1st March, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888; presented 23rd April, 1888. Supplementary Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1889; presented 14th May, 1888—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 2.

2. Report of the Auditor-General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 3.

3. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 4.

4. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th March, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 5.

4*a*. Report on Canadian Archives, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 6.

4*b*. Criminal Statistics for the year 1886, being an Appendix to the Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. J. Carling.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

4*c*. Abstracts of the Returns of Mortuary Statistics for the year 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

4*d*. Experimental Farms. Reports of the Director, Entomologist and Botanist, Chemist, and Horticulturist, for 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 7.

5. Twentieth Annual Report of the Department of Marine, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

5*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for calendar year ended 31st December, 1887..... .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 8.

6. Annual Report of the Department of Fisheries, Dominion of Canada, for the year 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

6*a*. Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into and report upon the Lobster and Oyster Fisheries of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th March, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

6*b*. Special Report of the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 9.

7. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works of Canada, for the fiscal year 1886-87 on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

7*a*. Tables showing the extent and progress of Public Works, Distances, &c , on the main routes of navigation ; Railways, Telegraph Lines, &c. Inland Navigation of Canada, Ocean Rates thence to Foreign Countries, Canadian Land Routes to the seaboard. Government Railways and Telegraph Lines, &c., &c. Suez Canal and Panama Canal Routes—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8. Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1886, to the 30th June, 1887, on the works under his control. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8*a*. Report of the Royal Commission on Railways, with Appendices, viz. : 1st. Report of Committee visiting United States. 2nd. Supplementary Report of same. 3rd. Extracts, Hadley, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

8*b*. Reports, Railway Statistics of Canada, and Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 10.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for year ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

9*a*. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1887—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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10. Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

11. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

12. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

12*a*. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the Dominion of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1887, with partial Report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

12*b*. Report of the Board of Examiners for the Civil Service in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

12*c*. (1887.) Report of the Antwerp International Exhibition for 1885—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 12.

13. Annual Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888, by Hon. A. W. McLelan—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

14. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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15. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

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16. Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 24th February, 1888, by Hon. J. Costigan ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

16*a*. Canal Statistics for season of navigation, 1886, being Supplement No. 1 to the Inland Revenue Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1887—*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

16*b*. Fourteenth Report on Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas, being Supplement No. 2 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

16*c*. Report on Adulteration of Food, being Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue .....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 15.

17. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888, by the Hon. M. Bowell—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

18. The Civil Service List of Canada, on the 1st July, 1887, pursuant to section 59 of "The Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 15th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

20. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament on the state of the Library of Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME No. 16.

21. Correspondence, Reports of the Minister of Justice, and Orders in Council upon the subject of Provincial Legislation, 1884 to 1887.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

22. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last Session of Parliament, and Expenditure incurred on account of same, in accordance with the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, section 32, clause *b*. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

23. Statement of Expenditure on account of Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses for the fiscal year 1887-88. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.

24. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson.....*Not printed.*

24*a*. Return of the average number of men employed on the Dominion Police Force during each month of the year 1887, and of their pay and travelling expenses (under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5). Presented to the Senate, 27th February, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Abbott.....*Not printed.*

25. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th May, 1887, for a Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company up to 1st April, 1887, in the North-West Territories; when sold, and to whom. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. Perley* (*Assiniboia*).....*Not printed.*

25*a*. Return (*in part*) under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight. 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

25*b*. Supplementary Return under Resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 20th February, 1882, on all subjects affecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, respecting details as to: 1. The selection of the route. 2. The progress of the work. 3. The selection or reservation of land. 4. The payment of moneys. 5. The laying out of branches. 6. The progress thereon. 7. The rates of tolls for passengers and freight 8. The particulars required by the Consolidated Railway Act and amendments thereto, up to the end of the previous fiscal year. 9. Like particulars up to the latest practicable date before the presentation of the Return. 10. Copies of all Orders in Council and of all correspondence between the Government and the railway company, or any member or officer of either, relating to the affairs of the company. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—
Printed for Sessional Papers only.

26. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of the Order in Council appointing Louis Boisvert lighthouse keeper at Grondines, in the place of E. Trottier; and copies of all correspondence recommending Charles N. Trottier for this position. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. De St. Georges*.....*Not printed.*

27. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement setting forth the number of stills seized by the Department of Inland Revenue for the years 1878, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, '85 and '86, respectively, and the first three months of the year 1887; the names of the persons on whose premises the stills were seized; the names of the informers and the sums paid to each; also statement of the cost of effecting such seizures, and the receipts accruing from all sales of such stills. Also Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for a statement showing all seizures effected in Canada for illegal sale of tobacco for each year since 1878 up to 1st March, 1887, inclusive; the names of the persons on whose premises the seizures were made, the amounts realized on such seizures by sale or otherwise, and the expense of making the seizures. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th February, 1888.—*Mr. Rinfret*.....*Not printed.*

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28. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 3rd April, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

29. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a Return giving the following details of the expenditure connected with the support of the Marine and Immigrant Hospital in the city of Quebec, during the term of years from the date of Confederation to June 30th, 1886, and showing: 1. The aggregate amount voted by Parliament for the maintenance of this hospital during the said term of years. 2. The amount actually expended. 3. The number of persons, other than sick mariners, who received hospital care there during the said term. 4. The aggregate number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 5. The number of sick mariners who received hospital care during the same term. 6. The number of days of hospital treatment accorded to them. 7. The average cost per patient per diem of both classes of patients during said term. 8. The price per patient per diem paid to the Montreal General Hospital for the care of sick seamen during the same years—1867-1886 9. The aggregate amount that has been charged during the said term of years to the fund for the relief of sick and distressed mariners, as for expenditure in connection with this Quebec Hospital, by virtue of the Act 31 Victoria, chapter 64, section 12 (now 40 Victoria, chapter 76, section 16). Presented to the House of Commons, 29th February, 1888.—*Mr. Hickey* ..... *Not printed.*

30. Report of the Royal Commission on the Leasing of Water Power, Lachine Canal. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd March, 1888, by Hon. J. H. Pope.....*Not printed.*

30*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the commissioners appointed by the Government to take evidence and acquire information relative to the Trent Valley Canal, and the further progress thereof; of copies of all instructions authorizing the commissioners to act in the premises, and defining their powers and authority and mode of procedure; and of a copy of any and all reports of the engineer or engineers in charge of the works of said canal, made to the Government since the last session of this Parliament. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Barron*..... *Not printed.*

30*b*. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 22nd March, 1888, for a detailed statement of all moneys paid to A. F. Wood, Esq., of Madoc, for services and expenses in connection with his office as valuator or otherwise in connection with the Trent Valley Canal, from the date of his appointment down to the 1st January, 1888. Also a detailed statement of all moneys paid him for services and expenses in connection with his services on the Murray Canal, from 1st December, 1883, to 1st January, 1888, in order to complete the full return of moneys paid him for services in connection with the return asked for at last session. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Flint*.....*Not printed.*

31. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1887, for copies of all complaints which have been made by the authorities of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, since the 24th April, 1886, against Adolphe Lefaivre, formerly an employé of the penitentiary; as also of all reports which the Inspector may have made since the same date against the said Lefaivre, together with copies of the decisions which the Honorable the Minister of Justice may have given upon these reports and complaints. Presented to the Senate, 29th February, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose* .....*Not printed.*

32. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure, in detail, chargeable to the Consolidated Fund, from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, and from the 1st day of July, 1886, to the 1st day of March, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright.*—*Not printed.*

33. Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the Civil Service, giving the name and rank of each person superannuated, or retired, his salary, age and length of service, his allowance and cause of retirement, and whether the vacancy has been filled by promotion or new appointment, &c., for the year ended 31st December, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 5th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

34. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of petitions presented from time to time and supported by the several transatlantic steamship companies and other persons, praying for the building of a breakwater at Pointe aux Pères. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

34*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the L'Ardoise Breakwater, in the county of Richmond, N.S. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*

34*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence and telegrams, since 31st December last, relating to the construction or repair of breakwaters or piers at Scott's Bay, Horton Landing and Boot Island, in King's County, Nova Scotia; and also of all instructions to an engineer of the Department of Public Works, who visited said localities during the months of January and February last, with his reports thereon. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888.—*Mr. Borden* ..... *Not printed.*

34*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copy of report of the Chief Engineer on the breakwater at Bay Fortune, King's County, Prince Edward Island, with a view to its extension; together with copies of all petitions, letters, &c., in relation thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. McIntyre*.....*Not printed.*

34*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all Orders in Council, or other documents, granting a power to construct any bridge, dam, breakwater, or other obstructions in the Rideau River, from its mouth to its source. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Robillard*—

Not printed.

35. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the year 1887, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted. Section 58, sub-section 2, "Civil Service Act." Presented to the House of Commons, 6th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

36. Copy of the Fishery Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, in relation to the fisheries of Canada and Newfoundland, signed at Washington on the fifteenth day of February, 1888; and the protocols of the various conferences, together with the protocols from the British plenipotentiaries offering to make a temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the treaty, and the protocol of the American plenipotentiaries expressing their satisfaction with the *modus vivendi* communicated by the British plenipotentiaries. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

36*a*. Copy of the statement presented by the British plenipotentiaries to the Fisheries Commission at Washington, in relation to reciprocal trade relations between Canada and the United States, and the answer of the American plenipotentiaries thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

36*b*. Two communications in relation to the Fisheries Question—one, written "personally and unofficially," by the Hon. T. B. Bayard, Secretary of State, Washington, U.S., and dated the 31st May, 1887, and addressed to Sir Charles Tupper; and the other, the reply of Sir Charles to Mr. Bayard, also marked "personal and unofficial," and dated the 6th June, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th March, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

36*c*. Despatches and Documents having reference to the Fisheries Question. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—

Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

37. Detailed statement of all Bonds and Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the "Revised Statutes of Canada." Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

38. List of Public Officers to whom Commissions have issued during the year 1887, under the provisions of chapter 19 of the "Revised Statutes of Canada," and submitted to the Parliament of Canada under section 2 of the said Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

39. Annual Report (new series) of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, Volume II, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 23rd March, 1888, by Hon. Thos. White—

Printed for Distribution only.

40. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for copy of all reports of the commissioners appointed by Royal Commission to enquire into the losses sustained in the North-West Territories during the recent rebellion, and a statement of all payments made under the recommendation of such reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

40*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money disbursed by the Government in consequence of the North-West Rebellion. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock*.....*Not printed.*

40*b*. Memorial of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories in Council, to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying for the introduction of a new method of legislation in the North-West Territories. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir John A. Macdonald.....*Not printed.*

40*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing the names and residences of each homestead inspector in Manitoba and the North-West; the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882 '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87. 2. The name of each colonization inspector, his residence, the number of inspections and reports made by each, in each month of the years 1882, '83, '84, '85, '86 and '87, and copies of said reports. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Watson*—*Not printed.*

40*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return giving the names and dates of the appointment of each colonization inspector and homestead inspector in the North-West Territories, including Manitoba; the salary paid to each, also the travelling expenses per diem or month; the full amount for salary and travelling or other expenses paid to each from the date of his engagement up to the 1st of January, 1888. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

40*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all lessees of grazing lands under old form of leases. 2. The number of these who have fully complied with the terms of the leases. 3. The number who have partially complied, showing to what extent. 4. The number in arrears for rent, showing to what extent. 5. The number of old leases now entirely unoccupied. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*

40*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return giving: 1. The names of all leaseholders in the district of Alberta, North-West Territories. The number of cattle each have on their lease. The date of each latest return, showing the number. 2. Showing whether any are in arrears for rent. 3. Whether the land under lease is good agricultural land. 4. What, if any, return has been made of the loss and suffering of cattle during the winter of 1886-87 in this district. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*

40*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a Return containing copies of all letters, correspondence, affidavits, &c., connected with the location and sale or settlement of N. $\frac{1}{2}$, section 16, township 24, range 29, west, 4th meridian, North-West Territory. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

40*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the number of Colonization Companies now in existence in Manitoba and the North-West, the number of settlers they have put on their lands during the years 1885-86-87, the amount of money paid by the several companies on account of lands purchased from the Crown during the same period, the amount of money paid to the Crown on account of purchase of land from the Crown by all other parties during the same years. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

40*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 1st March, 1888, to issue to the proper officer for a return giving copy of instructions to Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba and the North-West, regarding instructions furnished to intending settlers free of charge, and a copy of instructions as to information for which a fee is imposed; the amount of fees received at the several offices during the years 1885-86 and 1887, for such information; the amount of all fees collected from intending settlers during those years, and for which no credit was given in their purchase of Dominion lands. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

41. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1887, for a Return of a copy of the lease from R. T. Wilson to the Dominion Government of the new public offices for the town of Dundas, in the county of Wentworth; report of the Post Office Inspector respecting the present and new post offices; also copies of petitions, correspondence and all other papers relating to the removal of the post office. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Bain (Wentworth)*.....*Not printed.*

42. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a copy of the contract with D. A. Duffy for the erection of the new wing of the penitentiary at Dorchester; also any claims or applications made for extras, and also any recommendations for allowance of such claims or any of them, and also all correspondence between the contractor and the Department of Public Works. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*—*Not printed.*

43. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., in relation to the building of a post office in the town of Montmagny, in the county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*

43*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the purchase of a site for the erection of a post office and custom house in the town of Arichat. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th March, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn*—*Not printed.*

43*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all reports, correspondence, petitions or documents relating to the proposed permanent building of a post office and custom house at Strathroy, including any recommendations made respecting its location, character, cost, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 20th April, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

43*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, memoranda, and other documents, respecting the building of the public edifices at the city of St. Hyacinthe—such as the post office and the customs warehouse, &c. Presented to the House of Commons, 1st May, 1888.—*Mr. Dupont*.....*Not printed.*

43*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence and petitions respecting the construction of building for post office, customs office and inland revenue office in the town of Picton. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*

44. Return of statement of Dominion Statutes of Canada sold and officially distributed during the last two years, in terms of section 14 of chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

45. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return in the form used in the statements usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1887, to the 1st day of March, 1888, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th March, 1888.—*Sir Richard Cartwright* .....*Not printed.*

46. Return of new rules and procedure of "the Exchequer Court of Canada," in terms of sections 55 and 56 of chapter 16—50-51 Victoria. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th March, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

46*a*. Return in terms of section 109 of the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 135, with reference to General Order No. 83 which has been made by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada during the past year. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th April, 1888, by Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....*Not printed.*

46*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the names of all retired judges of superior courts of law or equity in the Dominion of Canada, with the dates of their respective patents, and a copy of the last patent issued to a retired judge of the Superior Court. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Small*. .....*Not printed.*

47. Return of the Collingwood Marine and General Hospital, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

48. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, on 31st December, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker—*Not printed.*

49. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, praying for a copy of letters signed Jos. H. Bellerose, addressed to the Minister of Justice on the 27th and 28th November, 1887, with the replies thereto in connection with the destruction by fire of the property of Mr. Louis Guimond, of St. Vincent de Paul; also a copy of the

evidence taken in this matter and of the report made by the Inspector of Penitentiaries after inquiry made and the facts mentioned in the said letters. Presented to the Senate, 21st March, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*.....*Not printed.*

49*a*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 18th April, 1888, for copy of a letter of the 31st March last from the Honorable Joseph Bellerose, *in re* the burning of Mr. Louis Guimond's property at St. Vincent de Paul; also copy of a letter of James Devlin, Engineer, on the same subject; also copy of the different solemn declarations accompanying the above mentioned letters, and all other documents in correspondence relating to the same subject. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Bellerose*...*Not printed.*

50. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1887, for a Return showing the names of all the parties who tendered for carrying the mails to and from the board ice at Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island; the amount of each tender, and to whom contract given. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Not printed.*

51. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th March, 1888, for a Return showing copies of all applications, letters or other communications to the Government, or any department or minister, or any reports, in connection with the application on behalf of the York-Simcoe Battalion for kit allowance whilst on service in the North-West Territories, and of replies thereto. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st March, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock* .....*Not printed.*

52. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 1st March, 1888, for copies of regulations made by the Governor in Council respecting the registry of trade unions. Presented to the House of Commons, 28th March, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*—*Not printed.*

53. Copies of despatches from Sir L. West to Lord Lansdowne; and from Sir L. West to Lord Salisbury; and also a certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, relative to the admission of certain articles free of duty when it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty. Presented to the House of Commons, 6th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

54. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a copy of Mr. Parmelee's report to the Honorable Minister of Customs regarding the desirability of making Kamloops an outport of entry. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mara*...*Not printed.*

55. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the date the steamer *Northern Light* commenced running between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, Nova Scotia; the number of trips made; the number of passengers crossed, and the date of last trip made up to date. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*—*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return showing the names and salaries of all captains in charge of Government steamers, together with the salaries and allowances at present payable to and received by them, together with all petitions, correspondence, telegrams, &c, relative to the pay of the captain of the *Northern Light*, since 1st January, 1879; also for a Return showing the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of the same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.....*Not printed.*

55*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 29th February, 1888, for a Return giving the names and number of men employed in or about the *Northern Light* during last summer, from the time she ceased running in the spring of 1887, until she again resumed in the autumn of same year. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Welsh*.—*Not printed.*

56. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return showing the total amount of money paid out by the Government in connection with the Liquor License Act. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Mulock* .....*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for a statement showing the amount of the sums expended since 1867, for repairs and improvements on the wharf at St. Jérôme de Matane. Presented to the House of Commons, 10th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of the railway accidents which were reported to the Government during 1886, and in respect of which actions are not now pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 12th April, 1888.—*Mr. Denison.*—*Not printed.*

58*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return showing the amount voted each session since 1880 for subsidies to railways, also the amount to each province, and the amount that has been paid. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Semple* ..... *Not printed.*

58*b*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence exchanged with the Imperial Government concerning the disallowance of the Railways Acts of Manitoba. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th April, 1888.—*Mr. Laurier* ..... *Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

58*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Allan Knight and the Government; also the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 2nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones* (*Halifax*) ..... *Not printed.*

58*d*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of railway surveys from the Strait of Canso to Sydney *viâ* Grand Narrows, and from the Strait of Canso to Louisbourg *viâ* St. Peter's, during the summer of 1885, with the estimated cost of both lines. Also copies of surveys from Grand Narrows *viâ* Boisdale to North Sydney and Sydney. Also copies of surveys between East Bay and St. Peter's; copies of reports and surveys between Sydney and Loch Lomond *viâ* the Mira and Salmon River Valley, in the year 1886; copies of all telegrams to the Department of Railways during the time of the surveys. Also a copy of Minute of Council adopting the Grand Narrows route *viâ* Boisdale to North and South Sydney, with the engineer's report on the crossing of the Grand Narrows. Also a copy of all statements and arguments laid before the Government against the Grand Narrows route by the Cape Breton delegation in January last; and also a statement showing the particular route advocated by the said delegation. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Flynn* and *Mr. McDougall* (*Cape Breton*) ..... *Not printed.*

58*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all claims presented to the Department of Railways for lands expropriated for the construction of the St. Charles Branch Railway in the county of Lévis; also a statement showing the amount of each claim, the names of those whose claims have been settled up to 1st April, 1887, and the amount awarded to them, and the names of those whose claims are still pending. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Guay* ..... *Not printed.*

58*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 30th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Messrs. A. Pion & Co., of Quebec, in relation to a claim for goods damaged on the Intercolonial Railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Langelier* (*Quebec Centre*) ..... *Not printed.*

58*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and the municipal councils of the counties of Pictou, Antigonish and Guysboro', Nova Scotia, and any other persons; together with copies of resolutions passed by the said municipal councils relative to the repayment by the Government of moneys paid by the said municipal counties for the right of way for the Eastern Extension Railway, now owned by and in possession of the Government. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk* ..... *Not printed.*

58*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, writings and reports between Mr. Allan Bryanton and the Government of Canada, or anyone on his behalf, or between the officers of the Government and him or anyone on his behalf, or between the Government and their officers, in relation to the placing of a platform and switch near his place on the line of the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones* (*Halifax*) ..... *Not printed.*

58*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Albert Bryanton and the Railway Department and any of its officers, and anyone on his behalf; also all reports and instructions between said Department and its officers in reference to the placing of a switch and platform at said Bryanton's, on the Derby Branch Railway, in the

county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 15th May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

58*j*. Papers, correspondence, &c., respecting subsidies to certain railway companies, and towards the construction of certain railways as follow: Quebec Central Railway; Quebec and Lake St. John Railway; Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway; Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway; and Témiscouata Railway Company. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper ..... *Not printed.*

58*k*. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence as to the incorporation of the Great North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to any land grant thereto, or to the construction of the line of the said railway or any part thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

58*l*. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company, or relating to the construction of said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

58*m*. Return (in part) to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, documents, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the land grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or relating to the construction of the said railway. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*..... *Not printed.*

58*n*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. John Knight and the Government; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

58*o*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for all correspondence between Mr. Samuel Russell and the Government of the Dominion, or of any of its officers, with all communications and reports from such officer or officers, in reference to a claim for damages to his property in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, N.B. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*... *Not printed.*

58*p*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence, reports, &c., between Mr. Patrick Clancy and the Government or any of its officers; also with the Railway Department and any of its officers, in relation to damages sustained by him in connection with the Derby Branch Railway, in the county of Northumberland, New Brunswick. Presented to the House of Commons, 22nd May, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*

59. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial Railway during the last six months ending 31st December, 1887, giving each kind of rolling stock, and whether purchased under contract or otherwise, the parties from whom bought and the cost of each kind; also a statement of what has been built in Government workshops. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* ..... *Not printed.*

59*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th March, 1888, for a Return giving details of the expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway charged to capital account for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 13th April, 1888.—*Mr. Jones (Halifax)*.....*Not printed.*

59*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the proceedings of the inquest held at Ste. Flavie, on 23rd September, 1887, on the body of William L. Duncan, killed on the Intercolonial Railway on the previous day, with the evidence taken at such inquest; also any report of any investigation of the accident made by the railway authorities, or any report in connection with such accident made to the Department of Railways and Canals; and also any correspondence had with said Department relating to this matter. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)*.....*Not printed.*

59*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all tenders received by the Government, in February last, for fencing the Eastern Extension Railway in Nova Scotia, and the Intercolonial Railway, from Pictou Landing to Windsor Junction; and also a statement showing the names of the party or parties to whom contracts have been awarded, if any have been awarded, and length of fence each has contracted for and amount to be paid for work. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Kirk*.....*Not printed.*

59*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between J. C. Pottinger, Esq., Superintendent Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. Noël Fortin, of the parish of St. Fabien, respecting accident and damages caused to the latter. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888.—*Mr. Fiset*.....*Not printed.*

59*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd March, 1888, for a Return of all casualties to trains on the Intercolonial Railway arising from collisions, broken rails or any other cause from 1st April, 1887, to 1st March, 1888; the respective causes and dates; the names of the conductors, engine-drivers or other officials dismissed, suspended or fined for any such collisions or neglect of duty, the amount of damage (if any) to property in such cases, the amount of compensation paid to owners of property destroyed or damaged, as well as amount of claims for loss or damage to property unsettled (if any). Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888.—*Mr. Weldon (St. John)* ..... *Not printed.*

59*f*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 20th April, 1887, for copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, &c., respecting the dismissal of Odias Corbonneau, Eudore Gaumont and Fidèle Pelletier, all three employed on the Intercolonial Railway; the first as telegraph operator at the Chaudière, county of Lévis, the second as section man at St. Thomas, county of Montmagny, and the third as station master at Cap St. Ignace, county of Montmagny. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*

60. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 9th April, 1888, for a copy of the contract which now exists between the Government and the contractors for the printing of Dominion Notes, and copies of all correspondence relating to the awarding thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 16th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*.....*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Address of the Senate, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 4th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and sawlogs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Clemow.*—*Not printed.*

61*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a statement showing total cost of construction of various works for the descent of timber and saw-logs on the Ottawa River and its tributaries, up to the 30th June last; also statement showing the yearly expenditure for the maintenance of the said works for five years preceding the 30th June last, under the different heads of reconstruction, repairs and cost of management, at each of the stations, with the names of river or tributary where the same was expended; likewise copies of any or all applications, whether from individuals or chartered companies, to acquire by purchase or otherwise all or any portion of said works and improvements on the said Ottawa River and tributaries thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Amyot*..... *Not printed.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all Tenders for Militia Clothing since the 1st of January, 1883, showing the name of each firm or party tendering, the amount of each tender, and the name of the person or firm to whom the contract or contracts were awarded. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen.*—*Not printed.*

62*a*. Papers relating to the pensions to Gunner Ryan, Montreal Garrison Artillery, and Sergeant Valiquette, 65th Battalion; the salary of Caretaker Bedford, Rifle Range, Quebec; cost of medicines, Infantry Schools at Fredericton, N.B., St. John's, Quebec, and Toronto, Ontario, in 1886-87; and pensions granted to representatives of Capt. F. T. Brown and Lieut. Charles Swinford. Also statement of militia pensions payable on account of rebellion, North-West Territories, 1885, with copies of regulations regarding the issue of active service pensions. Presented to the House of Commons, 17th May, 1888, by Sir Adolphe Caron .....*Not printed.*

63. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all contracts entered into between the Government and John Harvey for the construction of slides and other improvements on the Mattawa River; also copies of all advertisements asking for tenders for such

work, copies of such tenders, and all other papers, letters and correspondence between the Government and Harvey relating to such contracts and works. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888.—*Mr. Lister*.....*Not printed.*

64. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions and reports respecting the Chippawa and Ottawa Nation Indians' claim to certain lands in Lake Erie and the Detroit River. Presented to the House of Commons, 25th April, 1888 —*Mr. Patterson (Essex)*.....*Not printed.*

64*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 25th April, 1888, for a Return of copies of all correspondence, charges, papers and orders touching or relating to the dismissal of Archibald Culbertson from the office of Indian Councillor of the Mohawk Band. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1887.—*Mr. Burdett.*—
Not printed.

64*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copy of all correspondence between the Government and any person or persons relating to the claim of the Mississauga Indians, under the various treaties in reference to unsurrendered lands, together with any reports and plans in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 8th May, 1888.—*Mr. Madill*.....*Not printed.*

64*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all correspondence between the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario, in reference to a claim of the Six Nation Indians for compensation for lands flooded by the construction of a dam across the Grand River, at Dunnville, by the Welland Canal Company, in or about the year 1833; also all Orders in Council and all Departmental Reports bearing upon such claim or the payment thereof. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Somerville*.....*Not printed.*

64*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1888, for copies of all letters, telegrams and petitions forwarded by Indians of the Caughnawaga Reserve to the Minister of the Interior, asking for an election of chiefs, in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Act; also of all correspondence on the subject between the said Indians, the Minister of the Interior, and the Agent of the Reserve. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Doyon*.....*Not printed.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 9th April, 1888, for copies of all papers, correspondence, Orders in Council and Departmental Orders not already brought down with reference to: 1. The refusal of the United States authorities to allow Canadian wrecking vessels and machinery to assist Canadian vessels while in distress in United States waters. 2. The refusal of the Canadian authorities to allow United States wrecking vessels and machinery to assist United States vessels while in distress in Canadian waters. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888.—*Mr. Edgar*—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

65*a*. Correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 26th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

65*b*. Further correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 27th April, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

65*c*. Additional correspondence relating to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea. Presented to the House of Commons, 18th May, 1888, by Hon. G. E. Foster—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

66. Certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Privy Council, on the subject of railways in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia; together with the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals on the subject, including a copy of a proposed agreement and schedule. Presented to the House of Commons, 30th April, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper—
Not printed.

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all surveys, reports and correspondence in connection with the survey of the Straits of Northumberland with the view of building a subway across the Straits. Also the names of engineers employed, with detailed account of expenses incurred in said survey during the year 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888.—*Mr. Perry*.....*Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

67*a*. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, for a copy of the plans and reports of the last survey concerning the proposed subway between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick. Presented to the Senate, 18th April, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Howlan.....Printed for Sessional Papers only.*

68. Certified copies of Reports of Committees of the Honorable the Privy Council and other papers, relative to the disallowance of certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia. Presented to the House of Commons, 4th May, 1888, by Sir Hector Langevin—
Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.

69. Report of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

69*a*. Report of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 7th May, 1888, by Sir Charles Tupper.....*Not printed.*

69*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a Return of all correspondence, petitions, reports of engineers, and others, respecting the dredging of Picton Harbor, Bay of Quinté, not already brought down. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Platt*.....*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 6th June, 1887, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to any proposed change in the mode of ventilating the House of Commons Chamber. Presented to the House of Commons, 9th May, 1888.—*Mr. Charlton*—
Not printed.

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 28th March, 1888, for a Return of the report made by Professor Saunders on the question of location of the Experimental Farm in the North-West, with all letters, documents and papers referring to the several proposed locations and his recommendations in connection therewith. Presented to the House of Commons, 11th May, 1888.—*Mr. McMullen*.....*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for a copy of all correspondence, reports and recommendations having reference to the claim of Captain George H. Young, of Winnipeg, that he and Stretchermen Bailey and King, of the 90th Battalion, rescued the wounded Priest, Rev. Father Moulin, at Batoche, on the 11th May, 1885; and that the said rescue was not effected by Doctor Gravely, of Cornwall, as stated in the report of the Surgeon General of Militia as presented to Parliament in May, 1886. Presented to the House of Commons, 14th May, 1888.—*Mr. Daly*.....*Not printed.*

73. A certified copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on 23rd July, 1887, on a Memorandum dated 19th July, 1887, from the Minister of Public Works, concurring in the recommendation contained in the annexed report of the Superintendent of Government Telegraphy, and recommending that the necessary steps be taken to enable the Dominion to enter into the convention for the protection of submarine cables. Presented to the Senate, 6th April, 1888, by Hon. Mr. *Abbott*.....*Not printed.*

74. General statements and returns of baptisms, marriages and burials in the districts of Arthabaska, Chicoutimi, Gaspé, Iberville, Joliette, Montmagny and Saguenay, for the year 1887. Presented to the House of Commons, 19th May, 1888, by Hon. Mr. Speaker.....*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1888, for copies of all papers concerning the application of George J. McDonald, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of 1878. Presented to the House of Commons, 21st May, 1888.—*Mr. Landerkin*—
Not printed.

76. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 27th March, 1888, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference at London, in 1887, so far as they relate to Imperial postal and telegraphic communications through Canada, together with any correspondence between the Imperial authorities and the Dominion Government or any of its Departments on that subject since the date of the Conference. Presented to the Senate, 18th May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. Dickey*.....*Printed for both Distribution and Sessional Papers.*

77. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 5th May, 1886, for copies of all applications for patents and a list of all patents issued, together with a list of persons who received such patents in: Township 8, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 8, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 9, range 1, east; township 9, ranges 1 and 2, west; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, east; township 10, ranges 1 and 2, west. Also sections 11 and 29 in township 10, range 2, west, and in all other lands comprised in the Goulet Rivière Salé survey. Also for copies of all applications for scrip, a list of scrip issued, and a schedule of the names of all persons receiving such scrip issued upon such applications for, in connection with, or in lieu of said lands. Presented to the Senate, 21st May, 1888 —*Hon. Mr. Schultz.....Not printed*

78. Return to an Address of the Senate to His Excellency the Governor General, dated 10th April, 1888, showing the amount it has cost Canada to maintain the Governor General's office from Confederation to the first of January, 1888, for salaries, residence, travelling and all other incidental expenses, so made as to show the amount charged to each and every of them respectively. Presented to the Senate, 22nd May, 1888.—*Hon. Mr. O'Donohoe.....Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1887.

Printed by Order of Parliament.

OTTAWA
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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 3rd January, 1888.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

I have the honor to submit the Report of this Department for the year ended the 31st December, 1887, being the twenty-sixth annual report on Indian Affairs which has been published; the first of those reports having been issued in the year 1862.

A comparison of a few of the principal features in connection with Indian management between that year and the year which has just closed may not prove uninteresting to Your Excellency.

The territory over which the supervision of Indian affairs extended in 1862, consisted of what is now embraced in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which then composed the old Province of Canada. The Department now exercises control of Indian matters from the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, on the Atlantic, to British Columbia, on the Pacific Ocean.

The number of Indians who, according to the Report for the year 1863, were then under the care of the Department, was 19,181. The Census Returns published with this report show that the Indians of the Dominion of Canada number approximately 128,000 souls. The number of reserves occupied by the various bands of Indians of the old Province of Canada in 1862 was fifty-six. In the seven Provinces, and in the North-West Territories, and in the District of Keewatin, there are at the present time 1,147 Indian reserves; while in British Columbia additional reserves are being assigned to the Indians of that Province, as the work of the Commissioner appointed to allot the same proceeds.

According to the Report for the year 1863 there were thirty schools in operation for the instruction of the Indian children: a statement published as an appen-

dix to this Report shows that there are at the present time 198 of such schools i existence.

In 1862 the staff at headquarters consisted of four officers, and the Outsid Service of the Department was performed by eight officers and employés. A appendix attached to this Report shows that there are at headquarters, at the pre sent time, thirty-nine officers and employés, and that the Outside Service consist of 194 officials.

In 1862 the bureau specially charged with the management of Indian affair formed a branch of the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Canada and when the Confederation of the Provinces was inaugurated, it became a branc of the Department of the Secretary of State, and subsequently of the Departmen of the Interior. In 1880, owing to the increased volume of work and responsibil ties connected with the management of Indian affairs, it was created a separat Department under the caption which heads this Report.

I am pleased to be able to repeat in respect to the year 1887, the statemen made in the Report of my predecessor for the year 1886, that Indian matters hav pursued their wonted satisfactory course during the past year.

There has indeed been little or no friction, excepting at Kootenay, where th Indians of Chief Isadore's Band, led by that chief, rescued an Indian prisone who was incarcerated on suspicion of having murdered two white miners abou three years before. This act of lawlessness on the part of the Indians occasione considerable apprehension in the minds of the comparatively few white settlers i that region, and such strong representations were made to the Government tha it was decided to despatch a force of seventy-five of the North-West Mounte Police, and to station it there until all cause for alarm had disappeared.

Previous to the entry of the Force the Indian Superintendent for the Provinc the Assistant Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, and the Stipen diary Magistrate for the district, visited Kootenay for the purpose of explainin to the Indians that the object of sending in a Police force was to maintain peac and order in the district; as otherwise they might have concluded that they wer coming to fight them. A promise was at the same time given by Chief Isadore t deliver up on demand the prisoner whom the Indians had liberated. This promis was afterwards fulfilled by the delivery to the Provincial authorities of the India prisoner in question.

Chief Isadore's explanation of his conduct was, that the Indians believed th the constable who arrested the Indian did so without proper authority, and th the young men of the band were so excited about the matter that he considered better to act with them in rescuing the prisoner rather than to allow them to a

without him, as he feared that were the latter course adopted by them, they might proceed to greater extremes when not under the restraint of his authority.

To increase the embarrassment, the Indians—Chief Isadore himself being the principal complainant—were not satisfied with the reserve lands allotted to them, which they claimed should have been more extensive and have embraced certain favorite tracts which had not been included in them. It should be stated that when the Indian Reserve Commissioner set apart the reserve lands for the Kootenay Indians, Chief Isadore expressed entire satisfaction with the same, remarking that his Indians were receiving more land than he supposed they would have obtained.

In order finally to settle the land question a Commission, consisting of the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Indian Reserve Commissioner, and the visiting Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, visited Kootenay.

The Indians were unfortunately absent from the reserve when the Commissioners arrived. The latter, nevertheless, examined the lands claimed by them, and made as liberal an addition to the previous allotment as appeared reasonable.

The report of the Commission descriptive of their proceedings, as well as a letter from the visiting Indian Superintendent, reporting the final settlement with Chief Isadore, by a money payment, of his personal claim to a parcel of land which had been pre-empted by a white settler, will be found among the special appendices to this Report.

The disaffected Indians composing Mr. Duncan's party at Metlakahtla, and who interfered with the surveyor sent in 1886 to survey the boundary lines of the Tsimpshean Reserve at that point, as described in the Report of my predecessor for that year, removed last summer to an Island in the Pacific, lying off the south-west coast of Alaska, Mr. Duncan having, it is alleged, obtained from the United States Government permission to locate them there. The Indians left Metlakahtla quietly, but some of them subsequently returned and removed windows and doors from the houses vacated by them, and wrecked the church building of the Church Missionary Society, an act of vandalism, which of itself is a refutation of the boast so frequenty made of the advancement of the perpetrators of it in civilization and Christianity.

The Indians of Port Simpson and at other points on the coast becoming disaffected by the evil example set them by those who left Metlakahtla, have made extravagant demands for more land than their extensive reserves now contain, claiming also substantial recognition of their title to all land not included in their reserve.

Much disagreement also exists among these Indians, relative to the respective rights of the various bands to the fisheries of the Naas and Skeena Rivers.

The oolachan fisheries form the principal bone of contention; the grease or oil obtained from that fish being highly prized by the Indians for its nutritious and medicinal qualities.

A deputation of Indians from Port Simpson and from several reserves on the Naas and Skeena visited Victoria for the purpose of laying their grievances before the Provincial Government.

An interview was granted them, at which the following members of the Executive Council were present, namely: The Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, who was also at the time Premier of the Province, but who has since deceased, the Honorable the Attorney General, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and as representing this Department, the visiting Indian Superintendent for the Province, and the Indian Reserve Commissioner.

The statements of the Indians were attentively listened to, but the alleged grievances of their people were seemingly more imaginary than real.

It was, however, considered advisable, in order to afford the Indian bands whom the delegates represented, an ample opportunity of stating their case, that a Commission, to consist of one or more representatives of the Provincial Government, and a representative of the Dominion Government, should proceed to the North-West Coast in the ensuing season, hear the statements of the Indians, investigate the matters of complaint, and report to their respective Governments the result of their enquiries.

This was done. The Honorable Clement F. Cornwall was appointed to represent the Dominion, and J. P. Planta, Esq., to represent the Provincial Government.

The land question and the fishery rights of the several bands formed the principal topics of discussion.

The investigation was very thorough, full opportunity having been given the Indians, at the various points visited, to make representation of their grievances, of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

The exhaustive report of the Commissioners is attached as a special appendix to this Report.

The Department hopes to be able to commence in the ensuing spring the erection of the necessary buildings for three Industrial Schools in the Province of British Columbia. Difficulties in connection with the selection of suitable sites have been heretofore the cause of the delay in proceeding with the buildings.

Indian matters on the numerous reserves in the North-West Territories have continued quiet during the year.

Stealing of horses by some of the young men of the Blood band from the Crow Indians of Montana, and by the latter from the Bloods, was practised to some extent.

But a satisfactory treaty of peace was made between those Indians in the month of August last, Indian delegates accompanied by the Indian Agent and by an officer of the North-West Mounted Police, having gone from the Blood Reserve to the Agency of the Crow Indians for the purpose of effecting such a settlement.

It is hoped that this treaty will have the effect of stopping forever this practice of horse stealing on both sides of the boundary line.

Serious consequences occasionally attended these marauding expeditions. Indeed, only a short time before the treaty of peace had been made, a party of young Bloods, six in number, were followed and massacred by a war party of Crow Indians, from whom it is supposed they had stolen some horses.

The friends and relatives of the Indians thus killed were with great difficulty prevented from retaliating.

After much persuasion wiser counsels prevailed, which resulted in the treaty above referred to being effected.

An invitation was extended by the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories to the members of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which assembled at Winnipeg in June last, to visit the Indian reserves.

The invitation was accepted by a number of the reverend gentlemen, and the articles published by several of them in the public papers and periodicals furnish convincing evidence of the satisfactory condition of matters on the reserves visited, several of which, it may be stated, were occupied by Indians with whom grumbling is chronic.

My Deputy also visited these and other reserves in the month of November, and after close enquiry found that the Indians were well cared for; which the majority of them acknowledged to be the fact.

Gratifying indications of progress on the various reserves in the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan are reported.

Several prizes were awarded to Indians at agricultural fairs, whereat they had to compete with white settlers.

For example, at Prince Albert, the first and second prizes for wheat were awarded to Indians, and at Broadview, where, among other prizes, the special prize for the best animal was awarded to an Indian. And the exhibits of bread, butter, woollen and other manufactures in which they are skilled, were very creditable.

A better class of house is being built by the Indians, and great care is taken by them of their live stock.

They are also beginning to appreciate the importance of holding their locations in severalty instead of in common.

The fencing to be seen on some of the reserves is quite equal, if not superior, to that of the white settlers, and the result of this year's harvest will no doubt stimulate them to renewed exertions in cultivating the soil next season.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories has appended to his annual report a statement showing the farming operations of individual Indians. This is of importance, as indicating the efforts being put forth by them severally to become independent.

It is pleasing to note that with the exception of the Blackfeet the Indians in the North-West seem to be fully alive to the importance of education.

The accommodation at the Industrial Institution at Battleford is not sufficient to meet the demand; and so persistent and numerous were the applications for admittance to the Qu'Appelle Institution that a wing to accommodate seventy-five additional pupils is now in course of erection.

According to the latest returns received the number of pupils at each of these institutions is: at Battleford 44, at Qu'Appelle 90, the latter to be increased to 165 on completion of the wing now in course of construction.

The Blackfeet still object to their children being sent to the Industrial Institution provided for them at High River. Only two of the pupils belong to that tribe. The number of pupils lodged and instructed at the institution, according to the latest returns, is 29.

The manner in which these institutions are conducted reflects credit upon the principals and those acting under them. Reports from the principals will be found among the other appendices to this Report.

The boarding school at Round Lake, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKay, of the Presbyterian Church, in the District of Assiniboia, had to suspend operations pending the completion of the addition and alterations necessary to render it capable of accommodating 60 pupils. These improvements have been completed, and the school has resumed its excellent work, having promise of a sufficient number of children from the reserves in the Crooked Lake Agency, where it is situated, to fill the institution.

Owing to a variety of uncontrollable circumstances the work of construction of the building for the Presbyterian Industrial Institution proposed to be established

near Regina, was not commenced this season, but a favorable site having now been selected and other obstacles removed, the building will, it is hoped, be erected as soon as the open season will admit of building operations being proceeded with.

The orphanage and school at St. Albert, on the Saskatchewan, conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and the Methodist institution of the same type, at Morleyville, have continued their good work during the year.

It is hoped that by the ensuing spring the authorities of the Church of England in the diocese of Rupert's Land will have selected sites for two industrial institutions, proposed to be established in the Province of Manitoba, and to be conducted under the auspices of that Church.

A most important subject engaged the attention of a select committee of the Senate, of which the Honorable Senator Schultz was chairman at the last Session of Parliament, viz.: The natural food products of the North-West Territories and the best means of conserving and increasing the same. Numerous persons capable of giving valuable information and of making practical suggestions, were examined by the committee; and the result together with the very able report of the committee on the subject has been published.

There can be no doubt that the conservation and augmentation of the indigenous animals and plants of the country would tend greatly to lessen the expense of supporting the Indians, while the use of such natural food products could not but be conducive to the health of the natives; and with a view to assisting as much as possible in the attainment of the object which the committee of the Senate had in view, copies of the report, and of the evidence as published have been forwarded to the various Indian agents and farming instructors in Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, with instructions to use every endeavor to ensure practical effect being given to the suggestions made therein.

Steps in the direction of endeavoring to have that nutritious esculent, wild rice, which forms so important a staple in the Indian's dietary wherever it grows, reproduced in some of the waters in the Territories which appeared favorable to its growth, had previously been taken. Also to have streams and lakelets in which there were few if any fish, stocked with such kinds as were recommended as suitable for the localities.

As respects the wild rice sown, while reports received from five localities are unfavorable, the reports from other five places, at which it was planted, encourage the hope that it will eventually prove successful.

As regards the introduction of spawn of fish into some of the waters of the Territories, the Department of Fisheries has undertaken to try the experiment.

In the older Provinces of the Dominion, Indian matters have pursued the usual even tenor of their way. Satisfactory indications of progress and of greater thrift on the part of many bands and of enterprise by individual Indians are reported by the Agents, whose reports are placed herewith.

Following the course adopted by my predecessor in compiling his Annual Report on Indian Affairs, I shall deal with each Province and with the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin separately, commencing with the Province of

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and with the "Banner" Indian community of that Province, the Six Nations, who number according to the last census 3,320 souls.

It is pleasing to observe from the Local Superintendent's report that there has been an increase of 38 in the population of these interesting people, and that the death rate did not exceed two per centum of the population. An instance of longevity is given in the case of Chief John Smoke Johnson, of the Mohawk Band, who died during the year at the age of 94, having been the last surviving member of the Six Nation confederacy who had had personal acquaintance with the renowned Mohawk Warrior, Chief Thyendenaga *alias* Captain Joseph Brant; and at the laying of the foundation stone of the memorial erected to him at Brantford in the year 1886, Chief Johnson had the gratification of being present.

The education of their young people has of late years been a subject of increasing interest to the Six Nations, and the eleven schools on the reserve are accomplishing much for the future of the pupils attending them.

Between their reserve and the city of Brantford is situated that well known and ably conducted industrial establishment, the Mohawk Institute; the report of its capable principal on its work as well as on that of the day schools on the reserve that are supported in part, as the Mohawk Institute is wholly, by the New England Company, will be found among the other papers placed herewith.

The use of intoxicants appears to be decreasing among the Six Nations, many of those Indians being strong advocates of temperance.

They celebrated on the 24th of May last the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, as well as the birthday of the Queen, and they forwarded a message, by telegraphic cable, of congratulation to Her Majesty.

The manner in which the roads and bridges on their reserve are kept in order, reflects very creditably on the Six Nations.

The twentieth Annual Agricultural Exhibition of this Indian community and the customary ploughing matches were held, and were attended with the usual success.

As an instance of individual advancement intellectually, it should be stated that the position of clerk of the Superintendent's office having fallen vacant by the death of the former worthy incumbent, Mr. Henry Andrews, the Interpreter of the Council of the Six Nations, Chief A. G. Smith, was promoted thereto, being well qualified both educationally and intellectually for the duties. Chief Smith is an ex-pupil of the Mohawk Institute, and is one of a number of instances of the success in after-life of those educated at that school.

The neighbors of the Six Nations, their old time friends the Mississaguas of the Credit, have been so long and well known as a progressive, well behaved community, that much comment respecting them would appear to be superfluous; suffice it then to say that they are in their usual forward condition, making steady progress towards becoming amalgamated with the white community who surround them, and whose peers many of this enterprising band now are, in intelligence and material welfare.

The election by this band in the year 1886 of a council under the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, giving it a *quasi* municipal organization, must tend to its further advancement.

That school matters have become more a subject of interest to them than was formerly the case, is evidenced by an increased expenditure on their school building, the same having been renovated and made more commodious.

The sanitary condition of the Mississaguas is reported to be satisfactory; and although there is not so marked a proportionate increase in the population as is the case with the Six Nations, it is gratifying to be able to record that they are not decreasing in numbers. Their population by the last census was 281, being an increase of one over that of last year.

The Agent for the Chippewa and Pottawatami Bands, who occupy as a reserve Walpole Island in the River St. Clair, reports that the death rate among those Indians was higher last year than it has been in either of the two previous seasons. This was doubtless owing, in a large measure, to an epidemic of measles which, as stated in my predecessor's Report for 1886, had prevailed among them, and which is often remarkably fatal with Indians. Their numbers have been reduced from 821 to 806 souls, a serious reduction in the lapse of a year in a community of that size. It is reassuring, however, to know from the Agent's report that the general health of these people is at present very good, no epidemic being now prevalent on the reserve.

Educational matters on this reserve are in a fair condition; two schools are in operation, which are attended with comparative regularity by the children. The teachers are Indians, having qualified at the industrial establishment known as the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, on the Carradoc Reserve in the County of Middlesex. Quite a number of the children of this reserve are also being educated at the latter institution, and at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, Sault Ste. Marie, which are also of the industrial type. The Agent reports that the children attending at these institutions show unmistakable signs of improvement.

With respect to the general conduct of these Indians, they are represented as being as sober and well-behaved a community as can be found anywhere, there being an almost total absence of crime and intemperance among them.

Agriculture is being followed by them with, in some instances, marked success; indeed, there are several who may be said to be quite wealthy, and there are very few who do not farm to some extent. A first-class threshing machine was purchased by the more prosperous members of the bands last summer at a cost of $550.00. The proper care of their live stock is receiving more attention from them. These Indians derive quite a revenue from the leasing of the shooting grounds of the reserve to sportsmen; they are favorite places of resort for wild fowl.

The Agent reports that with very few exceptions their houses are comfortable and cleanly.

The band of Indians owning the three reserves in the County of Lambton, situated near Sarnia and at Kettle Point and on the Rivière aux Sables, known as the Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair, are closely allied to the Chippewas of Walpole Island by ties of consanguinity. They are not, however, as progressive a community; those on the reserve near Sarnia being unfortunately situated, as the temptations of that large town and of Port Huron, on the United States side of the river, often prove more than many of them can resist, and much of their time is consequently mis-spent. Those, again, who reside on the two reserves at Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables are apparently not possessed of the same energetic spirit that animates their relatives on Walpole Island. Nevertheless, the Agent reports that they have enlarged their fields and have erected some good buildings. The drainage of a considerable quantity of wet land on the Sarnia Reserve has been effected, Indian labor being employed to do the work at the cost of the band. By this means much land has been reclaimed and rendered valuable for agriculture.

I regret to have to record a diminution also in the population of these Indians, their number at the last census being 472, showing, the Agent states, a decrease of 15; but he adds that of that number the majority were children, and that the general health of the band is now in every way satisfactory.

The Oneida band, numbering 775 souls, the Chippewa band, containing 458, and the Muncey or Delaware band, consisting of 125 souls, are included in one agency, the headquarters of which are at Strathroy. Excepting in the case of the Munceys, these Indians have increased in number, the first named band by 5 and the second by 10 souls; the Munceys have one less than last year.

The reserve of the Oneida band is situated in the Township of Delaware, in the County of Middlesex, and the other two bands are located on a reserve in the Township of Carradoc, in the same county. The Oneidas have three schools in operation, and the pupils thereat are represented to be making fair progress. The Church of England and Methodist Church of Canada have charged themselves with the spiritul care of these Indians.

The Oneidas and Chippewas have salaried physicians to attend their sick.

The Oneidas and Munsees have agricultural societies; and at the exhibitions of the former band, a large variety of exhibits is to be seen. The Agent reports that the Indians each year show marked progress.

The Chippewas have three and the Munsees one school in operation; but I regret to have to state that there is not much progress at these day schools on the part of the pupils. The Mount Elgin Industrial School is located on the reserve occupied by these Indians. The Chippewas erected during the year a Council house, brick being the material used in its construction, of 60 feet in length and 25 feet in breadth, at a cost of $2,300, which was paid from the capital at the credit of the band.

The Agent reports that the conduct of the Indians on these reserves has been on the whole admirable.

The Delaware band, commonly known as the Moravians of the Thames, resident upon a reserve in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, have also suffered a diminution in number since the previous census was taken; they now number 281 as against 283 which was the population of the band in 1886.

A great revival in spiritual work is reported to have taken place on this reserve during the year; and a consequent improvement in the morals of the people is perceptible.

There are two schools on the reserve. These institutions are well conducted, and the pupils' progress in their studies marked. The Agent reports that they will compare favorably in general proficiency with pupils attending the best conducted public schools in the country, while in penmanship they surpass the white children. The average attendance is proportionately as large as that of the generality of schools attended by the latter class.

These Indians were favored with a bountiful harvest, the wheat crop was the largest ever produced on the reserve, and the other crops were also excellent. Their agricultural society has become a successful institution. Their fairs each year are increasing in importance, as respects the variety, quantity and quality of the exhibits. At the exhibition last reported to the Department, the receipts at the gate for entrance amounted to over $300. A large building is in course of erection at the expense of the band, one flat of which they propose to use as an agricultural hall, and the other flat will be utilized for sessions of the Council of the band.

A new brick house, two fine frame houses and three houses of square timber have been built during the past year on the reserve, and the Agent reports that there is perceptible progress in the improved style of agriculture, in the superior buildings being erected, in their general mode of living and in the earnestness with which they adopt and carry out plans calculated to benefit them materially.

The Rice and Mud Lake bands of Mississagua Indians of the County of Northumberland, although some of them farm with success, for the most part live by fishing and hunting.

The crops raised by the agriculturists compare favorably with those of the white farmers of the locality. The Rice Lake band has decreased by 4 and the Mud Lake band has increased by 7, since the previous census was taken. Their respective numbers are, according to the last census, 86 and 161 souls.

The sanitary condition of the Rice Lake band has been bad during the past two years. It was so represented in the Report of my predecessor in 1886. Medical treatment has been regularly supplied the sick, but the death-rate still continues high. On the Mud Lake Reserve a better condition of matters now obtains, though in the year 1886, they also were suffering from ill-health. Their sanitary condition is at present good, and there is a consequent increase in number.

Both of these bands have efficiently conducted schools, and progress in their studies is being made by the children attending them.

The New England Company take a deep interest in these Indians. They have a resident Agent who conducts the school on the Mud Lake Reserve with much ability. That gentleman is also doing much to benefit the Indians by stimulating them to make better fences and to otherwise improve the reserve.

The Agent for the Mississagua band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, reports that the sanitary condition of those Indians is excellent. They number 232 souls, being an increase of 3 since the date of the previous census. Their material well-being is evidenced by the

fact that in 3 or 4 years this small band of about 50 families have paid off debts to an amount approximating $9,000, besides supporting themselves; and during the past year 13 new houses of improved style and 3 large frame barns have been erected. In agriculture they have been fairly successful, and those who competed in the labor market with their white brethren earned lucrative wages.

The small band of Indians whose reserve is situated in the Township of Scugog, numbering 50 souls, being 5 in excess of their population in 1886, have improved morally. The Agent states that it is a rare sight now to observe one of them under the influence of liquor, and that in their observance of the Lord's Day they set a good example to their white neighbors.

A number of their children attend the public schools in the vicinity of the reserve, and their progress is satisfactory.

The houses on the reserve are kept clean and in good order; and altogethe the outlook for these Indians is encouraging.

The extent of the reserve is very limited, but the Indians turn to good account all the land available for tillage.

The Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, in the Township of Tyendenaga, in the County of Hastings, have increased in number during the past year. Their population, according to the last census, was 1,033, being 23 in excess of their number when the previous census was taken.

The church buildings of this reserve have been renovated at a cost of $1,500. Of this amount $500 were advanced from the funds of the band, and $1,000 were collected by Chief Sampson Green on the occasion of a visit recently made by him to England. There are four schools conducted by efficient teachers on the reserve. The attendance shows a fair average, and the progress of the pupils is satisfactory.

Agriculture appears to command more attention from these people than was formerly the case. Many of them also engage in dairying.

The fencing of the numerous farms on this reserve with barbed wire, which is referred to in the Report of my predecessor for 1886, is being proceeded with. The crops were bountiful last year, and altogether the material condition of these people is satisfactory.

The Chippewa band who occupy Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, have, I regret to say, again suffered a decrease of population, their present number is 128, being four less than it was when the previous census was taken. Pulmonary disease was the main cause of death.

There is a well conducted school in operation on the reserve; the pupils who attend with any degree of regularity are making satisfactory progress.

The Agent describes the general morality of the band as excellent.

Agriculture is followed by some of these Indians with successful results.

Improved farming implements are possessed and turned to good account. Their live stock are well cared for. The chief has an organ in his house for the entertainment of his friends; and the band are thinking of purchasing a similar instrument for their church.

The census lately taken of the Chippewa band located on the reserve in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, shows a decrease of two by death; their present number is 233. The Agent reports that while the large majority of the band are strictly temperate in their habits, industrious and well conducted, there are some who are addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicants, and to its usual attendant habit of idleness.

Owing to drought the crops on this reserve were a partial failure.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve is situated near Southampton, in the County of Bruce, and who are commonly designated the "Chippewas of Saugeen," are not decreasing in number; their population, at the date of the last census, was 353, being an increase of one over that of 1886.

Their schools, three in number, are reported to be doing satisfactory work in the education of the young people.

These Indians are making steady progress in agriculture; and they are consequently in quite comfortable circumstances. Every year shows a better return of produce for the labor expended in cultivating the soil.

The excellent fences and roads on the reserve are indicative of the public spirit which animates them, and they evince a laudable desire to emulate the white settlers of the vicinity in such matters.

I regret to have to repeat the complaint made in the Report of my predecessor for the year 1886, that the refuse from mills on the Sauble River, which flows into Lake Huron, has totally destroyed the fishery of these Indians. This has been a most serious loss to them, as they depended largely on fish, of which they were in the habit of securing by seines large quantities, principally whitefish and herring, for their supply of food for the winter.

The band known as the Chippewas of Cape Croker or Nawash, who occupy the reserve at Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, are intimately connected by family relationship with the Chippewas of Saugeen. Their hunting grounds were

formerly within the same territory, and they share together now the money derived from the surrender and sale of the same. The population of this band, at the date of the last census, was 391, being an increase of one over their number in 1886. This small increase is accounted for by the fact of some of the young women having married members of other bands and left the reserve.

The sanitary condition of this band is represented as being satisfactory, comparing favorably with that of their white neighbors.

The three schools continued their operations during the year, with a large average attendance.

A new schoolhouse was erected to replace the one formerly in use.

Two buildings to serve as residences for the Methodist and Roman Catholic missionaries are in course of erection on the reserve.

The roads are kept in a most satisfactory condition, better than those in the surrounding country. The premises of the Indians are maintained in a clean and orderly state. Several new houses have been erected and old ones repaired.

The soil of the reserve is not fertile; nevertheless, by careful tillage, fair average crops are obtained. Their fishery is also an important means of support for their families. They are, as a rule, an industrious community and are thus enabled to live in comfort.

These Indians are annually increasing the number of their live stock. They spend any spare money they may have earned in the purchase of cattle.

The Chippewa band, occupying the Christian Islands in Lake Huron, have increased in population. They numbered at the date of the last census 330, being four in excess of their population in 1886. The health of the band is reported to be good. Their conduct is described as excellent. They are making fair progress in the cultivation of land and in other industries, and are consequently in comfortable circumstances and contented.

The usual satisfactory condition of matters obtained, during the year, with the Indians of the Great Manitoulin Island, in Lake Huron. The general health of the Indians has been good, and employment for those inclined to compete in the labor market was to be had at remunerative wages. For the agriculturists, the crops of grain and hay were not as abundant as usual, but the yield of roots was large. These Indians are improving in their domestic tastes—better houses are being erected and many of them keep their houses clean and in good order.

On the Sheguiandah Reserve a handsome structure for church purposes has been erected; the work of construction was done by the Indians, the Church of

England supplying the necessary funds. A school is also in operation on the reserve. These Indians are represented as being very regular in their attendance at church services.

They are in comfortable circumstances; and the progress made by them of late years is described as remarkable.

On the Sucker Creek Reserve there appears to be considerable prosperity.

The soil is excellent in quality and there is a superabundance of timber fit for railway ties, telegraph poles and cordwood, which the Indians cut and sell, under licenses issued to them by the Department, subject to certain restrictions and the payment of dues. From that source they derive quite a revenue.

A school is successfully conducted on the reserve, the attendance thereat being large and the progress satisfactory. The Church of England conducts services in the schoolhouse on alternate Lord's days.

There is a considerable quantity of arable land on the reserve at West Bay, The Indians resident there have consequently an opportunity to raise large crops, but I regret to have to report that they avail themselves but to a limited extent of the same, preferring to work at other industries which yield a readier return of compensation for their labor. Nevertheless, they are in a fairly prosperous condition.

There is a fine church building on this reserve, which was erected by the Roman Catholics, whose missionaries are in charge of the same. A school was in operation at this point until the 1st of June last, when the position of teacher became vacant. It suspended operations for a brief period, but the services of another teacher having been procured, it has been re-opened.

The Obidgewong band is composed of a few Pagan Indians, twenty-two in number. They make little or no progress, but manage to secure a living.

On the She-sha-gwa-ning Reserve there are Indians of an exactly opposite character to those just previously described, being men of considerable force of character, living in contentment and prosperity, having generally a surplus of products of both land and water to dispose of.

There is a church building on the reserve belonging to the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

A school is also conducted under the auspices of the same denomination.

On the reserve at Sucker Lake there are but few Indians. I have no information from the local Indian Superintendent respecting them, except that they are adherents of the Roman Catholic religion.

The foregoing reserves are situated within that portion of the Great Manitoulin Island which was surrendered in the year 1862 by the Indians occupying those reserves to be sold, excepting the reserved tracts, for their benefit. The large majority, however, of the Indians of this island reside upon the unceded part of the same which they refused to surrender. They retain, therefore, that section which forms the eastern promontory of the island as a reserve, and they do not participate in the proceeds of the sale of the part of the island that was surrendered; the Indians living within the latter tract alone receiving the benefit of sales of land, timber and other valuables therein.

The Indians resident upon this unsurrendered tract are stated to number 1,112. They are certainly increasing in population. In 1886 there were only 960 Indians returned as belonging to that locality. There has probably been some mistake made in the census for either that year or in that of 1887. The principal settlement, Wikwemikong, boasts of two church edifices and two industrial schools for boys and girls. All are under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a prosperous village, inhabited by Indians who are farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, shoemakers, boat builders, owners of stock and fishermen. Many of their houses are most creditable to them and ornamental to the village. They are represented as being a religious community. For the trades of which they have acquired a knowledge, they are indebted to the industrial schools of the place.

These Indians own many horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. The products of their farms are considerable, and altogether they may be regarded as a prosperous people. The other settlements besides Wikwemikong are situated at Wikwemikong-sing, Atchi-ta-na-gan-ing and at villages on Manitowaning and South Bays. The Indians at these points also follow with success farming, stock-raising and fishing.

There are schools in operation at each settlement.

At South Bay, on the unceded part of the island, there is a band of treaty Indians located on a reserve, which they have been allowed to occupy under a special arrangement with the Indians owning that portion of the island. There is a church building on this reserve belonging to the Roman Catholics. There is also a school in operation thereon.

These Indians cultivate the soil for a living and raise grain and roots. In the winter they work in the woods at cutting timber and earn good wages. They are described as a prosperous and contented community.

The Ojibbeway Indians, whose reserves are situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, depend more upon fish, fur and berry-picking than on agriculture or manual labor.

There are, however, individual instances of the contrary to be found, *e.g.*, the Thessalon band, numbering 177 souls, have among them a number of farmers, while the other members of the band are fishermen. They are described as prosperous and contented. They propose building a schoolhouse, having 32 children of an age to attend school.

At Point Grondine there is a band consisting of 60 souls; they are both good boat builders and fishermen, and being very industrious they earn a good living. They also assist occasionally in loading vessels.

The Whitefish River band, whose reserve is situated at the mouth of that river, got out in the winter of 1886–87 about 10,000 railway ties, for which they were well paid. In the summer season they are employed at loading vessels. There is a school in operation which the frequent absence of the Indians and their families from the reserve often leaves poorly attended.

The Spanish River Reserve is occupied by only a portion of the band; the residue reside on Manitoulin Island and at Pogamasing on the north shore, near the Bruce mines. The band consists of 521 souls; the majority profess to be Roman Catholics, some profess to belong to the Church of England, and a few still retain their pagan belief. A new schoolhouse and teacher's residence of commodious design have recently been erected on the reserve, and it is expected that the school, which had temporarily suspended operations, will be soon re-opened.

The band whose reserve is situated on the Mississagua River, number 149. They for the most part profess to be Roman Catholics. There are a few pagans among them. A limited number of them cultivate land; the majority follow the chase for a subsistence. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The band, whose reserve is situated on the Whitefish Lake, has a population of 149 souls.

Some few of them have begun to cultivate land. They raised during the year 1886 excellent potatoes, peas and oats.

The school on this reserve is succeeding admirably, the attendance being large, and the progress of the pupils highly satisfactory. These Indians also profess to be Roman Catholics.

The band, whose reserve is located on Byng Inlet, do not occupy the same, but live at Wikwemikong. They number 150 souls, and are Roman Catholics. Their children attend the industrial institutions at Wikwemikong. These Indians are described as being prosperous and contented.

It is greatly to be deplored that in this prosperous and extensive division of the Northern Superintendency, which embraces the bands and reserves above described on the Great Manitoulin Islands, as well as those alluded to on the north shore of Lake Huron, the efforts of the officers of the Department to advance the Indians morally and socially should be in so many cases neutralized by the liquor traffic carried on by unprincipled, lawless characters with the Indians to their immense detriment, morally and physically. The law has been brought into operation in several cases, but it is difficult to entirely prevent, on such an extensive coast line, a traffic often so profitable to the vendor of intoxicants. A detective has, however, been recently sent to the superintendency for the special object of following up vigorously and bringing the guilty parties to justice.

The second division of the Northern Superintendency has its headquarters at Parry Sound, and embraces the various reserves and bands in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts.

There are six reserves in this division, occupied by as many bands. With the exception of the Iroquois band, whose reserve is in the Township of Gibson, all of the Indians in these districts are of the Objibbewa tribe.

The reserve on Parry Island is occupied by a fairly industrious community, who are making steady progress and support themselves with comfort, there not having been a case of destitution among them during the past year.

They have extended their farming operations by bringing more land under cultivation. Any of them who prefer manual labor can always procure it and obtain good wages for their work.

The two schools on the reserve have a large attendance, and one of them is represented as being an excellent institution.

Matters on the reserve at Shawanega remain *in statu quo*, little or no progress having been made. The band is, however, not decreasing in number, their sanitary condition being fairly good. The frequent occurrence of frost in the summer season in this locality, and the consequent destruction of the crops, has apparently had the effect of discouraging these Indians from continuing to cultivate the soil.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Indians owning the reserve at Henvey Inlet have become somewhat demoralized owing to the protracted illness of their chief and the consequent want of the control which he exercised over them when in good health. New chiefs having been recently elected, matters will doubtless be again soon brought into shape on the reserve.

These Indians did fairly well at hunting last season, and the Department having furnished them with cattle and farming implements, they will doubtless be encouraged to increase their efforts to cultivate the land successfully. They are entirely self supporting, and the Agent reports that there were no complaints of destitution among them when be visited them.

The band occupying the valuable tract known as the Lake Nipissing Reserve appear to be making satisfactory progress, materially and intellectually. Their farming operations are attended with greater success and they evidently turn to better account the money realized from the sale of furs captured by them. They are in quite a prosperous condition and are therefore contented. A deep interest is now taken by these Indians in the education of their children ; a few years since they cared for none of these things. They are now desirous of having their school placed in a more central locality, in order that it may be accessible to all their children.

The band of Chief Dokis still continue their residence on the last named reserve, although they have a most valuable tract of land, consisting of two large Islands in French River. These Indians are adepts at trading with members of other bands, and their commercial transactions are quite important. They are therefore altogether independent in means and the general condition of the band is favorable. They do not attempt agriculture; as their present mode of procuring a living is not attended with so much labor and the results are more profitable.

There is a band of Ojibbewas at Lake Temogamingue who are without a reserve, owing to the delay or unwillingness of the Provincial Government to sanction an allotment to them of a tract claimed by them and by their forefathers as their home from time immemorial.

The history of this matter is fully set forth in the Report of my predecessor for the year 1886, and it still continues in the same unsatisfactory condition. As a consequence of these Indians having no settled place of abode, they have built no houses, and living in wigwams or tents in the cold wintry weather is having its effect upon them, as shown by the heavy mortality that prevailed in the band. The Agent reports that no complaints were heard from these poor creatures. They have doubtless concluded that their case is hopeless and with that stoicism which marks the Indian in the face of death, no complaint is heard.

The Iroquois band, which removed from the Lake of Two Mountains to the Township of Gibson, is reported to be making most satisfactory progress. They have become extensive owners and producers of live stock. Their crops are very large. Last season they harvested 2,000 bushels of potatoes, 350 to 400 tons of hay and other products of the soil in proportion. The fact of a short residence of about five years on this reserve having produced such results speaks well for the

fertility of the land and the energy and enterprise of the occupants. Remunerative employment is procurable by any desiring it, in the woods in the winter, and at the mills at other seasons.

The locality abounds with game, large and small, and numerous lakes and streams furnish an ample supply of the best of fish.

There is an excellent school on the reserve, a new schoolhouse having been completed last autumn to replace the building previously used for school purposes, which was not considered sufficiently commodious.

Altogether the condition of these people is most favorable, affording a striking contrast to what it was when they resided at the Lake of Two Mountains.

At Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, there is a small band of 79 Algonquins. These Indians have diminished in number since the date of the previous census, which showed a population of 83. The cause of the decrease was an epidemic of diphtheria which prevailed among them during several weeks and proved fatal in a number of cases, notwithstanding that medical attendance was furnished. As a result of the existence of that disease on the reserve, the attendance at the school fell off, it having been specially prevalent among and fatal to the children. However, those who were able to attend have made satisfactory progress.

These Indians support themselves principally by hunting and fishing. Some of them also exhibit considerable industry in cultivating the soil; and those who do so are making some advancement in improving their farms and in building operations.

The third division of the Northern Superintendency has its headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, and embraces the Indians and their reserves from Garden River to Michipicoten.

These Indians, according to the last census, number 1,084 souls, being an increase of 24 since the previous census was taken. They are for the most part Ojibbeways.

There are manifest indications of progress among those resident on the reserve at Garden River, *e. g.*, nineteen sewing machines were purchased by the female members of the band, and a threshing machine by the men, during the past year. Two schools are in operation on this reserve, the attendance at which is better than was formerly the case.

The agricultural operations of this band were more successful last season than they were the previous year. Employment was also procurable during the winter and spring on the railway and in cutting timber.

The members of the Batchewana band engage in a variety of occupations; some cultivate land on the Garden River Reserve; others have farms at Goulais and Batchewana Bays; others again depend to a large degree upon hunting and fishing for a subsistence.

A limited number have purchased land outside of the reserve.

The women of this band have also purchased sewing machines, 12 in number; they are industrious and enterprising.

The men were able to obtain work last winter at cutting timber and in other ways.

The Michipicoten band earn their subsistence by hunting. They number 319 souls, according te the last census, being an increase of 13 since the previous census was taken.

The Ojibbeways of Lake Superior are distributed among several bands, located at Fort William, Lake Helen, Pays Plat, Pic., at the mouth of Gull River on Lake Nepigon, Long Lake, and at the Church of England Mission on Lake Nepigon. They have increased in population during the past year; their number by the last census having been 1,740 as against 1,698 in 1886.

These Indians had a most successful hunt last season. Their sale of furs amounted to $30,000. At each of the above points farming is being carried on to some extent, and the Indians are annually improving in their acquirement of that art as well as in raising cattle. The most progress is perceptible on the reserve at Fort William. In three years the Indians occupying that tract have increased the number of their cattle from 23 to 123 heads, and the quantity of seed sown by them, from 170 to 800 bushels.

Schools are in operation at the following points on Lake Superior:—3 on the Fort William Reserve, and 1 at each of the reserves at Lake Helen, Pays Plat Long Lake, Gull River, and at the Church of England mission on Lake Nepigon The larger number of these Indians profess to belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

QUEBEC.

There has been an increase of 24 in the population of the Algonquin and Tête des Boules Indians, of the Township of Maniwaki, on the River Désert. Their number, by the last census, was 440, as against 416 at the previous census. The general health of the band has been good.

Their moral condition is improving. A few of them are, however, still prone to indulge occasionally to excess in intoxicants.

These Indian profess to belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

I regret to have to report that owing to the distance at which the school-house at the Roman Catholic mission is situated from the reserve, the children cannot attend it. The Department is, however, having another school building erected at a central point, the expense of construction to be borne by the funds at the credit of the band.

New roads were opened up through the reserve last season for the convenience of the agricultural portion of the community. The crops on this reserve were abundant last season. Owing, however, to an overflow of the Gatineau and Désert Rivers much of the land became flooded, and consequently a considerable quantity of land was rendered useless.

These Indians had a very successful hunt last winter, and realized largely on the furs taken by them.

The Algonquin band, whose reserve is situated on Lake Témiscamingue, manage to support themselves in comfort by hunting and fishing, supplemented in some instances by farming to a limited extent.

A school is in operation on the reserve, and the progress being made by the pupils is encouraging.

There is also another school kept at the Hudson Bay post, at which a few Indian children attend whose parents reside, or occasionally camp, at or in the vicinity of the post.

No annual report has been received from the Indian Agent at that point, but it may be stated generally, from information received from him during the year, that the condition of Indian matters on the reserve is encouraging.

The population of the band is about 200 souls.

The Iroquois band, whose reserve is situated at St. Régis, in the County of Huntingdon, number 1,150 souls, being an increase of 14 since the previous census was taken. These Indians are for the most part Roman Catholics, and that body has quite a large edifice at St. Régis. Extensive repairs and additions were made thereto at the expense of the band a few years since.

Five schools continued their operations for the benefit of the children of the band during the year. When it is remembered that four of these institutions have been established within the last ten years, an idea may be formed of the increased anxiety of these Indians for the education of their children.

On Cornwall Island, which forms part of the reserve, there is some excellent farming land and the Indians devote much of their time to the cultivation of the same with successful results.

Elsewhere on the reserve there are also some fair farms, but these Indians as a rule resort to other methods for supporting themselves, such as lumbering, running rafts of timber, hunting, fishing, picking hops, manufacturing baskets, hats, axe-handles, moccasins and bead work.

The vexed question of the tenure of certain leased lands in the Township of Dundee, which comprises a part of the reserve of these Indians, formed a subject for enquiry and consideration by a board of special commissioners, with a view to a practical solution of the same being effected. The report of the commission has not as yet been received, but it is understood that a mode of settlement will be recommended which will probably be alike acceptable to the Indians and to the white settlers interested in those lands.

The Iroquois band of Caughnawaga has increased in number. The population at the date of the last census was 1,619, being 28 in excess of that of 1886. Their sanitary condition was exceptionally good during the past year.

The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics. There is a fine church building and a resident missionary. There is also an efficiently conducted school and fair progress is being made by the pupils.

As a rule good order and quietness prevail on the reserve, but in the autumn of 1886, owing to the misconduct of a few of the worst characters of the village, it was deemed advisable to strengthen the hands of the village constable, and on application made to the Department of Justice, a member of the Dominion Police Force was detailed for duty at Caughnawaga. This action has had the effect of restoring matters to their normal condition in the village, and the additional constable will shortly be withdrawn.

The agricultural efforts of these Indians have been attended with considerable success. Some of them compare favorably as farmers with their white neighbors.

The quarry, which is operated by two members of the band, Messrs. Jocks and DeLorimer, has afforded continuous employment to a large number of the Indians. The condition of matters on this reserve may be described as very satisfactory.

The Agent for the Abenaki band, whose reserve is situated at St. François du Lac, in the County of Yamaska, reports that there is marked and steady progress, that many buildings are in course of erection, and that old buildings are being repaired. Hunting with these Indians is almost a thing of the past. They still, however, manufacture articles of Indian handicraft and carry on an extensive business in the same, both in Canada and the United States. The population of the band is about 320.

Failure on the part of the Indian Agent, under whose charge is the Huron band of Lorette, in the County of Quebec, to furnish an annual report, prevents me from supplying any information additional to that contained in the Report of my predecessor for 1886, regarding those Indians.

The Micmac band who occupy a reserve in the County of Bonaventure, at Ste. Anne de Restigouche, are stated to have increased in number—the population at the date of the last census having been 534, as against 512, the strength of the band in 1886.

The general health of this band was very good during the past year.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, the attendance at which was tolerably fair.

The opportunities which these Indians have for earning a comfortable subsistence are numerous and varied, and there is no reason why they should not be, and the Department has no reason to believe that they are not, as a rule, in prosperous circumstances. Many of them are, however, prone to indulge in the immoderate use of intoxicants; and to repress this tendency, strenuous measures to enforce the penalties of the law against any found in a state of intoxication, as well as against the vendors of the liquor to them, have of late years been adopted with a large measure of success.

At Maria, in the County of Bonaventure, there is another reserve with a small band of about 100 Micmacs in occupation. The improvement in the condition of the Indians of this reserve has been very marked. The use of intoxicants by them has been almost entirely, if not quite, suppressed.

All of them occupy comfortable houses, own horses, waggons, cattle, agricultural implements, and tools of various kinds.

A new ecclesiastical building has been erected on the reserve by the Roman Catholic Church.

A school is also in operation on the reserve.

This improved condition of matters has been largely effected by the present Agent, the Reverend J. Gagné, who is also the resident priest at that point.

Twelve years ago there was only one house on the reserve and one horse, very many of the Indians were addicted to the immoderate use of intoxicants, and matters generally were in a very bad condition on the reserve. Now sobriety and order and consequent prosperity reign.

The Montagnais band, whose reserve is situated at Pointe Bleue, on Lac St.

Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, and who number 90 souls, appear from the Agent's report to be improving in their circumstances. An epidemic of whooping cough, however, which prevailed among the children, carried off a number of them, and consequently the census last taken shows a slight diminution in the population, their present number being 402 as against 407 in 1886. The building formerly used for school purposes not being sufficiently commodious, a suitable building was erected last season. The school is well attended. The principal dependence of these Indians for subsistence is upon hunting. Some of them also cultivate the land successfully, and propose competing for prizes for agricultural products at an exhibition to be held at Quebec. The Agent states that they will make a good display.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence—who are stated to number 1,400, being 45 in excess of the population at the date of the previous census—were visited as usual at the various points on the north shore of the river, whereat they are in the habit of assembling on returning from their winter's hunt. At Musquarro and Natashquan the Indians were found in pretty fair circumstances, last season's hunt having been successful. No complaints were made of illness or infirmity among them, excepting one case of insanity; the sufferer, a woman, was sent to the asylum at Beauport, near Quebec.

These Indians returned early to their hunting grounds, as seal were scarce and there was therefore nothing to detain them at the coast.

At Mingan the Indians were found in a satisfactory condition. They had also had a successful hunt and had procured a large quantity of fur, which they were able to dispose of at remunerative rates. Rabbits were also abundant last winter; there was consequently no suffering from want among these Indians, and their health generally was good. They refrained from the use of intoxicants.

At Sept Isles a similar satisfactory condition of matters was found to exist with this exception, that a few of the Indians at that point had indulged their taste for intoxicants; but on the whole the band were sober in their habits, notwithstanding the temptations thrown in their way by unprincipled traders. The cod fishing at that point is excellent during some seasons, and these Indians engage in that industry with advantage. Four of them succeeded in obtaining the Government bounty for having fulfilled the conditions imposed on those angling for cod.

At Godbout similar prosperity was found to exist in so far as the winters hunt and the food supply were concerned. Seals were, however, also scarce at this point.

The Indians of Escoumains are more favorably situated than the other bands of the Lower St. Lawrence in so far as possessing the advantage of having fertil

land to cultivate when they return from their winter's hunt, which the Agent reports they are turning to good account. They are likewise raising live stock.

They also had a successful hunt last winter and their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

As a rule they are temperate in their habits.

The Indians on the reserve at Betsiamits suffer from the disadvantage of being near several white centres, at any of which they appear to be able to procure intoxicants with comparative ease.

The Agent reports that they were induced to give a pledge to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquor, but that many of them have violated it.

These Indians had also a very successful hunt last season, but they are reported to be very improvident in their habits. Their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

The Amalecite Indians, whose reserve was formerly situated in the Township of Viger, in the County of Témiscouata, but which tract they surrendered some years ago to be sold for their benefit, continue to reside in small groups at Rivière du Loup, Cacouna, Tadoussac, Rimouski and Point Lévis.

They number 111 souls.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of this Province are Micmacs.

The general condition of the Indians in the Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne is reported to be satisfactory. Their sanitary condition is evidently improving. They engage more actively in industrial pursuits than was formerly the case. Farming on a small scale and timber cutting are followed by them. The Indian population of the two counties is according to the last census 115, being an increase of one over that of 1886.

The Indians of the adjoining Counties of Digby and Yarmouth suffered considerably from sickness, principally consumption, during the past year. Quite a number of them fell victims to that disease.

The population as shown by the last census is 217, being five less than it was in 1886. These Indians, as are also the large majority of Indians in Nova Scotia, are Roman Catholics. They have a chapel on the reserve which they renovated last summer at a cost of $100.

The Agent reports that the vice of intemperance has been greatly repressed among these Indians by the vigorous enforcement of the stringent clauses of the

Indian Act prohibiting the gift or sale of intoxicants to Indians. Such of the children as attend the school in operation on the reserve are making fair progress, but there are many of them who, although of a sufficient age to do so, do not attend.

These Indians engage in agriculture, fishing, coopering, and Indian handicraft. They manage to support themselves in comfort. The Department completed the purchase of the small piece of land near the town of Yarmouth, referred to in the Report of my predecessor for 1886 as then forming a subject of negotiation between the Department and the owners, with a view to its purchase for building sites for the Indians of that county, no reserve having been allotted to them by the Government of Nova Scotia.

The Indians of the Counties of Queen's and Lunenburg with the exception of those resident upon the reserve at New Germany, in the latter county, do not engage to any appreciable extent in agriculture. They live by the sale of their manufactures, and on the fish captured by them.

They are, however, a sober and fairly industrious lot of people.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at New Germany.

The Indian population of the two counties was at the last census 162, being 2 in excess of their number in 1886.

The Indians of the County of King's appear on the whole to have had a prosperous season.

The Agent reports that they have had sufficient to eat and clothe themselves with. They number 82, being 8 less than was their population at the date of the previous census; the cause of this diminution is not apparent, as there was no epidemic prevalent among them. Probably some of them have removed to another county.

The Indians of the County of Halifax are, as a rule, a temperate class of people. Some of them cultivate land, with a fair measure of success. The others support themselves by manufacturing and selling Indian handiwork.

The Indian population of the county is probably about 85 or 90.

The condition of the Indians of the County of Hants is represented as being satisfactory on the whole.

They gave more attention to agriculture last season than they had ever done before, and are in a fairly prosperous state. Their number at the last census was 167, being 2 less than their population in 1886.

The purchase of land near Truro, referred to in the Report for 1886 as then

forming a subject of negotiation with the owner, was completed, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Indians of Colchester County appreciate it, and that the majority of them have removed there. As the soil is of excellent quality it is hoped that by tilling the same, the Indians will improve their circumstances. The general health of the band has been good. They number about 100 souls.

The Indians of the County of Cumberland are reported to be making satisfactory progress in cultivating the soil and in building. They are an honest and industrious community.

The Indian population of the county is 96, being an increase of 16 over that of 1886. They suffer considerably from pulmonary diseases.

The Indians of the County of Pictou possess a reserve at Fisher's Grant, otherwise known as Indian Cove. Only one-half of them, however, occupy it, the residue camp at various points.

There is a school building on the reserve, but owing to a difficulty in obtaining the services of a teacher, the school has not been in operation for over two years.

These Indians follow agriculture but to a very limited extent. They depend for a subsistence mainly upon the sale of their manufactures and on fishing. No census of these Indians nor other statistics, for the year 1887, were received from the agent. The Indian population of the county was 192 in 1886.

The Indian Agent for the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' reports an improvement in the material condition of the Indians of those counties. They are taking more to agriculture than was formerly the case, but they still depend principally on their handicraft, at the manufacture of which some of them are very adept. One of them obtained a medal and honorable mention for specimens of bead and similar work, at the Antwerp and London Exhibitions.

They number 177, being 3 less than they were in 1886. Consumption proved fatal to several of them during the year.

On the Indian reserve in the County of Richmond there is an industrious, law-abiding and temperate Indian community. They were unfortunate with their crops in 1886, but there was little or no suffering among them.

The sanitary condition of the band is fair. They number 248 souls.

The school established in 1886 on this reserve has continued its operations, and the children attending it are reported to be making fair progress.

The Indians of the County of Inverness are represented to be making steady progress in agriculture, and as being a sober, industrious class of people.

The population of the band is 137, being 10 in excess of their number in 1886.

The two reserves are situated at Whycocomagh and Malagawatch.

A school is conducted on the reserve at the former place.

The condition of Indian matters on the reserve at Middle River, in the County of Victoria, appears to be on the whole satisfactory, both as regards the agricultural operations and the health of the Indians.

The school on this reserve is very well reported of, both as respects the efficiency of the teacher and the progress of the pupils.

The population of the band is 121.

The Indians of the County of Cape Breton, whose reserve is situated at Eskasoni, suffered a severe loss by the failure of their potato crop in 1886. They were, consequently, in considerable straits during the winter.

They, in common with the Indians generally of the Island of Cape Breton, had to deplore the death of their grand chief, John Dinny, which occurred in April last. He was highly respected by both white people and Indians, and universal regret was felt for his death.

The population of this band is stated at 254, being the same as it was in 1886.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Indians of the eastern counties of this Province are Micmacs; those of the western counties are of the Amalecite nation.

The Indians of the eastern counties number 925 souls as against 932, their number at the date of the previous census.

They are distributed among ten bands, located upon as many reserves in those counties.

The reserve in Restigouche County is situated at Eel River. The band occupying it are not numerous, and it is as well they are not, as the land is not well adapted for agriculture. These Indians depend mainly on fishing for their support.

The Indians of the County of Gloucester occupying a reserve at Papineau, near Bathurst, cultivate the land to some extent, but their principal revenues are derived from wages paid them as guides and canoemen by tourists, and from the manufacture of Indian handiwork. They also depend in some degree on fishing for a subsistence.

The band owning the reserve at Red Bank, in the County of Northumberland, are reported to be in favorable circumstances. They engage in farming, fishing, and in manual labor for white people.

There is a well-built church edifice and a resident Roman Catholic priest on the reserve.

The Indians who occupy the reserve at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland, are making considerable progress in farming and building. They have also opportunities for making money from the sale of fish, which they catch in the winter and sell to buyers for the United States' market. They also engage themselves as laborers to white men in the vicinity. These Indians are Roman Catholics, and have a church building on the reserve; there is also a school in operation thereon.

The Indians on the reserve at Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, have also a market at their doors, so to speak, for all the fish they can catch, and the reserve being situated near the entrance of the River Miramichi they have an abundance of fish both in summer and winter.

There is also a church building belonging to the Roman Catholics on this reserve.

A school is likewise conducted thereon with considerable success.

The band occupying the reserve at Big Cove, in the County of Kent, are in fairly comfortable circumstances.

These Indians cultivate the land with some success, as well as engage in fishing.

The church edifice on this reserve is described as very neat in appearance.

The members of the band are also Roman Catholics.

On the reserve on Indian Island, in the County of Kent, the Indians are reported to be in rather comfortable circumstances. They support themselves by fishing and farming.

The Indians of Buctouche, in the County of Kent, engage to a limited extent in farming, but their principal dependence is on fishing.

The band at Shediac, in the County of Westmoreland, are not as industrious as the other Indians of the eastern counties. The proximity of their reserve to the railway and the opportunity thus afforded them of moving about easily probably accounts for their want of thrift.

The Indians on the reserve at Fort Folly, in the County of Westmoreland, depend for the most part on the sale of their handicraft, for which they find a

market in the vicinity of the reserve. There is a Roman Catholic Church building on this reserve also.

The Amalecites of the south-western counties number, according to the last census, 453 souls, being an increase of nine since the date of the previous census.

On the Kingsclear Reserve, in the County of York, the Indians have of late given considerable attention to agriculture. They have also erected several barns of excellent design, and their houses, as a rule, are comfortable, and are kept in a cleanly condition.

There is an efficiently conducted school on this reserve, the attendance whereat is very good. The Indians take a great interest in this institution, and encouraging progress is being made by the pupils.

At St. Mary's Reserve, which is situated opposite to Fredericton, on the River St. John, the Indians depend mainly on the sale of their manufactures for a subsistence.

They also plant garden plots, but the reserve is too limited in area to afford land for many of them. Some of them engage in manual labor with white persons of the vicinity.

A school is likewise conducted on this reserve, whereat the children who attend regularly are learning rapidly.

The Indians on the reserve at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, cultivate land to some extent. They manufacture Indian wares, which they dispose of at Woodstock and in the United States.

There is also a small band resident on a reserve situated on the River Comous, in the County of Charlotte. The Agent gives no particulars respecting these Indians.

There are likewise scattered groups at Apohaqui, on Lake St. John River, below Fredericton, and in the County of St. John.

These Indians are not resident upon reserves, they are living upon the land of other parties.

The Superintendent for the Indians of the south-western counties reports that the general behavior of the majority of them is commendable, that they, as a rule, are peaceable and law-abiding.

The Indians of the north-western counties of Victoria and Madawaska have suffered a loss by the death of Mr. Moses Craig, the Agent of this Department at

Tobique. He took a deep interest in them, and the Department has lost by his death a zealous officer.

The reserve at the mouth of the Tobique is occupied by a prosperous Indian community.

They follow agriculture to a greater extent than any other Indian band in the Province. They also possess horses, cattle and pigs.

They engage largely in the manufacture of baskets, moccasins and snow-shoes.

In the spring they are employed in driving rafts of timber down the streams to their destination, and in the summer they are hired by tourists to the upper waters of the Tobique and St. John Rivers as canoemen.

The school on the reserve has continued its operations with a fair amount of success.

The small band in occupation of the reserve near Edmundston, in the County of Madawaska, has increased in number. They farm to a limited extent, but the principal portion of their subsistence is probably derived from fishing, from the manufacture of articles of Indian handicraft and from acting as canoemen to tourists. The Indians of these two counties number 188 souls, being four less than their population was at the date of the previous census.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indians of this Island number, according to the last census, 321, being a decrease of two since the previous census was taken.

They are represented by the local Superintendent to be making progress in agriculture and building.

They are also improving morally.

There is a school in operation in the reserve on Lennox Island.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

This superintendency embraces the reserves and bands in the Province of Manitoba, the District of Keewatin and that portion of the Province of Ontario which lies within the territory surrendered by the Indians, under the treaty made with them at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, on the 3rd of October, 1873.

The condition of matters generally in the superintendency is satisfactory.

The Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves states, in his report, which will be found herewith, that it is "a rare occurrence for any complaint to be made in "reference to the quality of the cattle, implements, provisions or other articles "supplied them; hence, with the exception of some chronic disputes between "Indians and non-treaty parties about the ownership of certain parcels of land at St. "Peter's and several other reserves, there is not the remotest cause for any reason- "able complaint against the Government by the Indians of this superintendency "that the conditions of their respective treaties are not faithfully and liberally "carried out, and the only grievances existing are generally those of an imaginary "character manufactured by unscrupulous agitators for sinister purposes, and in "order to catch the sensitive ear of an over-credulous public."

Considerable attention is given by the Indians of the St. Peter's and other reserves within the territory which originally formed the Province of Manitoba, to the cultivation of the soil, and as a rule crops sufficient to reward them for their labor have been the result.

On the Rainy River there are also several reserves containing very good land, and with a view to encourage the Indians to cultivate it, it is proposed to appoint as Agent to them a person possessing a practical knowledge of agriculture, and to transfer the Agent at present in charge of these Indians to the Lake of the Woods, as he has little or no practical knowledge of farming, and the Indians at the last named point must always depend mainly on hunting and fishing, as the soil of their reserves is for the most part unsuitable for agriculture.

Within the eastern portion of the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, which territory may be roughly described as lying between the 90th and 96th degrees of longitude, and extending from the boundary line between the United States and Canada northward to the lines described in the said treaty, are the reserves and bands of Lac des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Wabegon and Eagle Lake, Lac Seul Mattawan and English River, all of which are included in one agency. These Indians are still dependent for the most part on hunting and fishing, but they are gradually taking to tilling the soil.

On the reserve of the Wabegon and Eagle Lake band there is a school conducted with considerable success on the Kindergarten system.

There are also two schools in operation on the reserves at Lac Seul, and one school at English River.

The population of the seven bands is 852, being an increase of 19 since the date of the last census. The sanitary condition of these Indians is represented by the Agent to be as a rule good.

The Coutcheeching Indian Agency embraces the bands and reserves at Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou Rapids, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Necatcheweenin, Nick-kick-mi-nes-can and Rivière La Seine.

At Hungry Hall the Indians have erected a new schoolhouse, the school having been conducted hitherto in a room kindly appropriated for the purpose by the Hudson Bay Company's agent at that point.

On the reserve at the Long Sault there is also a school, which is conducted with ability, and the children thereat are making fair progress.

At Manitou Rapids there is another efficiently managed school, and the children in attendance are progressing satisfactorily.

A school is also in operation on the reserve at Coutcheeching, which is likewise managed with ability, and the advancement of the pupils in their studies is marked.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Nick-kick-mi-nes-can have built a schoolhouse.

The Indians of this agency are reported to be in a fairly prosperous condition.

The reserves are situated in the Rainy River district, where, as previously stated, the soil is excellent in quality. If therefore the change proposed to be made as above indicated, by the appointment of a competent person to give the Indians instruction in agriculture, be carried out, these Indians should, in a few years, find themselves in very comfortable circumstances. They are already, as a rule, self-supporting, as the fish, game, and fur-bearing animals of that section of country, are still sufficient (though those sources of supplies are annually diminishing) to enable them to be so, supplemented as the same are, to an important extent, by the abundant crop of wild rice which grows luxuriantly in the streams of the locality.

The Agent for the locality reports that the general behavior of all the Indians of this district is orderly. Through the joint efforts of the officials of the United States (the boundary line being close to their reserves) and of this country, the liquor traffic with them has been almost if not completely suppressed. It used at one time to be largely carried on.

The seven bands above referred to number, according to the last census, 866 souls, being 46 less than their number at the date of the previous census.

The Assabaskasing Agency comprehends the bands and the reserves of the Lake of the Wood district, located at the following points:—Islington, near Rat Portage; Big Island; North West Angle (3 reserves); Assabaskasing; White Fish Bay; Buffalo Bay; Shoal Lake (2 reserves).

The population of these bands is 1,020, being 22 in excess of their number when the previous census was taken.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is not satisfactory. Owing to the propinquity of white settlements to their reserves as well as of the latter to the United States, there is great depravity among the women, the result being that venereal diseases are very prevalent. They have also suffered during the past year greatly from diseases of an endemic nature. Medical attendance was extended to the sufferers, from time to time. These Indians had an abundant supply of food during the winter. The wild rice crop yielded bountifully, and game was plentiful.

With the exception of potatoes and hay they raise little produce. They engage largely in hunting fur-bearing animals, and by the sale of the skins and of articles of handicraft manufactured by them and by fishing they are able to keep themselves supplied with the necessaries of life.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Islington. It is efficiently conducted, but the progress of the children is greatly retarded, as is almost invariably the case with Indian day schools, by the frequent absence of the children with their parents from the reserve.

The Agent reports a very favorable change in the manner in which the Indians of this district keep their persons and houses, since the strict instructions sent to him and to other Agents to inculcate habits of cleanliness among them were received.

The Clandeboye Agency comprises the reserves and bands resident thereon of St. Peter's, Broken Head River and Fort Alexander.

There are, according to the last census, 2,394 Indians in this agency, being an increase of 29 since the date of the previous census.

There is manifest progress in civilization and material prosperity among the Indians generally of this agency. They take a deeper interest in the education of their children; their houses are constructed after an improved design, and their premises are kept in better order; they raise more cattle; they are comfortably clad; and altogether there are unmistakable indications of present and increasing prosperity. There are, however, as is the case in every community, exceptions to be found. Indians who waste their time about towns and villages are apparently incorrigible and quite insensible of the contrast between their own wretched condition, moral and social, and that of their thrifty brethren who remain on the reserves and earn a comfortable subsistence for themselves and families.

The Agent states that in 1869 all of the Indians of this agency were clothed in blankets and bedecked themselves with the feathers and paint, and had the long

hair of the wild savage, but that now they dress like white people and it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish them from white settlers.

On the reserve at St. Peter's there are six schools in operation. All of them are efficiently conducted. The most important of these institutions is situated at South St. Peter's. Some of the pupils attending that school are as far advanced in their studies as children at the public schools usually attain.

These Indians contributed in the year 1886, materials, labor and money towards repairing the church buildings on the reserve, to the value of $800.

The health of the band in general was not perhaps as good as usual during the past year. There have been many cases of sickness. Medical aid was afforded the sufferers.

The drainage of the wet land on the reserve was vigorously prosecuted by these Indians to completion. The work was done in an admirable manner, as was also the work of cutting out a road of eight miles in length through the woods. Their bridges are kept in a good state of repair.

On the reserve at Broken Head River there is an efficiently conducted school, and the Indians have erected a new schoolhouse. The attendance is very greatly interfered with by the frequent absence of the families from the reserve.

These Indians mainly depend for a subsistence on hunting and fishing. They killed last winter 145 moose, and as the value of each skin was $10, and the meat served them for food, they did not lack the necessaries of life.

They own a large number of cattle; their women milk the cows and make butter.

These Indians have made a road of over five miles in length through the reserve.

The band occupying the reserve at Fort Alexander appear to be on the whole doing well. The Agent reports that, as a rule, their gardens and farms are very well cultivated. They obtain remunerative employment at a saw-mill which is operated on the reserve. A member of the band owns two schooners and carries on an extensive trading business with the Indians of Lake Winnipeg. The Agent reports that another member of the band has as fine a garden as he ever saw.

The Agent for the three bands described states that the Indians of his agency made between $4,000 and $5,000 from the sale of snake root (*cimicifuga racemosa*), and that some of them made from $1 to $3 *per diem* by gathering it.

The Portage la Prairie Agency embraces the reserves and bands in occupation of them at Rosseau River, Long Plain, and Swan Lake. They number 516 souls.

These Indians, owing, it is probable, to the relative position of their reserves to white centres, seem to be specially prone to wander from them, and to remain in the vicinity of the towns and villages. Their moral status is therefore not as favorable as that of Indians who remain on their reserves; nor is their advancement in agriculture and other industrial lines of industry as marked. They have also but little appreciation of the value that education would be to their children.

On the reserve at Rosseau River there is a school in operation; but the attendance of the children thereat is necessarily very irregular, owing to the wandering habits of their parents.

The Indians on that reserve own a large number of cattle, and they cultivate the land to some extent.

The Agent reports that there is a notable improvement in their habits of sobriety; not one of them during the year having been under the influence of liquor.

The Long Plain and Swan Lake bands are alike unprogressive.

The majority of the latter band are located at Hamilton's Crossing, as they prefer residing there to settling on their reserve.

They cultivate land to a limited extent at the former place.

They with one or two exceptions neglect their cattle.

Sufficient wheat was raised on their reserve to make twenty-five sacks of flour, of 100 lbs. each.

The Long Plain Indians also follow agriculture to a certain extent.

They own a good number of cattle, of which they appear to take proper care.

The indulgence in intoxicants is much less frequent with them also than was formerly the case. The strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquor to Indians has evidently had the effect of almost entirely stopping the traffic.

The Manitowapah Agency embraces the bands and reserves at Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin, Crane River, Water Hen River, and Pine Creek. No statistical return has up to this date been received from the agency. I am consequently unable to state what the present poplation of the several bands is. They, however, in 1886, numbered 792 souls.

There is a school in operation on each of the reserves in this agency, except on that at Sandy Bay. The population of the band owning that tract has been greatly

diminished by the withdrawal of the majority of them from treaty in order to participate in the land scrip issued to half-breeds.

A pleasing report of progress on the part of the Ebb and Flow Lake band has been received from the Agent.

The area of land cultivated by those Indians has been considerably increased, and the fences made by them are of most excellent finish.

The cattle and implements of this band as well as those of the Lake Manitoba band are well cared for.

The school is efficiently managed,and the pupils are making very good progress.

The report respecting the Fairford band is also satisfactory.

There are two schools in successful operation on this reserve.

Their cultivated lands are well looked after.

They own a large number of cattle, which are carefully attended to.

The Agent states that the general condition of the band is very encouraging. It is to be regretted, however, that pulmonary diseases are very prevalent among them.

The Little Saskatchewan band appears to be divided into two sections, viz., residents upon the reserve and non-residents, the latter being the more numerous. They devote their time to catching whitefish; large numbers of which are secured by them at the mouth of the Little Saskatchewan, near Lake Winnipeg, and the fish are sold by them on the spot to fish dealers as soon as caught.

The school on the reserve has not so large an attendance as it would have, were all the Indians belonging to this band resident upon the reserve. The children attending thereat are, however, making fair progress. A new schoolhouse has recently been completed.

The cattle and implements of the band are carefully looked after.

The Indians of the Lake St. Martin Reserve depend principally upon hunting and fishing for procuring a subsistence.

They, however, cultivate garden patches successfully, and keep them well fenced. They are likewise building a better class of house and a number of good houses are in course of erection.

A new schoolhouse has been erected on the reserve, at a cost to these Indians of $150, the balance, $100, having been contributed by the Department. The school is numerously attended.

These Indians provide well for their cattle during the winter. They also take good care of their implements.

The little band occupying the Crane River Reserve are making laudable efforts to improve their condition by attending assiduously to the cultivation of their fields and to fencing them.

There is a school in operation on this reserve, the attendance at which is good, but owing to the want of zeal of the temporarily employed teacher, who has been or will shortly be replaced by a suitable person, the progress of the pupils has been somewhat retarded.

The Water Hen River band were unfortunate in having most of their crop ruined, owing to a continuance of wet weather for several weeks. Fish and game are, however, to be had in abundance in the locality; there is, therefore, no cause for anxiety in regard to these Indians not being able to support themselves.

The school on this reserve is most efficiently conducted. Both English and French are taught, and the pupils can translate Indian sentences into either of those languages.

The cattle and implements of these Indians are well cared for by them.

The band whose reserve is situated at Pine Creek have recently moved thereto, having formerly resided on a reserve at Duck Bay. But as they expressed a strong preference for the tract at the former place, and no settlers' rights would be interfered with, an exchange of land was agreed to between this Department and the Department of the Interior, and the Indians removed to Pine Creek.

They have erected quite neat houses and superior stables, and their gardens are kept in good order.

There is a school in operation, whereat the pupils are making satisfactory progress.

The Beren's River Agency includes the bands and reserves on Lake Winnipeg, distributed at the following points:—Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Jack Head, Fisher River, Beren's River, Grand Rapids of Beren's River, Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake.

Owing to failure on the part of the Agent to comply with the explicit instructions sent him to report on each of the bands and reserves in his district, I am unavoidably precluded from entering into any details respecting them.

It is satisfactory, however, to report that there was no scarcity of provisions during the winter. But the prevalence of disease to an unusual degree on the several reserves and its fatality in so many cases is to be deplored.

If, however, the sanitary regulations of the Department in respect to the destruction of all garbage and the cleanliness of their persons and houses are strictly enforced, such a course cannot but be attended with beneficial results to the health of the several Indian communities.

The Indian population of this agency is stated to be 1,970, being 33 in excess of the population in 1886.

A school is in operation on each of the reserves in the agency excepting on that at Blood Vein River. The Agent reports that the condition of these schools is discouraging; the progress at some of them being very slow.

The Pas Agency comprehends the most easterly reserves and bands resident thereon of the Saskatchewan District, commencing with the reserve situated at the Grand Rapids of that river where it empties itself into Lake Winnipeg and extending to Cumberland House. These reserves are situated at the Grand Rapids, Che-ma-wa-win, Moose Lake, the Pas, Pas Mountain, Red Earth, Birch River and Cumberland House. The Indian population is 925, being 4 less than it was in 1886.

The Agent reports that the conduct of the Indians generally has been admirable; that they are peaceable and contented, that they are increasingly industrious and appreciate the efforts of the Department to give their children the advantage of education, and that they are thankful for the many benefits which they receive from the Department.

The band located at Grand Rapids are in no danger of failing in their food supply, as fish of the finest quality and of very large size are abundant.

These Indians do but little in the agricultural line.

There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The Indians of the Che-ma-wa-win Reserve are endeavoring to cultivate the land more perfectly.

Owing to the resignation of the teacher, the school on this reserve has been closed for nearly two years.

A steady and decided improvement on the part of the members of this band who reside at Moose Lake is reported.

A new schoolhouse was erected on the reserve in 1886.

On the reserve at the Pas a considerable quantity of land has been brought under cultivation, but it is for the most part merely used as garden plots.

There are two schools in operation on this reserve and fair progress is being made thereat by the pupils.

At Red Earth Reserve the soil is very well adapted for cultivation and the Indians appear to take advantage of the same to raise good crops of grain and roots.

The Pas Mountain Indians evince a desire to enlarge their fields and to engage more extensively in raising crops. In this they were encouraged by the Department giving them seed last spring and provisions while ploughing during the previous autumn.

The soil on the reserve at Cumberland House is ill-adapted for agriculture. These Indians earn a subsistence by hunting fur-bearing animals.

Some of them farm at a point in the vicinity of Fort à la Corne, where, in consequence of the land on their reserve being so utterly unsuitable for agriculture, a location was assigned them, whereon quite a number of families now reside.

There is a school in operation on the reserve at Cumberland House.

All of the reserves in this agency are within the North-West Territories, being in the district of Saskatchewan, but for convenience sake they are attached to the Manitoba Superintendency.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories in his report, which will be found among the other appendices to this Report, remarks that "year by year the Indians are becoming more fully alive to the benefits which "they receive under the humane and wise policy of the Government."

The usual alarmist cry of a possible Indian uprising was heard last spring.

The Indian Commissioner states in this connection that his experience since he came to the country has ceased to allow these spring rumors of impending trouble to cause him any surprise. The incident of some Indians, and in one instance an entire band, leaving their reserve and going across the boundary line is explained by the fact of those Indians having been enticed away by their relatives who were desirous of swelling their numbers, pending negotiations with a railway company who proposed running their line through their reserve. The inducements held out to our Indians to repair to the point were, that food and blankets were being lavishly distributed. They were not long absent, however from their reserves, and the Commissioner remarks that they returned "much less "ready to listen to such tales in future."

The Indians of the Territories shared for the most part in the general prosperity of last season, in so far as the crops were concerned. This has greatly encouraged and will no doubt stimulate them to renewed exertions next season. The yield of roots was particularly large.

As stated in the prefatory part of this Report, several of the Indians competed, and successfully, with their white brethren for prizes at the agricultural exhibitions. Their success will doubtless act as a stimulus to them and to others to endeavor to secure similar results at future fairs.

The Prince Albert and Carleton district, which was as regards Indian affairs until recently under the management of one Agent, stationed at Prince Albert, has been divided into two agencies, one of the Agents being stationed at Duck Lake and the other at Mistowasis' Reserve.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Duck Lake Agency embraces the reserves and bands occupying them of Duck Lake, One Arrow, James Smith, John Smith, Chekastapaysen and White Cap.

The Mistowasis Agency comprehends the bands and reserves of Mistowasis, Attakakoop, Petequaquay, Wm. Twatt, Kenemosayoo and Kopahawakenum.

The number of Indians in the two agencies is 1,533, as against 1,588, which was the population in 1886. The decrease is largely caused by withdrawals from treaty of half-breeds who were desirous of sharing in the half-breed land scrip.

A large quantity of ploughing was done on the various reserves in the autumn of 1886, and the crop this year, it was calculated, would average twenty-five bushels to the acre.

The Indians of the Reserves of Mistowasis and Attakakoop had last spring a surplus of several hundred bushels of wheat, which the Department bought from them and distributed to other bands requiring seed.

The Indians on the two reserves above named built large barns, with stables beneath, for their animals, and threshing floors above. The workmanship on these barns was that of the Indians, and they are stated to be superior to any barns in the Territories.

These Indians occupy neatly kept houses on separate locations, whereon they have also stables for their cattle.

Their women make butter, milk cellars having been constructed in several of the houses.

They are improving in their knowledge and style of cultivating the land.

The bands of Chiefs John Smith, James Smith, Chekastapaysen and the small contingent of the band at Cumberland House Reserve, which removed to a reserve near Fort à la Corne in 1885, are for the most part self-supporting.

The bands of Beardy and Okeemasis at Duck Lake are becoming more self-reliant annually.

Those of One Arrow, Chekastapaysin, Kenemosayo, Twatt and Kopahawakenum depend for existence mainly on game and fur-bearing animals.

Schools are in operation on the reserves of Chiefs James and John Smith, and on those of Mistowasis, Attakakoop and Petequaquay.

The Indians of these agencies own increasing herds of cattle.

The bands of Attakakoop and Mistowasis have also flocks of sheep.

The Battleford Agency embraces at present the reserves and bands of Moosomin, Thunder Child (with the subsidiary bands of Nipahays and young Chipewayan living on the same reserve), Little Pine (with the subsidiary band of Lucky-man on the same reserve), Poundmaker, Sweet Grass, Red Pheasant, Mosquito (with the subsidiary bands of Bear's Head and Lean Man on the same reserve).

The aggregate number of Indians belonging to the above bands is, according to the last census, 983, being a decrease of 147 since the date of the previous census. This decrease has probably been occasioned by the withdrawal of half-breed members of the several bands for the purpose of participating in the distribution of half-breed land scrip.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency was generally fair during the year, the Agent reports an improvement in that respect in the several bands.

The Indians of some of these reserves occupy lands in severalty.

The Agent for the locality reports as follows: "The Indians on the different "reserves are working quietly, and progressing noticeably, although it may be "slowly, towards the habits and modes of life necessary for their well-being and "self-support."

They take more interest in their cattle than was formerly the case and there has been a consequent additional increase.

The women milk the cows regularly, and the advantage of having this nutritious beverage for their families is appreciated by them.

On the reserves known as Poundmaker's and Little Pine's, the Indians have taken up their locations adjoining one another, so as to form a continuous settlement.

There is a well-managed school on the former reserve, and good results have it is reported, followed.

On Moosomin's and Red Pheasant's Reserves the Indians are taking up lands in severalty and the tribal system is fast losing its hold.

Schools are in operation on all of the reserves in this agency except on that of Little Pine.

At Battleford, the headquarters of the agency, the Industrial School for the district of Saskatchewan carries on its operations with considerable success. There are 32 boys and 11 girls lodged and educated at the institution.

The Pitt Agency includes the bands and reserves of See-kas-kootch, Pay-moo-tay-ah son, Sweet Grass, Thunder Companion, Wee-mis-ti-coo-sea-wa-sis, Oo-nee-pow-hay-oo, Pus-ke-ah-ke-he-win, Kee-he-win and Kin-oo-say-o.

The population of these various bands amounts in the aggregate to 377 souls, being a decrease of nine since the date of the previous census.

The Agent reports that they are improving in their condition, many of them occupy comfortable houses, and possess good stables. Those who farm to any extent reside on Se-kas-kootch's Reserve. The others prefer to procure their subsistence by hunting fur-bearing animals and game, and by fishing. And as that portion of the Territories is well adapted for such pursuits they are, as a rule, able to keep themselves and families quite independently of assistance from the Department.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The Saddle Lake Agency takes in the reserves and bands of Seenum or Pecan, Thomas Hunter, Bear's Ear, Blue Quill, Lac la Biche, Chipewayan and Kah-qua-nun.

A large number of half-breeds were allowed to withdraw from treaty in this agency, in order to participate in the half-breed land scrip. None were permitted to withdraw, however, unless the Agent and the Inspector of Indian Agencies were satisfied that they could support themselves without assistance from the Government; and the Agent reports that of those discharged not one has suffered from want; although many were exposed to a crucial test owing to severe sickness in their families in the form of an epidemic of measles which prevailed in the locality.

This fact of itself goes far to prove the efficiency of the system followed by the Department in the endeavor to render those under treaty obligations self-supporting, namely, that when thrown on their own resources these half-breeds proved themselves to be quite capable of self-support.

But the permission to withdraw has, of course, necessarily to be restricted to those believed to be capable of obtaining their own livelihood.

When the scrip was first issued a number of half-breeds were given their discharge from treaty on application to withdraw being made in the manner required by the Statute, but experience has manifested that in very many of these cases it it was injudicious to give them a discharge, as they proved to be quite incapable of earning their own livelihood, and some of them have applied and have been re-admitted into treaty on the understanding that the shares of annuity that would otherwise be paid to them shall be withheld until the Government shall have received back the value of the land scrip given them as half-breeds when they withdrew.

In the spring of 1886, there were 269 acres of land on the several reserves in this agency under crop, but owing to the prevalent drought of that season the seed did not germinate and the crops were much below the average.

Last spring the area of land under crop was increased to 292 acres, which will, no doubt have yielded a large return, as has been common with cultivated lands elsewhere.

Considerable attention appears to be given by these Indians to the raising of cattle, and the Agent reports that it is likely to become a more important enterprise with them than agriculture.

Two schools are in operation on Seenum's Reserve—another having been opened last spring. A school is also operated on the Saddle Lake Reserve. That institution, from its position, can be attended by the children of Little Hunter's and Blue Quill's Bands.

The Agent, in summing up his report, states that he is "not aware of a single "case of discontent, all being thoroughly satisfied with the treatment accorded "them by the Department."

The Inspector of Indian Agencies describes the Indians of the Whitefish Lake Reserve as "exceedingly industrious and very religious; they ask a blessing "before and return thanks to the Supreme Being after each meal, have family "prayers every evening, and often general prayer meetings."

The Edmonton Agency comprehends the bands and reserves on White Lake, Sturgeon River, Lac la Nonne, Stony Lake, Stony Plain, and Pass-pass-chase's Reserve, near Edmonton; most of the band owning the last named reserve have withdrawn from treaty and accepted half-breed scrip, and the residue have removed to the reserve of Enoch, on Stony Plain. The Pass-pass-chase Reserve will, it is anticipated, be surrendered by the band, and the land will then be sold and the proceeds invested for their benefit.

The Indians of this agency number 709 souls, being a decrease of 178 since the date of the previous census. The principal cause of this decrease is the withdrawal of so many from treaty.

The Agent reports that they all appear to be contented and more disposed to cultivate their lands.

They take good care of their cattle and the two bands at Sturgeon River and Lac la Nonne own large herds.

During the winter a considerable number of furs was obtained by those who employed themselves hunting.

The fisheries were a failure, owing to the destruction of so many fish at the spawning season. The Agent reports that this source of food supply is diminishing every year.

In the spring the Indians of the various reserves in this agency worked diligently at cultivating their land, and a large quantity of seed was planted.

A bad type of measles broke out among them, the after effects of which proved fatal in many cases, notwithstanding that skilful medical aid was rendered the sufferers.

There are two ably managed schools on the Stony Plain Reserve; and another which is also efficiently managed is in operation on the reserve at Lac la Nonne.

At St. Albert an orphanage, managed under the auspices of the Roman Catholic diocese is situated. It is conducted on the principle of an industrial school. There are 30 Indian children lodged, fed and educated at that institution.

There are also a number of children whose parents reside in the vicinity, who attend as day scholars. This institution is kept in most perfect order, and the industries taught the children are calculated to benefit them when they arrive at maturity.

The Peace Hills' Agency embraces the bands and reserves of Sampson, Ermine-skin and Bobtail, in the Peace or Bear Hills; the bands and reserves of Muddy Bull on Pigeon Lake; Che-poos-te-quahn on Wolf Creek; Sharphead on Battle River and Wolf Creek.

The Indians of the above bands number 649 souls, being 194 less than their number in 1886.

This large decrease is doubtless the result, to a great extent, of the withdrawal of some of the half-breed members of the various bands from treaty for the purpose of participating in the distribution of land scrip.

There was also heavy mortality in the Stony Band of Chief Sharphead, from an epidemic of measles, which carried off 50 or more of them, notwithstanding that medical assistance was given the sufferers. The main cause of the fatality was owing to the band going off, in spite of the protests of the Agent, to hunt before they had fully recovered from the effects of the disease. Many of them died while away from the reserve, others after they returned, although everything that could be done for them was done.

Good crops of grain and roots rewarded the industry of the Indians of this agency in the autumn of 1886.

Fur-bearing animals were numerous, and the fish at Pigeon Lake sufficient to keep quite a number of them until spring.

The cattle are well cared for, and are increasing annually in number.

There are schools in operation on the reserves of Sampson, Ermineskin, Chepoostequahn, Muddy Bull, and Sharphead.

The Sarcee Agency includes the reserves and bands occupying them, situated on Fish Creek and at Morleyville. The former reserve is occupied by the Sarcee Indians, and the latter by a band of Stonys.

The Sarcees are giving greater attention to agriculture than was formerly the case; their proximity to a good market at Calgary, from which town their reserve is seven or eight miles distant, encourages them to raise more produce.

Houses of an improved design are being erected by them.

Mr. Inspector McGibbon reports that these Indians "are not only doing more work than formerly, but are doing it more cheerfully."

The school on the reserve was well managed by Mrs. de Balinhard, the wife of the former Agent, who has recently been removed to the Edmonton Agency. A few children only attend as yet, but their progress has been very satisfactory, and as the Agent reports that the old disinclination to their children attending school is being overcome, it is hoped that the number will increase.

The sanitary condition of the band has been fair.

The Stonys suffered severely from an epidemic of measles last winter, which carried off many of them; the mortality from that disease and its after effects amounting to about three per cent. of the population. Everything that was possible was done for them, but, as is often the case with Indians, the disease assumed a most virulent type, and the impossibility of preventing those whose families were infected from visiting the houses of those whom the disease had not

yet attacked, and *vice versa*, occasioned a general spread of the same. The general health of the band became subsequently re-established, and according to the latest reports received it is now in a satisfactory condition.

There are two schools in operation on this reserve; an orphanage is also conducted here having 18 inmates, in connection with which a new building has been recently completed for the better accommodation of the children and their instructors. The progress being made at this institution is reported to be satisfactory. Some of the female pupils obtained prizes at the exhibition held in Calgary last autumn for specimens of knitting and sewing done by them.

The crops on the reserve were a failure. Crops are always very uncertain in this locality, owing to its being under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains.

The Indians of this reserve, however, being very good hunters, subsist mainly on the fruits of the chase.

Some of them also earn money at herding cattle for owners of ranches in the district.

Their reserve contains a considerable quantity of timber, and there is quite a proportion of the same dead and fallen; this description of wood the Indians are permitted to cut up and sell, but the green standing timber is carefully preserved for the future use of themselves and their posterity.

The population of the two bands above referred to is 977, being a decrease of 49 since the date of the previous census, which may be largely attributed to the epidemic of measles above described.

The Blackfoot Agency embraces the Blackfeet proper and their reserve, situated at the Blackfoot Crossing of the Bow River.

Both the Agent and the Inspector report that there has been considerable improvement within the past year.

The Indians have removed their individual holdings further apart, their renowned chief, Crowfoot, setting the others an example in that respect. This movement is conducive to health, and it is likewise calculated to give the Indians a more intelligent sense of proprietary rights when properties are occupied in severalty.

Quite a number of them worked very industriously with their own horses and with the oxen supplied them by the Department. The Indians used the latter quite easily, having apparently got over their prejudice against them.

A new school was established on the reserve last autumn by the Roman Cath-

olic church. There are now three schools in operation, two of them being conducted under the auspices of the Church of England.

The High River Industrial Institution is located about thirty miles from this reserve.

But the Indians of the Blackfoot tribe object to their children being sent there, although repeated efforts to induce them to allow them to go have been made. The school is consequently filled with Cree children.

It is very ably conducted under the Rev. Mr. Claude, the Principal.

It is a remarkable incident that two of the Blackfoot children were allowed by their parents to be taken to the Industrial Institution at Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario, and yet they object to their children attending at the High River Institution, which is comparatively so much nearer their reserve.

These Indians number 2,046, being 101 less than their number in 1886. This large decrease was doubtless the result of the exceptionally severe weather last winter, which would have a serious effect on very young children and aged people.

In the southern part of the district of Alberta, the winters are, as a rule, comparatively mild, but last winter proved quite an exception, being extremly cold.

The Blood Agency comprehends the important branch of the Blackfoot tribe, known as the Bloods, and the reserve occupied by them on the Belly River.

These Indians, like others elsewhere, had poor crops in 1886, but they were not discouraged thereby.

The Agent reports that an increased number set to work to plough in the spring, using their own horses.

With the exception of wheat, the crops last season were very good.

These Indians have built a number of new houses of improved pattern.

They are learning to use their annuity money with greater discretion. Last season they spent but little of it in the purchase of gew-gaws.

They bought for the most part, blankets, flannel and dress goods for their women.

These Indians have ceased to loiter so much about Fort McLeod.

School matters on this reserve are not in a satisfactory condition. The Church of England and Methodist Church of Canada, respectively, have charged themselves with the management of the schools.

These Indians number 2,199 souls, being a decrease of fifty-two since 1886. The agent states that the mortality has been principally among the aged and among young children, and that it was doubtless due, in a great measure, to the extreme severity of the weather of last winter.

The Piegan Agency embraces the Piegan branch of the Blackfoot tribe and their reserve on Old Man's River or Creek.

The crops were a failure in the year 1886 on this reserve, as they were on those of the Bloods and Blackfeet. They, however, took fresh courage last spring and worked with energy. But their crops were only partially successful.

A better class of house is being erected by these Indian s.

The Inspector gives a description of the interior of one of these houses, the walls of which were covered with white cotton, and the furniture consisted of chairs, tables, cooking stove, bedstead with clean pillows and quilts; the ornaments were small brackets with little figures on them and colored pictures cut from illustrated papers. The floor had been lately scrubbed and there was no dirt or rubbish on the outside of the house.

The greater number of these Indians have cooking stoves in their houses, and some of them keep their homes quite tidy.

The Roman Catholic and English Churches have missions on this reserve. They have also schools attached to the missions. That of the latter denomination has only recently commenced operations. The Roman Catholic school has been carried on for some time, and it appears to be very efficiently managed.

The Inspector reports an improvement on the whole on the reserve.

The Indians take more interest in cultivating their fields, their houses are kept cleaner, and the new houses erected are of a better class, and the inmates as a rule are comfortably clad.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good.

The population of the band, according to the last census, was 938, being an increase of 10 since the date of the previous census.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA.

Muscowpetung's Agency includes the reserves and bands of Muscowpetung, Piapot, Pasquah, and Standing Buffalo.

These Indians formed a large proportion of the encampment of Indians who,

in the years 1880 and 1881 and for some years previously, hovered on the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

They have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the loose life they led as "borderers," although they are fast doing so.

Their conduct, however, on the whole, has been satisfactory during the past year.

By the sale of hay, large quantities of which grow on these reserves, and of any surplus roots which they may be permitted to sell, these Indians are able to partially support themselves.

They also engage in freighting goods for the contractors, when they can obtain such occupation, from the nearest railway station to the agency.

The crops of 1886 were here, as elsewhere in the Territories, generally very light, owing to the drought which prevailed that season, and in the autumn of 1886 the soil was so hard and dry that very little ploughing could be done—a serious matter in that country, where the success of the next season's crop depends largely on ploughing being done in the previous fall.

There are schools in operation on Piapot's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves; but the efforts of the teachers cannot be said to have been as yet attended with much success.

A boarding school is about to be started by the Presbyterian Church on the borders of the reserve of Muscowpetung, whereat Indian children will be lodged, fed and educated.

A case or two of varioloid of a very mild type appeared on Pasquah's Reserve last spring, but the precautionary measure of general vaccination which the Department had taken on that as well as on all other reserves, prevented the spread of the disease to others, as well as diminished its virulence in the cases of those attacked by it.

There is very good fishing to be had in the Qu'Appelle Lakes and River, upon which waters these reserves front, and the Indians are therefore able to procure an abundant supply of excellent white and other kinds of fish.

These Indians possess herds of cattle which are well cared for by them. The Agent states that in a few years, judging from the annual increase, the head of every family in the agency who takes care of his cattle, will have a small herd of his own.

The population of the four bands in the agency is 839.

The Inspector, who visited these Indians last autumn, reports that although he met with a number of Indians, none of them had any complaints to make; that on the contrary they seemed contented and happy.

The File Hills Agency embraces the reserves and bands of Little Bear, Star Blanket, Okanees and Pa pa-kee-sis.

The Indians composing these bands, like those of the Muscowpetung Agency, were formerly connected with the large encampment of Indians who in 1881 and 1882 lingered on the borders of the United States, in expectation of the return of the buffalo; and they show even more than the last named Indians the effect of their border life. They as a rule are a difficult class of Indians to deal with.

Nevertheless, they appear to work well, considering that it is not many years since they knew not the difference between a plough and a harrow. They broke up last season 234 acres of new land, besides taking a crop off 152 acres; and the Inspector reports that their crops were superior to those of the white settlers in the vicinity.

These Indians own a large herd of good cattle.

Wild rice was planted on these reserves in 1886, and there are satisfactory indications of successful growth.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been unsatisfactory, there were twenty-eight deaths during the past year; the chief cause being consumption among adults and whooping cough in the case of children. There was a consequent diminution in the population which, the number of children born having been 13, amounts to 15 souls. Medical attendance was rendered to the sick.

There is a school in operation on Little Black Bear's Reserve, but the attendance of children thereat being very irregular, but little progress is apparont. The population of the four bands is 277, showing a decrease since 1886 of 142; but this may be for the most part attributed to the withdrawal of half-breed members of the several bands from treaty in order to participate in the distribution of half-breed land scrip.

The Assiniboine Agency contains three reserves, occupied by the bands of the Man-who-took-the-coat, Long Lodge and Ochanees.

These Indians are a willing and industrious community, and indications of thrift and enterprise are numerous among them.

As an example it may be stated that, although owing to the bad crops of 1886 they had very little return for their labor, they notwithstanding stored away sufficient barley and wheat for seed in the spring.

They had a good yield of potatoes; after storing as many as they required for consumption and for seed, the chief sold 40 bushels of a surplus to the Department for seed for other reserves.

In October, 1886, these Indians took several prizes at the Agricultural Exhibitions at Regina and Indian Head for produce exhibited by them, which greatly encouraged them.

A contract was given them through the Agent to supply woollen mitts for the pupils of the Industrial School at Qu'Appelle, and 180 pairs were knitted by the Indian women.

Some of the latter make pretty good butter and excellent bread.

These Indians own an excellent herd of cattle; and they are also beginning to raise sheep.

The Agent remarks respecting their conduct that they "are very willing to "work and attentive to all instructions given them, milking their cows regularly "and feeding the calves well," and again "I am proud to be able to report that this "band from the chief to the youngest man, never before manifested so much in-"terest in their work as they have done this spring."

The population of the 3 bands numbers 250 souls.

The Touchwood Hills Agency includes the bands and reserves of Day Star, Poor Man, George Gordon, Muscowequan and Yellow Quill.

These Indians are as a rule very orderly and many of them quite industrious.

All of them cultivate land with considerable success, except Yellow Quill's band, whose reserve is situated at Nut Lake, and who depend mainly upon hunting fur-bearing animals, which abound in that locality, and the skins of which are bartered by them with traders for provisions and clothing.

The Indians of this agency competed successfully at the Agricultural Exhibition held at Regina last autumn, having carried off twelve of the prizes offered thereat.

They worked industriously last spring and their ploughing was done in excellent style.

The fencing made by these Indians is equal to that of white farmers.

The Indians occupying Gordon's Reserve are very intelligent and well advanced

There is an ably managed school on the reserve, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, and the progress of the pupils in their studies is very marked.

The Inspector states in his report that these Indians are good workers, and that he did not see an idle man on the reserve.

They have purchased a number of double waggons with the money obtained for cattle sold by them to the Department for other Indian bands.

At Muscowequan's Reserve a similar satisfactory condition of matters prevails.

These Indians likewise purchased waggons with their own means.

The Indians were quite proud of their crops, which looked very well when the Inspector visited the reserve.

There is also an efficiently conducted school on this reserve, and the children attending it have made very satisfactory progress.

The condition of matters on Day Star's Reserve is likewise satisfactory.

There are well cultivated fields, fenced in first-class style, and well built houses and stables, the former being regularly whitewashed every year.

A school was recently established under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church on the reserve.

n Poor Man's Reserve the fencing is particularly good, and farming operations are carried on systematically and skilfully.

e Indians of this agency have been rewarded with bountiful crops, in return for the labor expended on their fields last season.

All of the bands except that of Yellow Quill possess herds of fine cattle.

The Agent states in his report for the past year, which will be found with the other appendices to this Report, that "the Indians seem more contented to stay at "home on their reserves, and they take a greater interest in the work on their "farms than they did in former years; the desire to roam is gradually leaving "them."

The population of the several bands of this agency numbers 866 souls, being a decrease of 93 since the date of the previous census, which was caused for the most part by withdrawals of half-breed members of the different bands from treaty, for the purpose of participating in the distribution of half-breed scrip.

The Crooked Lakes Agency comprehends the reserves and bands of Coweses, Sakimay, Ouchaness, Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw, and Och-a-pow-wace.

Most favorable reports of progress on the part of these Indians have been received. The Inspector states that the fencing is strongly made, the holdings well

laid out, the houses, as a rule, kept neat and clean, the cattle in fine condition, and that many of the fields would compare favorably with some of the best farms in the older Provinces; and he adds that the Indians take a pride in their farms.

Some of them realized sufficient from the sale of surplus hay to purchase two mowing machines and horse rakes, and some tea and other requisites for the winter.

Prizes of the value of $56 were won by Indians of this agency at the Agricultural Exhibition held at Regina in the autumn of 1886, for grain and roots exhibited by them thereat, and one of them obtained the 2nd prize for the best wheat shown at the exhibition.

A day school is conducted on the Reserve of Coweses, and a boarding school of the industrial type is in operation at Round Lake, being managed under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Many of the children of this agency are also being educated at the industrial school near Fort Qu'Appelle.

The Inspector concludes his report respecting this agency with the following words:—"On the whole, I have pleasure in testifying to the good state of the "various reserves in this agency, and to the progress the Indians are making, not "only in agricultural pursuits, but in the interest taken in having their houses, "cattle and implements of a superior class. As an instance, they entrusted to the "Agent the purchase for them of four self-binders, which they will pay for out of "the proceeds of this season's crops."

The Indians of this agency number 665, being a decrease of 148 since 1886, which has been caused to a large extent by the withdrawal of half-breed members of the several bands from treaty for the purpose of obtaining half-breed scrip, and by the removal of a party of forty Indians to Dakota in April last.

The Moose Mountain Indian Agency has under its charge the bands of Pheasant Rump, Red Ears and White Cap, and the reserves respectively occupied by them.

The Agent reports that great care has been taken to have the dwellings of the Indians kept clean and the walls whitewashed with lime; also to have all refuse matter lying around the houses destroyed.

The crops of two of the bands in 1886 were fairly good, and sufficient seed was retained from the same for planting purposes in the spring, and the remainder was turned into flour at the mill and issued as rations to the Indians. These two bands are reported to have worked industriously last season.

The third band, however, that of White Bear, refused to work, preferring to

live on fish and game and on the proceeds of the sale of the skins of fur-bearing animals shot by them.

Some of the children of the Indians of this agency are being educated at the industrial school near Fort Qu'Appelle.

Some of the women of the band have learned to knit and do fancy work, also to make butter, and they propose competing for prizes for these articles at the exhibitions to be held in the white settlements, near their reserves.

The Inspector concludes his report on this agency in the following terms :—

"One encouraging feature deserves notice, and it is this, I saw no idle people "around; all were doing something, men and women. The girls were working in "the gardens, and the boys were driving oxen, and doing other jobs around the "place."

The population of the several bands in this agency was, according to the last census, 273, being a decrease of 23 since the date of the previous census.

The Agent in his report, which will be found herewith, states that "the health "of the Indians is at present fairly good. During the winter and spring there was a "good deal of sickness among the Assiniboines, most of it the outcome of diseases "either inherited from their parents, or in the case of the older ones brought with "them from the Missouri, as a result of former vicious practices."

The Birtle Agency comprises the following bands and reserves :—Kee-see-koo-wee-nin's at Riding Mounting; Way-way se-cap-po's at Bird Tail Creek; Gambler's, at Silver Creek; Coté's, the Key's, and Ke-se-kouse's at Fort Pelly; South Quill's at Rolling River; and the Sioux bands at Bird Tail Creek, Oak Lake, Oak River and Turtle Mountain.

These Indians support themselves principally by hunting fur-bearing animals and game, and by fishing.

Several of the bands, however, cultivate land to some, and one or two of them to a considerable extent.

They have comfortable houses and possess furniture, clothing, and the other necessaries of life. They also own considerable herds of cattle, as well as horses, sheep and pigs.

On the reserve of the Gambler, and on those of the Sioux at Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Turtle Mountain there is more energy displayed in agriculture.

On the Sioux Reserves at Bird Tail Creek and Oak River quite a considerable area of land has been brought under cultivation.

The Indians in the vicinity of Fort Pelly possess in Duck Mountain an excell-

ent field for hunting. Fur-bearing animals abound there. During last winter they obtained over $15,000 for pelts of the lynx; of these animals they killed at least 5,000.

These Indians also have in their reserve an excellent cattle range, and their animals, of which they own quite a large number, are in splendid condition.

Schools are in operation on two of these reserves, viz.: Coté's and the Key's. The school teacher at the former reserve is a young Indian who is a graduate of Manitoba College, and very satisfactory progress is being made by the pupils. The wife of the Presbyterian missionary instructs the female pupils in sewing and knitting and she gives lessons in singing also to all the pupils.

At the reserve of the Key there is also a school conducted by a missionary of the Church of England. This institution is likewise favorably reported of. The wife of the clergyman teaches the girls sewing and knitting, and the Inspector reports that some of the work done by them was really creditable.

The Inspector further states that "good houses and an air of comfort were to "be noticed all around."

At Kee-se-kouse's Reserve there is likewise a school in operation, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. But owing to the distances at which the majority of the families reside from the school there are more than double as many non-attendants as there are pupils.

The Inspector reports that the houses and their surroundings on this reserve are kept clean and tidy.

On the reserve at Riding Mountain very little is done in the agricultural line; but the Inspector reports that some of these Indians have wire fences around their fields, put up at their own expense, and that their cattle are in fine condition.

There is a Presbyterian mission and an efficiently conducted school on this reserve.

The wife of the missionary gives the girls instructions in sewing and knitting.

On the Sioux Reserve on Bird Tail Creek there is also a Presbyterian mission and a school. The number of pupils on the roll is only seven.

Eight children from this reserve were taken by the Rev. E. F. Wilson to the Industrial School at Sault St. Marie, Ontario, where they are being educated.

The Inspector, in his annual report, makes the following statement in connection with this reserve:—

"The Reverend Dr. Wardrope and Mr. McKellar, two of a deputation visiting "the Indian schools under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, arrived in Birtle

"on Dominion Day. The agent, Mr. Markle, and myself, drove them over the Bird "Tail Creek Reserve. They both expressed astonishment at the progress the Indians "had made in farming. This reserve, although in good condition, was by no means "a fair sample of some of our other reserves."

Some of the children of Gambler's Reserve are being educated at the Qu'Appelle Industrial Institution, and are reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The population of the agency is 1,795, being a decrease of 53 since the date of the last census.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Several unsettled matters affecting the Indians of this Province which required the co-operation of the Governments of the Dominion and of the Province to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion formed subjects for consideration and adjustment last autumn, the Government of British Columbia having, at the suggestion of the Dominion Government, dispatched a delegate to Ottawa to confer in respect to all such matters. The Honorable John Robson, the Provincial Secretary, was appointed delegate for the above purpose and he came vested with the necessary authority to act for his Government in arranging a final settlement of all questions at issue, and this was effected in a manner satisfactory to both Governments. It may, therefore, be stated that there are now no outstanding questions which have not either been settled or which are not in course of settlement on a basis agreed to by the Dominion and the Provincial Governments.

As previously stated in the prefatory part of this Report, there have been no complications of serious import in connection with Indian matters in the Province excepting in the Kootenay District, and possibly on the northern portion of the west coast of the mainland, and it is hoped with regard to these that the measures adopted by both Governments to remove the tension will have that effect.

An idea of the value to the Province of the labor of the Indians may be formed by a glance at the values of the fish, furs and oil procured largely by means of their labor during the past year, and which values, as represented by the following figures, it may be stated, are, in the aggregate, considerably in excess of those of the preceding season:—

Furs, marine	$ 287,377 00
do other	299,368 00
Salmon, canned	601,812 00
do salted	13,823 00
Fish oil	7,322 00
do preserved	171 00
Total	$1,209,873 00

The work of the Indian Reserve Commission consisted of the allotment of reserves to the Chilcotin Indians, a reserve at Cowichan Lake, reserves at Canim Lake on the Cariboo road, the re-adjustment and allotment of reserves in the Kootenay country. Three surveying parties were in the field, one being employed in running the boundaries of the reserves on Queen Charlotte Island and on the Skeena River; a second in surveying the boundaries of reserves near Queen Charlotte Sound and Fort Rupert; the third in completing the survey of the boundaries of the Tsimpschean Reserve at Metlakahtla.

The Cowichan Agency embraces among other reserves and bands of less importance those at Comox, Qualicum, Lyacksun, Nanaimo, Chemainus, Kuper Island, Sa-a-nich, Qua-mich-an, Esquimalt and Victoria, in short all the Indians on the southern part of the Island of Vancouver, the number of reserves and bands in the agency being twenty-nine.

As a rule these Indians are in fairly comfortable circumstances. There are, as a matter of course, cases of distress among them, where old age or protracted illness has prevented Indians from engaging in occupations from which they might have earned a subsistence for themselves and families. But provided these Indians have health and strength, they are not lacking in energy or enterprise, and the result is that the majority of them live in comfort and independence. They may be seen at the proper working seasons actively engaged in the cultivation of their land, using oxen and ploughs as skilfully as white farmers, or in reaping their crops of grain, or gathering potatoes and other vegetables, cutting hay, repairing their fences, in short in every kind of farm labor. They also compete in the labor market for employment in many lines of manual work, such as mining, canning fish, working at saw mills and picking hops.

There are three schools in operation in the agency, viz., one situated on Kuper Island, conducted under the direction of the New England Company, a second at Nanaimo which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the third near the Cowichan village, under the management of the Roman Catholic Church.

Many of these Indians have obtained location tickets from the Department for the land individually occupied by them, and others will apply for the same through their Agent so soon as the sub-division of more reserve land into lots shall have been completed.

They have a *quasi* municipal organization under the Indian Advancement Act, which was applied to them at their own request by order of Your Excellency in Council in the year 1885. It has worked well, and the Visiting Superintendent for the Province reports that these Indians "are progressing every year, extending

"the cultivable area of their fine reserve, which they accomplish with very little "or no aid from the Government."

The population of this agency is 1,984, being a decrease of 84 since 1886.

The West Coast Agency comprehends 18 reserves, and the bands occupying them.

These Indians obtain their living for the most part from the sea. They engage, with success, in hunting the seal, and they likewise obtain employment at the fish-canning establishments.

Owing to a partial failure last season of the seal fisheries, many more of them than usual were obliged to work at the canneries, in order to obtain a subsistence. Many of them also were glad to obtain employment at picking hops in the United States.

The Kel-se-maht Band met with a sad disaster through the loss of 25 men by the wreck of a fishing schooner, on which they had embarked for the purpose of hunting seal. Eighteen women and 41 children were left destitute by this catastrophe.

Of ten schooners which left with crews of Indians of this agency for Behring Sea, four were seized by the authorities of the United States for alleged infringement of the rights of the Alaska Fur Company.

An instance of humanity displayed by the Chaic-cle-saht Indians towards the crew of a Hawaiian bark, the "Thomas R. Foster," which was wrecked off Cape Cook in December, 1886, deserves to be recorded.

The crew, which consisted of 18 men, were left without provisions or clothing; these Indians took them to their houses, provided them with what was requisite, kept them for a week, and then handed them over to the Roman Catholic priest at Ky-u-kaht, the Rev. Father Nicolaye, with whom they stayed until they could leave for Victoria.

The Government of the Dominion has repaid the Indians the amount of the actual cost of the supplies given by them so freely to the shipwrecked mariners, but the Hawaiian Government, although notified of these acts of humanity on the part of the Indians to their countrymen, had up to the latest advices received, omitted to afford to them any substantial recognition of the same.

Schools are conducted under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church at Hes-qui-aht, Ky-u-quaht and Clay-o-quot.

The Agent reports that there was no drunkenness in the agency during the past year, excepting at one point.

The population of this agency numbers 3,361 souls, being a decrease of 32 since the year 1886, which is accounted for by the deaths from shipwreck above referred to, and owing to a number of children having died from diseases to which children are specially liable.

The Kwaw-kewlth Agency contains twenty-five bands and as many reserves.

These Indians are the least advanced and the most averse to civilizing influences of any in the Province. The missionaries of several churches have endeavored to carry on mission work among them, but each was obliged to abandon them as hopeless, until several years ago the Rev. Mr. Hall of the Church of England was stationed there, and in spite of all the obstacles and discouragements encountered by him he remained and has apparently won the confidence of some of these poor ignorant creatures.

A school has now for several years been conducted by that gentleman and his estimable wife at Alert Bay, and last year Mr. Hall, assisted by the contributions of private individuals and by the Department, purchased a saw mill with the object of manufacturing and supplying the Indians with material for the construction of houses and other buildings.

Their principal means of subsistence consist of fish, many varieties of which are caught with very little difficulty in the waters in the immediate vicinity of their reserves.

The highly prized oolachan, the oil of which fish is so nutritious, is secured in large quantities at the head of Knight's Inlet and Kingcome Inlet. Many of these Indians likewise obtain employment at the fish-canning establishments on the coast.

The older members of the various bands are strongly wedded to the celebration of the heathen feast known as the "Potlach," and to indulging in a "Medicine dance" which is designated "Tamanawas."

As these feasts and dances are prohibited by the law and the celebration of them is declared to be a misdemeanor, it is hoped that the Visiting Superintendent for the Province and the local Agent will adopt early and vigorous measures to cause the law in this respect to be enforced in the case of violators of the same in this agency, and that similar steps will be taken in other places where the law is violated by the celebration of these rohibited heathenish ceremonies.

It is gratifying to learn from the report of the Agent that the use by these In-

dians of intoxicants, which was formerly so general, is now greatly restricted. This improved condition of matters has, no doubt, been effected by the constant watchfulness of the Agent, and the Provincial authorities, to prevent the introduction of intoxicating liquor among them, and by the enforcement of the law in the case of parties detected in selling the same to the Indians.

The Agent in his report, which will be found with the other appendices to this Report, expresses the opinion that these Indians would, in time, prove good workers if they received instruction in useful trades.

They evinced their loyalty by celebrating at Alert Bay on the 21st of June last the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

These Indians number 1,936 souls, being a decrease of thirty-two since the date of the previous census. Very many of them are afflicted with scrofulous affections of the worst description.

The Fraser Agency comprehends the bands and reserves located on the lower portion of the Fraser River and in the country on both sides of that river, including the coast line from Burrard Inlet on the south to Bute Inlet on the north. There are 54 reserves in the agency.

The exceptionally cold weather of last winter told heavily upon the cattle and horses of these Indians. In the Douglas district the Indian owners of animals lost seventy-five per centum; and one band at Pemberton Meadows, in that district, lost even more.

The Indians of this district went to Washington Territory in the autumn of 1886 to engage in picking hops. They remained so long away from their reserve that it was too late when they returned to secure sufficient hay wherewith to feed their animals during the winter, which unfortunately proved to be a very protracted and unusually severe season.

The mortality in the case of bands located on reserves at a distance from the coast was very great; bronchial and pulmonary affections prevailing with unwonted severity; many of them succumbed to those diseases.

This mortality did not extend to the bands whose reserves are on the sea coast between Burrard and Bute Inlets. The sanitary condition of those Indians was quite satisfactory during last winter and spring.

The salmon fishery was a failure in the season of 1886, and as this is the principal source of revenue for these Indians, as well as of their food supply for the winter, the failure of the same was keenly felt by them.

The fish last season were more numerous and the Indians succeeded in

curing a sufficient supply for the winter's consumption; and with the money received by them as wages from parties engaged in the canning and curing of salmon they were able to purchase other food supplies as well as clothing.

It is pleasing to learn from the report of the Agent that the sanitary measures which the Department has enjoined on its Agents to inaugurate among the various Indian bands in the Dominion, have, in this agency, been so readily adopted by the Indians. The Agent is deserving of commendation for his zeal in endeavoring, by repeated visits to the various settlements, to have the regulations carried into effect, and success appears to have attended his efforts, as he is able to report "a vast improvement in and about their houses, which are now kept "clean and tidy, and in a sufficiently good sanitary condition."

The Indians, here and elsewhere in the Province, when not brought under bad influences, are a law-abiding people. The Agent states that although there were at least 3,500 of them camped on the banks of the Fraser during the salmon season, composed of different tribes and gathered from all parts of the Province, there was not a case of assault or theft complained of as having occurred among them.

In each of the reserves in this agency, there is a church building; other indications of civilization are likewise to be seen.

At St. Mary's there is a large boarding school of the industrial type, which is controlled by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, whereat a number of Indian children are lodged and are receiving instruction.

The population of this agency is 4,750, being a decrease of 45 since 1886.

The William's Lake Agency embraces the reserves of the Lillooet, Shuswap, Alexandria, and Chilcotin tribes, which are distributed among thirteen, six, eight and two bands respectively.

The Indians of the first named tribe are very industrious, moral and religious.

They engage in freighting supplies to the mining camps, some of them having to travel two hundred miles to obtain this employment. Some of them again work at the mines. Others cultivate land, but they are greatly hindered in the prosecution of this last industry by the want of water for irrigating the land, which is thus rendered practically useless on several of the reserves.

Legislation to remove all doubts as to the right of Indian bands to record water in the same manner as white settlers are allowed to do, is promised by the Provincial Government.

The Cayoosh Band constructed a ditch and flume on the reserve at their own cost, with a basin to conduct water to their lands and thus fertilize them. The soil is of poor quality and of insufficient area for their requirements. These defects occasion bitter complaints on the part of the Indians.

The population of the Lillooet tribe is 785.

The Shuswap Indians as a rule appear to possess considerable energy. Some of the bands have, however, but little cultivable land on their reserves, notably those at Soda Creek and Canoe Creek. Nevertheless they manage to maintain themselves by working as farm laborers for white settlers, and as herdsmen and freighters. They likewise hunt fur-bearing animals and game in the proper seasons.

On the whole they are law-abiding, and with the exception of the band at Soda Creek, intoxication is of rare occurrence among them.

At the last named place energetic measures have been taken by the Agent to suppress the traffic in liquor with the Indians; several parties convicted of this offence having been heavily fined.

The population of this tribe is 563.

The Chilcotin Indians are well satisfied with the reserves, which, as stated in a previous part of this Report, were allotted to them by the Indian Reserve Commissioner last season.

These Indians had previously to the visit of the Commissioner already done much in cultivating and fencing the lands claimed by them, having learned the art of farming to some extent by working for the white settlers of the country.

They appear to be industrious, progressive and temperate.

One of the bands—that at Kanim Lake—which band, however, properly belongs to the Shuswap tribe, cut a road through the woods of fifteen miles in length, grading it in some places, in order to afford the Reserve Commissioner easy access to the land selected by them for a reserve.

This band purchased last season a mowing machine, horse rake and harness.

The Chilcotin tribe give promise of being successful as agriculturists, and some of them trap fur-bearing animals, and obtain quite a large sum from the sale of their skins.

The Chilcotin tribe numbers 481 souls.

The Alexandria tribe consists of but two bands. It was formerly very much

more numerous, but the fearful mortality attending an outbreak of small-pox, which occurred in the year 1863, decimated them.

These Indians excel as hunters of game and trappers of fur-bearing animals; they also catch quantities of salmon. Agriculture is likewise followed by them to some extent, but with variable success.

The Alexandria tribe number 125 souls.

The Indians of this agency possess a large number of horses, also, a considerable number of cattle and other animals.

The country wherein their reserves are situated contains good grazing grounds.

The Kamloops and Okanagan Agency embraces the N-hla-kap-muh tribe and several bands of Shuswaps.

In the Kamloops district there are 27 bands of the former, and seventeen bands of the latter tribe.

The severity of the cold weather of last winter and its long continuance hastened the death of many of the aged and sickly. Bronchial and pulmonary diseases were the most prevalent and fatal in their effects.

Very many of the horses and other animals of the N-hla-kap-muhs perished during the extreme cold weather of last winter. This has had the effect of causing the Indians to increase the size of their barns and stables, in order that they may be in a position, in the event of another very cold winter occurring, to afford all their animals shelter.

They have likewise made their dwellings more comfortable.

In short, the Agent reports that these Indians have added considerably to their comforts and personal property during the past year.

Their crops were for the most part very poor in the season of 1886, owing to the scant fall of rain.

These Indians used to engage with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as laborers in the construction of their line, but since its completion they have had, from lack of other resources, to resort again to fishing and hunting.

Salmon are, however, abundant in the Thompson River, and the Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes, and fur-bearing animals can be trapped without much labor and for their skins they can obtain lucrative prices.

Some of them also work in the mines of Similkameen, while others search for gold dust in the Fraser.

They are consequently, as a general thing, able to secure a livelihood from these various lines of industry.

The scarcity of water for irrigating their lands is severely felt by these Indians. But it is hoped that the promised legislation on the subject, when the same shall have been enacted, will relieve of all embarrassment in this regard the Indians of this agency as well as the other bands in the interior who are struggling with the same difficulty.

The Indians, whose reserves are situated on the Thompson, between Lytton and Ashcroft, and on the Fraser between Lytton and Nes-i-keep, and in the lower part of the Nicola Valley, value their arable lands very highly; and as their crops turned out well last season they will doubtless be encouraged to renewed exertion in tilling the soil, planting and enlarging their fields.

The N-hla kap-muh Tribe number 1,688 souls, being a decrease of 40 since the date of the previous census.

As an instance of longevity in this tribe the case of Chief Spintam, of the Lytton Band, should be mentioned, who died in June last, after having attained to the age of about 92 years.

The 17 Shuswap bands of the Kamloops district appear to be composed of intelligent and energetic Indians, who, if their means of securing a subsistence from one source fail, turn their attention to another with remarkable versatility of resource.

As herdsmen, agriculturists, farm laborers, freighters, day laborers in towns, market gardeners, fishermen, fur-trappers, they are not to be excelled.

They, in common with their brethren of the N-hla-kap-muh Tribe, are, however, greatly retarded in their agricultural operations owing to the scarcity of water for purposes of irrigation.

Some of these Indians were also heavy losers of cattle and horses in consequence of the severe cold weather of last winter.

Others who were more provident, having secured sufficient hay wherewith to feed them and possessing stables in which to shelter their animals, managed to bring them through that long and exceptionally severe season.

Many of these Indians are very successful in trapping fur-bearing animals, for the skins of which they obtain good prices.

They can likewise generally catch as many fish as they require for their winter's consumption.

The Agent reports a great improvement in the moral tone of these Indians, as well as in their social status.

These 17 bands of Shuswaps consist of 2,622 Indians, being a decrease of 57 since the date of the previous census.

In the Okanagan District there are 13 bands of Shuswaps.

The mortality among these Indians was unusually large last winter; a malignant type of influenza, superinduced, there is no doubt, by the extremely severe weather, resulted fatally in a number of cases.

They were also unfortunate with their horses and cattle during that season; a large number of them perished, the Indians not having secured a sufficient quantity of hay and not possessing sufficient stable room to shelter all their animals. In ordinary winters horses and oxen keep themselves in good condition by pasturing on the grazing ranges of the district without any artificial shelter to protect them from the weather being afforded them.

None of these Indians are reported to be in want of the necessaries of life, notwithstanding their losses above referred to; the latter were, however, in a large measure compensated for by the increased number of fur-bearing animals which the Indians were able to trap or shoot, remunerative prices having been received for the skins, which the Agent states amounted in the aggregate to more than double the value received for the furs captured by them in the previous season.

The significance of their ability to support themselves without assistance, notwithstanding their serious losses in horses and cattle, is enhanced by the consideration of the fact that the crops of the previous season had, with a few exceptions, been very light.

The variety of resources for procuring a subsistence which these Indians possess and their sufficiency is thus amply demonstrated.

The moral and social advancement of these Indians is not so general as is that of their neighbors and kinsmen of the Kamloops District.

There are, however, indications of improvement in several of the bands, and the example thus set will, it is hoped, have a beneficial effect upon the others.

It is satisfactory to learn, from the Agent's report that some of these Indians, as well as some of the Indians of the Kamloops District, are desirous of increasing their herds of cattle in preference to adding to the number of their horses.

This is certainly an indication of growth in intelligence and in a consequent correct appreciation of the comparative values of properties. It is encouraging to

the hope that the Indian's idea that what is showy as regards either appearance or number carries with it the most value, however useless the article possessed may be, is giving place to the conviction, engendered doubtless by the exigencies of the situation in which he frequently finds himself, that what will give him a substantial return for the care bestowed upon it constitutes real value and is, therefore, best worth possessing.

Their horses are, for the most part, of no use to them and are only kept because an Indian's importance is gauged by the number of these animals he possesses. The possessor of herds of cattle on the other hand, while not so big a chief, according to the estimate of his fellows, possesses a property in those animals for which he can always obtain good market value, thus giving him a profit over and above any cost he may have been at in herding and feeding the cattle.

The population of the thirteen bands of this district is 956, being a decrease of 48 since the year 1886.

The Kootenay Agency embraces five bands of Indians and the reserves occupied by them. Four of these bands are composed of Kootenay Indians; the fifth consists of Shuswaps.

The Kootenays are divided into two sections, known as the Upper and Lower Kootenays. Of the Upper Kootenays, again, there are three sub-divisions, living upon as many reserves, designated respectively the Columbia Lake, St. Mary's, and Tobacco Plains Indians.

The Lower Kootenays are also known as the Flatbow Indians. Their reserve is situated on the Lower Kootenay River.

The Shuswap band occupy a reserve on the east side of the Columbia Lakes.

The Upper Kootenays, especially the section of the tribe resident at Columbia Lakes, are more progressive and further advanced in civilization than the Lower Kootenays.

The chief of the St. Mary's section of the Upper Kootenays is wealthy for an Indian, and occupies a farm of 680 acres outside of the reserve of his band.

The Columbia Lake section of the Upper Kootenays are said to possess good farms; and the Shuswap band, whose reserve is situated about ten miles north of that of the former, are described as very industrious, bestowing much labor on their farms, with the result that last season their crops looked better than those of many of the white settlers.

They employ the winter in trapping fur-bearing animals and in hunting game, and in the open season, when not working on their farms, they earn money by freighting supplies for settlers and others.

The Tobacco Plains section of the Upper Kootenays, whose reserve is situated seventy miles south of that of the St. Mary's section, are not so well off as the two other sections of the community.

There are no white settlements, nor are there mines or any other lines of industry in operation in the vicinity of their reserve, in connection with which they might find employment.

They consequently are unable to earn a livelihood by hiring themselves to employers of labor.

And, although their reserve is a very fine range for cattle to feed over, there is very little arable land in it, and these Indians' knowledge of agriculture is extremely limited.

Owing to these circumstances they have had to kill off and eat most of their cattle.

The population of the Kootenay Agency numbers 568 souls.

EDUCATION.

This important subject is engaging the earnest attention of the Department, and a scheme has been propounded by the Deputy Minister, which it is thought will, if given practical effect to, result in very greatly improved methods being inaugurated for educating, not merely in a literary but in a practical way, very many of the large number of Indian children in the Dominion who are of an age to attend school.

The amount of expenditure, however, to be incurred, should the measures proposed be adopted, would be so considerable and the results sought to be attained are so important, that it was considered advisable before making a recommendation which might determine the policy of the Government in a matter of such moment, to obtain the views of competent Indian educationists, and of others whose matured experience in such matters might enable them to suggest modifications, which would tend to render the scheme as comprehensive and perfect as possible.

A circular was accordingly addressed to a number of well known gentlemen, distinguished for the deep interest taken by them in Indian education, inviting an expression of opinion from them.

A number of replies have been received, but there are several who have yet to be heard from.

As soon as the Department is in possession of the opinions sought for, it is proposed to give full consideration to them, and to recommend for adoption in

connection with the scheme which has already been suggested such of the views expressed as will be most certain to effect an improvement in the system of education at present in vogue.

In connection with the work in that line during the past year, it may be said that the services rendered at the several industrial institutions have as usual been most effective.

The interesting reports of the Principals, which will be found among the other appendices to this Report, give most encouraging accounts of progress; and one has but to visit one of these institutions, and enquire into the system followed, and observe for himself the intelligence shown, and the proficiency displayed by the pupils, in order to be convinced that the emancipation of the Indian from his inherent superstition and gross ignorance is being wrought out thereat, as the light which a knowledge of the Christian religion invariably imparts dispels the illusions in which his benighted though infantile mind have been nurtured from the cradle, and as his intellect expands and develops under the influence of the instruction imparted by those who have taken upon them the laudable but responsible task of helping these poor children of the forest or of the prairie upward and onward.

The transformation also in the appearance and manners of the children, who have been for even a comparatively brief period the subjects of these civilizing and elevating influences, is of itself proof that the advancement of the Indian race is feasible, and that the same interest has only to be exerted in their behalf after they have left the school to ensure complete success. To accomplish this result, however, their education must not cease with their school course, on the contrary that should be only the commencement; for as a matter of fact it is after its completion that the greatest care for those who have had the benefit of training at these schools, needs to be exercised, in order to prevent retrogression. And having this consideration before me, I think it is questionable whether the generally accepted theory which requires that when they have completed their course at an institution, the children should return to the reserves and follow for the benefit of their people the trade or occupation of which they have acquired a knowledge, or that they should become teachers of Indian day schools, is correct in principle; or whether the injury received by those who return to the reserves in renewing their old associations, is not calculated to be much greater than and to outweigh any benefit conferred upon the other members of the band through the pursuit by those who have acquired trades of the same on the reserve. It would seem on the contrary advisable that every possible legitimate means should be used to prevent those whose education at an industrial institution or high school has been completed from returning to the reserves, and that strong inducements, by obtaining for them profitable employ-

ment at their trades or at farm work, whichever may have been learned by them, or by setting them up in the same, should be held out to them, so as to cause them to reside in towns, or, in the case of farmers, in settlements of white people, and thus become amalgamated with the general community.

To accomplish satisfactory and lasting results, not only must energy on the part of the officers of the institutions be displayed in the education and industrial training of those committed to their care; but when they have completed their course at the institution and are launched upon the world, as much if not greater energy must be exercised on the part of the Department and its officers, and on the part of the Christian public and philanthropists, to ensure their success in the lines of industry of which they have acquired a knowledge.

AGRICULTURE, CATTLE RAISING AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

That Indians, as a class, will never become skilled agriculturists, admits not, I think, of a doubt. But, that in almost every band there are individuals who evince considerable aptitude for farming is equally true, and that this taste should be developed by imparting to the possessors of it instruction in the art, and by supplying them with the necessary machinery and power to cultivate their lands, I believe none will dispute.

That individual enterprise in the agricultural line, even among the Indians of the North-West Territories, has been shown, is proved by the many instances of competition at the exhibitions held in the towns and villages, and by their success in carrying off prizes, nothwithstanding the keen competition on the part of white settlers, which they had to encounter.

Cattle raising is an industry more congenial to the taste of the generality of Indians, as is evidenced by the care bestowed as a rule by them upon their animals, even when little or no supervision has been exercised over them by officers of the Department. In the case of many bands, the cattle delivered to them under Treaty stipulations have increased in number; more especially is this the case in Manitoba, Keewatin, and those parts of the North-West Territories, situated outside of the vast grazing grounds, which have been leased to owners of large herds of cattle. In the parts last referred to, owing, it is presumed, to the calves getting mixed with the cattle of other parties, the reverse has been the case. The experience of the Department, therefore, does not tend to encourage the hope that cattle raising will ever be a successful enterprise with Indians occupying reserves so situated.

It should not, however, be supposed that Indians, any more than other races, can be restricted to two or three occupations, and success in the same be confidently

looked for as inevitable. There are, no doubt, among them individuals whose tastes and special genius fit them for different pursuits of a mechanical, artistic or professional character. Hence the importance of the industrial school, whereat can be ascertained what each youth is more specially fitted for, and the instruction to be imparted to him can be directed accordingly.

They cannot, and will not, all be farmers or raisers of cattle.

Acting on principles of common sense, whatever an Indian youth is found to be specially fitted for, his training should be directed in that line, and thus will his inherent taste and aptitude for a certain line of industry be developed and ultimate success may be looked for, at least in most cases, with confidence.

In the older Provinces Indians are to be found pursuing successfully the various lines of industry, professional, mechanical, mercantile, as well as agricultural. It is true that the large majority, when they have perforce ceased to follow the chase as a means of obtaining a subsistence, have necessarily taken to tilling the soil, but in very many cases their doing so was due to the lack of opportunity to engage in aught else; and the numerous instances of want of success in farming which are to be met with in the various reserves can be traced back to want of taste or aptitude for that employment on the part of the unsuccessful ones.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Much has been and is being done by the ecclesiastical authorities of the various denominations in the endeavor to christianize the Indians, but much more remains to be done.

Men having the spiritual welfare of the Indians really at heart can alone benefit them spiritually; and only men of that class should be sent among them as missionaries. Missionaries of any other stamp accomplish nothing; indeed, it may be said they do more harm than good.

What is wanted in a missionary among the Indians is, a consistent Christian character, untiring zeal in declaring the glad tidings in the face of great difficulties and many discouragements, and one object in view—the good of the souls of those to whom he preaches.

That many of those employed in mission work among our Indians possess these qualifications is undeniable; that more did possess them is greatly to be desired.

It is sad when missionaries who have spent many years on Indian reserves are unable to show any fruit of their labors.

I wish I could report more favorably of the moral status of the Indians generally than it is in my power to do.

Even in bands claiming to be christianized the tone of morality is often very low, as evidenced by the little regard so frequently shown for the marriage tie, and the facility with which immoral relations between males and females are established quite independently of that sacred bond.

The occupancy by members of both sexes of the same apartment for sleeping purposes, which is so universally the case in Indian households, must tend to prevent the growth of that natural sentiment of modesty which is so proper and becoming, especially in females, and which, when possessed, invariably acts as a safeguard against improper influences.

I consider that it is the duty of those who have the supervision of the Indians, whether in spiritual or secular matters, to constantly represent to them the impropriety of the different sexes (except, of course, in the case of man and wife) occupying the same sleeping apartment, and not to desist until the desired reformation in that respect is accomplished.

Some few Indian houses, even in the North-West, have separate rooms, but the generality of their domiciles have but one room for all purposes. Besides the moral principle involved in such an arrangement, there is also the sanitary side of the matter to be considered, and it appears to me that there can be but one opinion respecting either aspect of the question.

As respects the immoderate use of intoxicants, I regret to have to report that while there are very many temperate members of the various bands, the practice of indulging freely, when opportunity to do so offers, is too general with a great many; and the frequency with which parties who have been proved guilty of infringement of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants to Indians are allowed to escape on some technical ground, or are let off with an infliction of the smallest penalty which the law prescribes, is not calculated to act as a serious deterrent to a continuance of the traffic.

The various Agents of the Department, however, use, I believe, their utmost endeavors to prevent the Indians under their charge from using spirituous liquor, as well as to bring to justice any parties in respect to whom they can obtain sufficient evidence that they have sold intoxicants to Indians; and doubtless matters would be much worse were not such measures for repression of the traffic vigorously and unremittingly adopted by the Agents.

The disregard shown by very many of the Indians, especially in heathen bands, for the aged and sick is much to be deplored. Occasionally they will, if pressed

for time in hunting, even leave them to their fate, and frequently, when in consideration of the helplessness of sick or aged Indians, liberal supplies of food and clothing are issued for their use, the other members of the family do not scruple to appropriate the same to their own use, and thus the patient, for whom the relief was intended, receives little or none of it.

The want of the exercise by parents of proper control over their children and the utter lack of discipline in Indian households are subjects which call for earnest admonition, especially from those who are charged with the spiritual oversight of the Indians.

The small attendance of children at the schools established on the various reserves is largely attributable to these causes, the most of the children being allowed their own way in the matter of attending or staying from school,

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HABITS.

Habits of personal cleanliness are very rare among the Indians and the allowance of accumulations of garbage and refuse matter in and around their domiciles is too general. The neglect of the one and the allowance of the other cannot but contribute largely to the poor sanitary condition of the Indian communities.

Instructions are periodically sent to the Agents to endeavor to inculcate habits of cleanliness, both as regards their persons and premises and to see that all accumulations of filth are removed from the latter, as well as from the vicinity of wells or other places of water supply.

The necessary appliances to admit of children presenting a clean appearance while at school are supplied to each of those institutions; and the teachers can render important service by the inculcation in the minds of the pupils of the necessity of cleanliness.

The use of the blanket as an article of dress is also to be deprecated, as is likewise the custom with men of allowing their hair to grow equally as long as women wear theirs.

Earnest efforts should be made to induce the Indians to abandon these habits; when they do so an important barrier to the adoption by them of other forms of civilized life will be removed.

The presence of numerous dogs on every Indian reserve is calculated to seriously interfere with the successful raising of sheep by the Indians. It also cannot be wholesome for a family living in such contracted quarters as an Indian house generally contains, to have two or three dogs in the sleeping apartment which the members of the household occupy. Moreover the expense of feeding these

animals must be no inconsiderable item for an Indian, and must entrench to an appreciable extent upon the often not very large *menu* of the family.

For these and other minor reasons every effort should be made to persuade the Indians to part with their dogs, especially with such of them as have a propensity for killing or worrying sheep.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The past year was remarkable for the unusual mortality which prevailed in very many of the bands. The extreme cold which was so generally prevalent last winter, and which was of such protracted continuance, told heavily on the aged people and on very young children, as well as hastened the end of many who were previously affected with pulmonary disease of a serious character.

Medical attendance whenever it was at all possible was afforded the sick. But notwithstanding all the efforts made to heal, very many succumbed.

As elsewhere stated in this Report, stringent instructions are periodically sent to the Agents enjoining the adoption of sanitary measures in connection with the persons, domiciles and premises generally of the Indians, also directing a systematic vaccination of infants as soon after their birth as on the authority of a medical man it may be done without injury to the child.

It is pleasing to observe from the reports of several of the Agents, that the Indians in their districts endeavor to conform to the rules of the Department in these matters.

A great proportion of the sickness in Indian bands is indubitably due to the atmosphere of the ill-ventilated, overheated and often unduly crowded room, which serves the multifarious purposes of a cooking, eating, sitting and sleeping apartment.

Instructions have been sent to the Agents to use every endeavor to induce Indians when building dwelling houses to arrange the interior more in accord with ordinary hygeian principles. And it is gratifying to learn that many houses of improved design are being erected on a number of the reserves.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, was on the 30th June, 1887, $3,303,864.24 capital and interest, being an increase of $22,714.43 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

These funds are held in trust for the numerous bands to whom they belong.

The expenditure from the funds during the fiscal year amounted to $320,-708.33, being $39,688.78 more than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period :—

Manitoba and North-West	$1,072,397	67
Nova Scotia	5,797	41
New Brunswick	6,049	08
Prince Edward Island	2,135	26
British Columbia	61,345	27
	$1,147,724	69

The following is a statement of the most important portion of the work done by this Branch during the year :

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty-two.

Pay cheques issued, nine thousand four hundred and seventy-eight—being two thousand three hundred and thirty-six in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, sixty.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 82, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the respective tribal accounts; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the sixteen subsidiary statements, from A to P, following, supply similar information with respect to the parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and five acres. The sale of these lands amounted to $39,347.45.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 475,293 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to $88,458.29.

The collections on account of rents of lands aggregated $17,889.22.

The total amount of purchase money and of interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last, was $350,899.91.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this Report, contains particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold in each township during the year. It also shows the area of land in each township remaining unsold.

Statement of the principal work done by this Branch during the year:

Agents' returns examined and entered	299
New sales entered	272
Number of sales cancelled	142
Cancellations of sales revoked	50
Number of leases issued and entered	26
Number of payments on leases entered	713
Number of payments on old sales entered	496
Assignments of land examined and entered	490
Assignments of land registered	317
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered	315
Number of patents engrossed	235
Number of patents registered	235
Number of patents despatched	315
Number of patents cancelled	2
Location tickets issued and entered	49

TECHNIC BRANCH.

The work done by this Branch of the Department consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans and reducing or enlarging the same as may be required; the examination of all returns of survey; preparation of instructions for surveyors; giving descriptions of lands when required, and computing their areas; also reporting on and checking accounts relating to such surveys, &c.; the preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings, for schools, for Indian councils, for Agents, for farm or other employés, also for storehouses, barns, blacksmith's shops, root-houses, &c., and reporting on the tenders received and contracts made for building the same; the examination of and reporting on plans and specifications of bridges, wharves, roads, drainage, &c.

The following is a statement of the work done in the above lines during the year:—

Engineering.

No. of	Estimates	3
do	Plans	5
do	Reports	26
do	Examinations	60
do	Tracings	1
do	Specifications	1

Architecture.

No. of	Specifications	16
do	Drawings	25
do	Tracings	4
do	Reports	64
do	Examinations	125
do	Copies	10

Surveys.

No. of	Maps or drawings	14
do	Copies	13
do	Tracings and Sketches	118
do	Reports	156
do	Examinations	354
do	Copies of Field Notes	8
do	Instructions	10
do	Reports	27
do	Examinations	115
do	Entries	17

Miscellaneous.

No. of	Contracts	2
do	Descriptions	3
do	Reports	29
do	Examinations	46

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty files, involving reports or recommendations to the Deputy Minister or other action were dealt with, being an increase of 300 for the year 1886.

A number of new schools were opened during the year, adding 100 Quarterly School Returns to be examined and entered in the usual manner to the number entered in 1886, making a total of 722 returns received during the year.

Five hundred and sixty nine requisitions for teachers' salaries, being an increase of 91 over the number received in 1886, have been duly checked and scheduled for payment.

There is a corresponding increase in the quantity of school material sent out for the use of the various schools in the charge of the Department.

The number of pairs of blankets distributed from this Branch, increased during the year from 415 to 449, all of which were addressed and shipped to the different Agents, for distribution to Indians.

Tabular statements Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of this Report, were prepared for publication.

Statistical returns, statements, diaries and various other matters, received due attention.

The printed matter and stationery for the use of the inside and outside service of the Department, required 402 requisitions to be prepared; the material received in each case was duly checked and acknowledged.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Number of letters written between the 1st January and 30th December, 1887, 15,454, covering 20,960 folios, being an increase over the previous year of 120 letters, and 1,075 folios.

The memoranda, reports, &c., written, covered 2,265 folios, being a decrease of 46 folios over similar matter of 1886.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

The number of letters received during the year was 17,565, being 1,231 less than the number received in the year 1886. This diminution in number was occasioned by the introduction of a new system of acknowledgment of letters containing cheques addressed to the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In previous years each letter enclosing a cheque was acknowledged by the Commissioner in a separate letter. Under the new system as many as thirty or forty of such letters are acknowledged by that officer in one letter. There has been no decrease in the number of other letters received by the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

There is necessarily a very large quantity of work done, of which no record is or could be kept, such as searches for documents, examination of papers, checking returns of supplies issued and in store at the various agencies, reports on land and timber matters, memoranda on matters of accounts, examination of and reports on tenders for supplies, preparation of forms of tender and schedules of the supplies to be tendered for, drawing up forms of contract, preparation of the Estimates for submission to Parliament showing the proposed expenditure on Indian account; memoranda on which to frame letters, instructions in regard to things to be done; besides a number of other matters too numerous to describe.

Attached to this report, as special appendices, will be found the papers describing the proceedings of the Commission which visited the Kootenay district and the North-West Coast of British Columbia, which matters are referred to in a previous part of this Report; also, a statement showing the quantity of land cultivated on the various Reserves in the Dominion and the personal property of the Indian bands occupying those reserves; the crops raised and the value of the furs and fish captured, and other industries followed by them during the past year. And among the general appendices reports will be found from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, from the Indian Reserve Commissioner and from the Visiting Superintendent for British Columbia, from the Inspectors of Indian Agencies and Reserves, from the varions Indian Superintendents and Agents, from the Principals of the several institutions, and from the Surveyors employed in running the boundaries of reserves in the North-West Territories and in British Columbia; also, the usual tabular statements regarding the Indian Schools, the population of the various bands, crops sown and harvested by the different bands and by individual members of those bands; likewise, the accounts with the different Indian tribes and bands.

All respectfully submitted.

THOS. WHITE,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Special Appendix No. 1.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 15th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 2nd September. I left Victoria on the 8th of that month, and accompanied by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, proceeded to Kootenay for the purpose of readjusting the reserves for the Upper Kootenay Indians, of whom Isadore is chief, representations having been made by certain settlers, and others, that the lands set apart for these Indians were inadequate. At Donald we were joined by Mr. Superintendent Powell.

The Commission arrived at Kootenay on the 21st September, and after a thorough examination of the Indian lands the Commissioners were of opinion, that while the reserves form a valuable tract, and are sufficient, if properly utilized, for the requirements of the band, yet, that with a view to allaying all feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, three small allotments should be added to those already assigned ; these aggregate 1,038 acres, and are numbered 4, 5, and 6.

No. 4, known as Isadore's Ranche, contains 680 acres, and includes two small enclosures, and two dwellings in a dilapidated condition, situated on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about eight miles south of Galbraith's Ferry. This reserve forms part of a block of 3,200 acres, which Colonel James Baker applied to purchase, under date 23rd February, 1886.

No. 5 contains 160 acres of meadow land and is very valuable from the fact that hay land of this description is scarce in the Kootenay Valley.

No. 6, a favorite camping ground during the summer months, contains 198 acres, and is situated on Bummer's Flat, on the left bank of Kootenay River, about three miles above Galbraith's Ferry. This land is subject to overflow during the spring freshets, and its value will be much increased, should the scheme of Mr. Baillie Grohman for diverting a portion of the Kootenay River prove a success.

I enclose herewith rough plans, and minutes of decision of the plots above referred to which have since been formally approved by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works under date 11th October.

It is to be regretted that the Chief Isadore and most of his band were absent, at Sand Point, during our visit to Kootenay ; they had gone, we were informed, to purchase their winter supply of provisions, consequently neither Mr. Vernon, nor myself had an opportunity of communicating with them in person ; the result of the Commission's investigation was, however, formulated, and left with Dr. Powell who was to declare it to Isadore. A copy of this document is herewith enclosed. When examining Reserve No. 1, situated between the St. Mary's and Kootenay Rivers, the Commissioners were struck by the apparent ease with which a large tract of overflowed land might be reclaimed. To satisfy themselves on this point Mr. Green was instructed by me to examine and report on the feasibility of draining the land in question. A copy of his report, and accompanying section, is herewith enclosed, from which it will be seen that at an expenditure of from forty to fifty dollars some two hundred acres of hay land, at present under water, can be reclaimed. I strongly recommend that this trifling work be carried out at once, under the supervision of the local agent, for if left to the Indians it may long remain undone.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'RIELLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 26th November 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to my late visit to Kootenay I have the honor to state that I left Victoria on the 9th September, arriving at Golden on the 11th, where I joined the Hon. F. G. Vernon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and the Reserve Commissioner, Mr. O'Reilly, and together we took the little steamer to the Columbia Lakes. Here there was some delay in procuring horses, but we ultimately arrived at St. Mary's Reserve, Kootenay, on the 22nd of September.

Unfortunately the Chief Isadore and most of the members of his band were absent, at Sand Point, Idaho, whither they had gone to purchase their winter supplies, and were not expected to return before three weeks.

It will be remembered that the causes of trouble and complaint on the part of Isadore were, first, that the reserves made by Mr. O'Reilly were insufficient; second, that two pieces of land, namely, one on Joseph Prairie, and the other on the Kootenay River (ten miles from the Prairie), both claimed by Isadore, had not been included in the allotments of the Commissioner. The land on Joseph Prairie, about forty acres, of medium quality, had been occupied by Chief Joseph, from whom the prairie derives its name; and as Isadore, his successor, alleges, thus descended to him. It was, however, a few years ago, pre-empted by John Galbraith (now deceased) who had sold it to Colonel Baker the present owner. Isadore's story is, that he did not interfere in the transaction because Mr. Galbraith informed him that he had applied for the land to prevent any other settler from taking it up, and he, Isadore, would still be the occupant and virtual owner.

Whatever Mr. Galbraith's intentions towards Isadore were, I will not venture to say, but the facts are that Isadore has been allowed to occupy it, without molestation, from the time he succeeded to it, after Joseph's death, until Mr. Galbraith sold the whole ranche to Colonel Baker, and included with it the piece of land in question, for which he held a certificate of purchase from the Crown. Colonel Baker at once applied for and obtained the Crown patent, so that, at the time of our visit, and possibly at the period of the Reserve Commissioner's visit in 1884, the land had actually been alienated and hence out of the question as an Indian reservation, though at that time the Commissioner was of opinion that Isadore did not want it.

The other piece of land on Kootenay River had also been occupied by Chief Joseph, and his widow lives there now. Isadore uses it as a winter run for his cattle, and as it includes several good hay meadows,—though of small dimensions,—the chief and several members of the band are accustomed to cut hay there. At the time of our visit there were upon it a log hut, sheds, fences, and old corrals.

Mr. O'Reilly at his first visit had offered to reserve this land, but Isadore expressed himself satisfied, and he did not do so. On the other hand, Isadore when making his complaint to me, said that Mr. O'Reilly had misunderstood him—that he had never been satisfied and certainly desired this land, on which the Indians had improvements already. Last year the land not being included in any reserve Col. Baker applied to the Government to purchase it, as he was deficient of hay land, and wanted the winter run very much; in fact it was, as he said, a "desired key to his ranche."

We took several days in riding over the reserves, and were particular in giving them a careful examination. The St. Mary's Reserve contains 18,160 acres, of which 3,000 are flats, 5,000 high ground, covered with scattered pine and rough broken land, and 10,000 excellent bunch grass, rolling prairie, fine grazing land, which controls practically three or four times this acreage. This is a splendid summer range, and available for horses in the winter, as the snow fall is not so deep as to prevent them from finding food, while the little valleys, gulches, and clumps of trees, afford protection from severe winds. In addition to this, however, the 10,500 acres of winter range on Tobacco Plains which Mr. O'Reilly intended for these Indians (only

two families reside at the Plains) vastly increase the value of the reserves as a whole.

Much of the flat lands in patches, available for individual holdings, are cultivable and possess considerable productive capacity. The reserve is deficient in hay meadows for the requirements of the Indians, but this want can be very much decreased by a drain, which it was estimated would cost about $50 or $60. A considerable portion covered with willow and alder, and overflowed at high water could be broken up, and would make superior timothy land.

The Indians are poorly off in farming implements, and if they could be supplied with these by the Government, and stimulated to cultivate the whole by showing them what could be done with one piece, the reservation would be more highly valued by them than it is, and, no doubt would be much more extensively cultivated. In the hands of an energetic white man it would make one of the most magnificent ranches in the Province, and the condition of these Indians so far as their land reserves are concerned is immeasurably superior to the large majority of other bands in the Province.

On this account, with what we now propose to add, there should positively remain no ground of complaint. To give them sufficient hay meadow and winter run, 640 acres of the land on Kootenay River, including that on which are the improvements above noted, were now set aside, and Mr. Surveyor Green was directed to mark off the plot. There are two hay meadows here and a flat of considerable size, spotted with alkali, but capable of raising good hay, or with irrigation, grain, roots, &c. This is a valuable addition, greatly coveted by Isadore, infinitely more valuable than his Joseph Prairie land, and it should fully satisfy his requirements.

Major Steele, since his interview with the Indians, and the decision accepted by Isadore, has written me, strongly recommending the construction of a ditch which would supply Isadore with plenty of water and greatly tend to remove any hard feeling that he may entertain in respect of the Joseph Prairie land. Two parties who were sent down by Major Steele to estimate the cost of a ditch, report that it could be made by two men in two months, equal to $150. Major Steele, himself, thought it ought to be done in half the time. I quite concur in the desireability of appeasing Isadore, and smoothing his ruffled temper in every legitimate way, and no doubt, the ditch to convey irrigation water would, besides mollifying the old man, increase the value of this addition to the reserve very much. I append a sketch in explanation of the suggestion, which I hope may have your approval.

A further piece of land adjoining Isadore's, containing two or three more hay meadows, claimed by other Indians, was also reserved in this locality.

I called the attention of the Commissioners to the land opposite St. Mary's Reserve on the Kootenay, called Bummer's Flat. The Indians camp here with their stock during the summer, and greatly value it for many reasons; and a piece containing about 200 acres was also allotted. This location, on account of its position, really commands a much larger acreage of swamp land which virtually the Indians will have, as no one else could conveniently utilize it.

Mr. Vernon was unable to wait for the return of Isadore, but considered that a joint letter containing the views of the commission upon his late conduct in breaking the jail, and warning him of severe punishment in case of repetition, should be left for him, and also that the present decision of the Commission in regard to lands should, in the same document be announced to the band.

Although on account of my long absence from headquarters, my own time was precious and my presence greatly needed in Victoria, I considered that it was important that I should have a personal interview with Isadore before leaving the district. Just at this time a serious type of typhoid fever broke out in the Mounted Police quarters, fourteen of the men having been prostrated, the attending Surgeon among the number. No relief could be obtained for some time, owing to the distance and difficulty of communication. I accordingly did not hesitate to accede to the request of the officers in giving the poor fellows the benefit of my professional service until other relief could arrive. This duty occupied about three weeks, and

on the arrival of Dr. Paré, an Assistant Surgeon of the Force, I left for Joseph Prairie where I was to meet Isadore, only then arrived from Sand Point. I am sorry to mention, *en passant*, than in addition to one policeman who had died ten days before I took charge, two have succumbed to the disease since my departure.

My interview with Isadore, near Cranbrook, occupied about three hours, taken up with my address and the Chief's replies. Like most men, of whatever color or nationality, Isadore wants all he can get. He had the right of pre-occupation of the land on Joseph Prairie, and it is doubtful if, in view of a provision of the Land Act preventing the sale or pre-emption of lands occupied by Indians, this particular piece, first occupied for many years by Joseph and then by Isadore, could, legally, have been purchased by Mr. Galbraith.

In other respects it is not desirable that it should be an Indian reserve, as it is a small piece of land in the middle of Col. Baker's ranche, of itself of little value, and it would always be a source of serious trouble from the usual complaint of Indian ponies and other stock eating off the ranche all the grazing food thereon.

Col. Baker informed me that during the whole summer his grazing lands were covered with Indian stock, and on account of the unsettled state of affairs he was unable to take any steps to protect himself and prevent it.

In setting aside for Isadore better and more extensive lands on the Kootenay, which he values very much, the Commission felt that they were dealing both justly and generously with him, and at the same time an addition was made to the hay meadows which the Indians needed. Col. Baker has lost the land he hoped to acquire in order to supply his own wants, but the Commission saw no way of avoiding it.

Isadore thanked me for my success in having his action of interfering with the law condoned, and for my efforts in securing valuable additions to the reserves, in which he was personally interested, and of which he greatly approved. He did not want, however, to give up the Joseph Prairie land, for the reason mentioned, and after I had told him that his improvements, but nothing more, would be paid for, and that he would be compelled to abandon it, he left me "to think over it."

Considering that the joint letter, copy of which is appended hereto, was left in the hands of Major Steele, who had signified to me his concurrence with its tenor and that he should have pleasure in carrying out our requesst of reading it to the Indians, I did not think my presence longer necessary and I continued on my journey homewards, *via* Sand Point and the Northern Pacific Railway, arriving in Victoria on the 20th ultimo.

While writing this report, which has been somewhat delayed from the pressure of other official engagements, consequent upon my long absence from the office, I have received from Major Steele an official report of his interview with Isadore and the Indians at Kootenay since I left.

It will be observed (see copy herewith) that Isadore left the police quarters in good humor, and that he has promised to give up the Joseph Prairie land on receiving compensation for his improvements (fences) thereon.

The valuation he names, of $1,000, is absurd, but I telegraphed to Major Steele requesting him to inform Isadore that I would be responsible to him for the full value of his improvements, which, if fairly estimated, will be paid for by Col. Baker.

Mr. Agent Phillips had written me prior to Major Steele's interview with the Indians acquainting me that Isadore had left Joseph Prairie, and had evidently now made up his mind to become a law-abiding citizen and accept of our award.

It would appear, therefore, from all the circumstances mentioned, that our mission to Kootenay has been in every way successful and that the long-standing grievance which has caused possibly more expense to the Government than most of the ranches in the district are worth, has been settled in a very simple manner. I do not anticipate further trouble, and if the Department concurs in the recommendations I have ventured to make of providing implements and requisite assistance for developing a portion of the fine reserves now in a wild and uncultivated state, the establishment of a school. &c., I think there will be an end to complaints and to the

"hostile attitude," which at times created almost a panic among the settlers, and disturbed a large portion of the native population.

The young Kootenays are impulsive, and no doubt saucy, on account of their isolated condition and the sparcity of settlers. But the older Indians are much more sober minded, and so far as I could learn, are not unfavorably disposed towards the whites. Across the Provincial line, however, they associate with and see the Indians of the North-West, who receive annuties and are fed by the Federal Government by which very large reserves have also been set aside.

Across the American frontier they have kins-people who are supplied with splendid lands, grist and saw mills, industrial schools, &c. Their jealousy and dissatisfaction, therefore, in having their own aboriginal rights ignored, and in not being the recipients of any such gifts as those mentioned, are not to be wondered at. How can one avoid the inference of a necessity for much more liberal treatment than they have had in the past, if their future good feeling and attachment are to be secured and the cessation of complaints and the expense and trouble created by them?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

KOOTENAY, 10th October, 1887.

Major STEELE,
Superintendent North-West Mounted Police, &c.,
Kootenay.

SIR,—By request of the Commission appointed by the Dominion and Provincial Governments to adjust the Indian land difficulties in this district, I have the honor to enclose a memorandum of the settlement which has been made, and to beg that you will be good enough to read the same to Chief Isadore and the members of the band at any time when quite convenient to you, after their return from Sand Point.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

To Chief Isadore and the Kootenay Indians at St. Mary's Reserve:

The Government of Canada and British Columbia have been told you are dissatisfied with the reserves laid out for you in 1884 by the Indian Reserve Commissioner, Mr. O'Reilly, and they have authorized us to come here and enquire into the matter.

We have not been able to meet you so many having left for Sand Point, and we cannot meet till you return.

We have seen all your land and have increased your reserves to what we consider ample for all your requirements.

Major Steele will read this to you, and tell you what we have done.

Before we tell you further about the reserves, we want to talk to you about your conduct last winter in breaking the Government jail.

Isadore has, up to the present time, been recognized by the Government as your chief. Now when a man is a chief, whether he be a white man or an Indian, he is

responsible for the actions of those under him. The Government look to him to help in preserving the law.

They expect a chief to act as such, and if he cannot control his Indians when they are inclined to break the law, his duty is to inform the Government officer.

We do not believe the Indians here are all bad. They are the same as Indians in other places, most of them are good; we think only a few of them are bad.

What did Chief Isadore do, last winter, when the jail was broken? Did he act as a chief and say to the good Indians: "Some of my young men want to break the jail and take Kapla out; come and help me to prevent them from breaking the law." No, he was their leader and set the law at defiance. Was that the way for a chief to act? We have always heard the Kootenay Indians were brave men. There were but few white settlers in the Kootenay district, and only one constable, because it was thought Chief Isadore would do his duty as a chief, and help the Government when necessary. Was it, therefore, brave for twenty or twenty-five Kootenays to break the jail guarded by one officer?

When a chief does not do his duty, another chief is put in his place.

Isadore has not done his duty. But Dr. Powell came and talked to you. Isadore admitted that he had done very wrong, and was sorry, and promised that Kapla should be returned to jail. This was done. Dr. Powell promised that he would use his influence with the Government to procure Isadore's pardon. The Government has listened to Dr. Powell and will not punish him this time.

The chief's behavior will not, however, be forgotten, and should he at any future time be guilty of a breach of the law, he may rest assured that he will be severely dealt with, and no longer recognized by the Government as a chief. We wish Isadore to understand and remember these words.

We will now speak about your reserves. You know that white men come into this country and take up land, according to its laws. There is a good deal of land the Indians do not use and do not require. It is the same in Kootenay as in other places where there are Indians.

The Government was anxious that Indians should have what land they could use, before it could be taken up by white men. So Mr. O'Reilly came up four years ago. He enquired of you what lands you particularly valued and the number of cattle and horses you owned. You would not tell him; you wanted nearly the whole country, which you knew you could not use.

He then reserved all the land he thought necessary, and as much as he thought necessary and as much as he thought you could use for your stock. He asked Isadore at Joseph's Prairie if he were satisfied with the reservations or whether he should return and reserve another piece on Isadore's lower ranche on the Kootenay River. Isadore replied that he was satisfied, that the Indians had been given more land than they expected, and that there was no occasion to reserve any more land.

Messrs. Robert and John Galbraith and Mr. Green were present and heard him say this.

Some time after Mr. O'Reilly left, Isadore changed his mind and said he wanted his place on the Kootenay River. Why did he not tell Mr. O'Reilly, so that it could have been reserved at the proper time?

Dr. Powell came here this spring and the Indians said their reserves are too small. Isadore told Dr. Powell that all the arable land on the reserves had been taken up by his people, and that there were many who could not get any land to work, and much more to the same effect.

We have now spend many days here, and have been all over the reserve and have seen much good land that is not used. There is a good deal of hay that could be cut, but is going to waste. If you want to save your cattle in the winter, why do you not cut the hay?

You have abundance of range on the hills for your horses; you have plenty of land on which to raise potatoes and other roots and vegetables; why do you not grow them? Why do you not try to use the land you have before asking for more?

You have hundreds of horses running wild, and we are told that they are in-

creasing in number; they only tend to destroy the ranges, and are of little value to you. You cannot expect the Government to give you more land to raise useless horses.

The Government is desirous that you should have all the land you can utilize, but will not give you more than you require.

We have now decided to allow you a piece of land on what is known as Isadore's lower farm, so as to cover all the improvements, and all the hay land in the immediate vicinity. We have also reserved a valuable meadow, some distance away, where some of you have been in the habit of cutting hay, as well as a piece on Bummer's Flat, where you have been accustomed to camp during some portions of the summer. These reserves are all that will be made, and will, with those previously laid out, contain all the land you can possibly want for yourselves, and your stock, and much more than has been allowed to Indians in some other places. This is a final decision, and it will not be altered.

Mr. Phillips, the Agent appointed by Dr. Powell, will show you the lands and how to improve them. The land on Joseph's Prairie does not belong to you, and will have to be vacated immediately. You will be paid a fair value for the fencing you have put there.

Your hunting lands in the mountains you have now as you had before the white men came. You also enjoy the same right as a white man to use the unoccupied lands of the Crown.

We trust that in the future you will be friendly to the white men who live amongst you. We wish to see you improve your reserves, and your breed of horses, raise more cattle and crops, become wealthy and prosperous, and do your duty as subjects to the Queen.

F. G. VERNON,
I. W. POWELL,
P. O'REILLY. } *Commissioners.*

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
KOOTENAY, B. C., 12th November, 1887.

To Dr. POWELL,
Indian Commissioner, Victoria.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 7th instant, in accordance with the request of the Commissioners, I asked Chief Isadore to bring his Indians here that I might read the proclamation referring to the reserves laid out for the Kootenay Indians by Messrs. Vernon, O'Rielly and yourself.

The chief was much against giving up land at Col. Baker's, saying that he was justly entitled to it, having been here ten years before Mr. J. Galbraith came. He is most anxious to meet Messrs. Galbraith and Baker face to face; but I told him the matter had to be decided at once, there being no appeal from the decision of the Commissioners, and that he must leave as soon as Col. Baker should pay whatever price is agreed upon for the improvements. After considerable parley he consented to leave on the payment of one thousand dollars by the Colonel for his improvements. This I imagine is too high, and if Col. Baker does not agree to it, I presume it must be left to arbitration.

During the interview the Chief stated that Mr. O'Rielly was mistaken in supposing that when the reserves were laid out before he was satisfied.

He (Isadore) left in good humor, and has, I have been informed, gone to Tobacco Plains.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE, Supt.,
Commanding "D" Division.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 28th December, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 17th instant, No. 28,013, in acknowledgment of the receipt of my report upon my late visit to Kootenay, I hope you will pardon my impression that the regret you experience "that I did not remain in the district until I had learned what Isadore's final views were in respect to the piece of land in dispute between him and Colonel Baker," is founded upon misapprehension of the facts. I beg to assure you that Isadore never had any final views, and, unless treated with some firmness and force, he is quite ready to undo to-morrow what he has promised to-day, and no dependence whatever can be placed upon his word.

There can be no doubt that it would have been very desirable for the Commission, of which I was only one, to have had both Isadore and the Indians present when additional lands were given, and to have effected a final settlement before they left the district. The Indians should have been apprised of our coming in advance, and notified that a final arrangement would be made of the matters in dispute. I mentioned this to the Government when they requeste d me to go, stating that we should not find the Indians at home, as at the season referred to they were always absent. A delay, however, appeared impracticable and I left at a few hour's notice.

I beg to report that I remained in Kootenay a month after the Commission, and from my knowledge of Isadore's character I was aware that when he could be told, with some firmness and show of authority, that he would have to conform to a fair adjustment of the trouble and cease his obstructiveness, the dispute would be settled and not before. In this view I thought, as I was only one of the Commission that the joint decision would be better read by Major Steele, the head of the Mounted Police, and I fully communicated to him the nature of my interview with Isadore.

Upon hearing from him (Major Steele) after my return, that he had held the meeting in accordance with our instruction and that Isadore had promised to take a money compensation, I sent the following telegram, and afterwards my letter, suggesting a proper arbitration in justice both to Col. Baker and Isadore:—

"Am informed Isadore has promised to leave Cranbrook and wishes to be paid for his improvements. Please acquaint him that I will be responsible and see that he is paid full value therefor.

"I. W. POWELL."

I have now to enclose copy of a letter from Major Steele "which speaks for itself," and I have no doubt you will be gratified to learn from this that Isadore has signed his release and vacated the property.

I think the award is a very fair one, and the sum is a liberal allowance for such fencing as he had on the land. I have advanced my private cheque for $490, so that Isadore might be dealt with on the spot. I presume Col. Baker will recoup me with this amount when he returns from England, but if not, I trust, now, that my whole action in this matter will merit and have your final approval and concurrence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

Special Appendix No. 2.

To His Honor HUGH NELSON,
Lieut. Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

The Commissioners of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, appointed conjointly by these Governments, and acting under a commission issued in pursuance of the "Public Inquiries Aid Act, 1872," and the Public Enquiries Aid Amendment Act, 1873, to enquire as to whether any and, if any, what causes of complaint exist among the Indians of the North-West coast of British Columbia, beg leave to report to Your Honor as follows:—

The Dominion Government courteously placed the steamer "Sir James Douglas" at the disposal of the Commissioners, and while the needful arrangements were being made for the vessel's despatch, the Commissioners began their work by procuring from the Departments concerned copies of records, with plans, reports, correspondence and other data, essentially necessary for their information and guidance in conducting the enquiry.

The steamer was ready on the 9th of October, when the Commissioners, with Mr. Alexander Lindsay, the secretary, embarked and left Victoria for the north. After a pleasant passage, Duncan Bay was reached on the 14th of October, and the Commissioners landed at Metlakatlah for the purpose of securing the services of Mrs. Morrison as interpreter in the coming interviews with the Indians, Mrs. Morrison was able to accompany the Commissioners in that capacity, and they may here state that they were eminently satisfied with the manner in which she performed her duties. The aspect of the once flourishing Indian village of Metlakatlah was dreary in the extreme. On viewing the large number of empty houses, stripped of windows and other movable parts, the ruins of buildings levelled to the ground by former occupants, the deserted streets, the wrecked condition of the church and saw mill and the desolate appearance of the whole settlement, the Commissioners were impressed with the stern reality of the deplorable disaffection which had culminated in the voluntary exile of so large a majority of the villagers, and the abandonment of their comfortable homes, old time hunting grounds and associations. Another and more hopeful side of the picture is, however, found in the industrious and contented character of the people who remain, said to be about 100 souls, with a probability of many early accessions to their numbers. The Commissioners promised to make an official visit on their return trip, and left for the Naas River early on the 15th day of October, to which place and Fort Simpson, the instructions (which supplemented the Commission) directed that first attention should be devoted. The steamer arrived at the Naas on Saturday, the 15th of October. On passing the Indian settlement of Kincolith, a salute of cannon was fired by the natives, and the steamer having anchored in Iceberg Bay, was boarded by Chief Samuel Seymour and Arthur Gurney—a deputation from the inhabitants of that village, with whom an appointment was made for opening the Commission in the village on Monday, the 17th. Kincolith village is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Naas River, at its mouth, and has a population of about 200.

The people belong to the Nish kar tribe, some of whom left their old places of residence at and near Sac-al tsap (Greenville), up the river, and settled on the present site about twenty years ago. The houses are mostly on the plan of those at Metlakatlah, one and a half stories high, with a room for reception and ordinary family use built in on the space between each two houses. Some of the houses are single storey, and several "bay windows" could be seen. There are street lamps and sidewalks, and the little village bears every indication of prosperity. The place was tidy, and orderly to a degree, and the Indians evidently thriving and well-to-do. Kincolith is a station of the Church Missionary Society, with a resident clergyman

Rev. C. B. Nash) in charge. Early on Monday the Commissioners were informed hat the up-river chiefs from Greenville, Kitlix, and other places, having learned of he arrival of the Commissioners, had come down in haste, and desired to have a peedy hearing to enable them to return home as soon as possible. They were told f the prior engagement with the Kincoliths, and that they would be afforded a earing on the morrow.

On Monday, at half-past nine, the Commissioners landed at Kincolith, and were eceived by the villagers with demonstrations of loyalty, consisting of a cannon salute, isplay of bunting, and the music of the brass band. The Commissioners were con-ucted through the decorated street of the village to a comfortable room of one of he ordinary houses, which was found to be large enough, and fitted and furnished n every respect for the purposes of the meeting, at which about thirty chiefs and rincipal men attended. After a satisfactory day's work the commission adjourned ntil the 20th, in order that the up-river Indians, who had stated that they were in-ufficiently provided with food for making a long stay, might be given immediate earing. On Tuesday, October the 18th, the Commissioners proceeded to Naas Harbor, where a room adjoining the cannery was prepared for the meeting with the reenville and up-river chiefs.

The weather was too rough to admit of the conveyance of Mrs. Morrison from Kincolith, and therefore to avoid delay the Rev. A. E. Green (missionary of the Methodist Church) acted as interpreter. The Commissioners were very cordially met y the chiefs; the statements of many of them were heard, and at dusk the meeting as adjourned until the next day. On the 19th, the weather having moderated, Mrs. Morrison was in attendance and interpreted. All the chiefs who wished to peak were heard, and the meeting closed late in the evening.

The Commissioners had claims and demands reiterated before them by the hiefs and others who addressed them, much more sweeping in character than was he case at Kincolith. They were presented also in a manner which seems to have ecome usual amongst certain of the people of the North-West Coast, that is to say, hey were accompanied by declarations as to what would take place were such emands or claims not settled by the Government in a way entirely satisfactory to hose advancing them.

The basis of the claims advanced was the assertion of the "Indian title" to the hole country. The Commissioners had to combat and deny this by stating the law n the subject, as required by their instructions, and it was done temperately but rmly and other points as to the interpretation of the "Indian Act," &c., &c., were xplained. After the voluntary journey made by the up-river chiefs to Naas Harbor o meet the Commissioners, they did not deem it necessary to incur the expense and elay of making a personal visit for the mere purpose of inspecting the settlements here, but from information received they understand that the village of Greenville xhibits interesting signs of the progress in civilization being made by the Naas ndians.

From the statements of Arthur Calder, son of Chief Victoria, it would appear hat extensive church and school buildings have been erected at Greenville in con-ection with the Methodist Mission (Rev. A. E. Green in charge), and that in addition o being comfortably housed the Indians of that place have a brass band and can oast of a fire brigade, sidewalks and street lamps. The chiefs who met the Com-issioners were respectably clothed and fine stalwart men.

The settlement of Jennis (said to be progressing under the charge of Mr. Mc-ollogh, a missionary of the Church Missionary Society) and Kit-lac-da-max, beyond reenville, were not represented at the Naas Harbor meetings, but some of the chiefs oke as if they were exponents of all the up-river chiefs and Indians. It is, how-ver, within the knowledge of the Commissioners that a chief of Kitlacdamax had ome down with the other chiefs as far as Kincolith and could have attended the eetings if he had been disposed to do so. At the close of the meetings at Naas arbor an address purporting to be signed by eleven up-river chiefs was handed in an addition to their speeches. The address contains a reassertion of the "Indian

title," in reply to the remarks made by the Commissioners when closing the meetin

On Thursday the 20th, the Commissioners again landed at Kincolith and t meeting with the chiefs was resumed. The whole day was occupied in listening such of the Indians as choose to speak on questions relating to the Kincolith trib and inter-tribal interests, who, while fully detailing their wants and grievances d so in language calculated to impress upon your Commissioners the sincere loyal of their feelings and to commend their presentiments as worthy the attention of t Government.

The different Indians of the Nish-Kar tribe residing on the lower fifty miles the Naas, represented by chiefs from nearly all the reserves, had now been afford a hearing.

Your Commissioners found that the wishes and demands of the Indians embrac several points about which there was a total divergence of opinion among them.

Thus as to the determined assertion of the "Indian title" your Commissione found that this was not shared in by the Kincolith branch of the Nish-Kar natio while it was strongly pressed by the people of Greenville and some of the chiefs fro further up the river. So with regard to the acceptance of the "Indian Act" and the presence of an Indian agent amongst them, the Kincoleths were ready for bot the Greenville party was averse to both.

These cases show that the one party accepts with readiness the existing state the law as regards the lands, the management and control of the Indians, as put befo them by the Government, while the other is in opposition to it.

All were in accord, however, in asking for some extension of existing reserve the reservation of numerous other fishing stations, and the setting apart for t exclusive use of different families and chiefs certain extensive tracts of country f hunting purposes.

Then as to the control of some of the reserves in existence on the Naas Rive and established for the use of the Indians when prosecuting the extremly valuab oolachan fishery, your Commissioners ound there was great rivalry and oppositio between the different bands of the tribe.

It appeared that formerly all these matters were more or less amicably manag by the chiefs, but that now when religious differences have sprung up owing to t presence in the same neighborhood of missionaries sent by different missiona societies, all charitable forbearance, in such matters seems to be at an end, and disput about secular interests are waged with as much acerbity as are those of a spiritu character. Such are the matters which seem to chiefly occupy the attention of t Naas Indians. Further on in this report your Commissioners will attempt to colla the evidence given and the claims advanced by the different bands or parties of the Indians. Hitherto these Indians have had no one, no local resident official to who they could apply for counsel and assistance.

Leaving the Naas during the night of the 20th and 21st October, your Comm sioners arrived at Port Simpson on the morning of the latter.

The secretary to the Commission, going ashore, made arrangements for a mee ing with the Indians, which ultimately took place in the schoolhouse of the Meth dist mission, in charge of the Rev. Thos. Crosby, under whose guidance are t Tsimpsean Indians of this place.

The Indian village, spread over a considerable area, with several streets a numerous houses, presented quite an imposing appearance. The houses are substa tially built and varied in fashion by the taste of the natives. A long line of hous fronts upon an esplanade, commanding a fine sea view, and another on Village Isla faces the harbor. The cemetery on the extremity of this island is largely in mode style and contains many costly marble monuments. The island is connected wi the rest of the town by a "long bridge."

There is a handsome church, said to rank next in size to the one at Metlakatla which is the largest in the Province.

A commodious schoolhouse, also a well conducted orphanage, all bearing tes mony to the energy of those in charge of the mission.

There is a fire brigade house, temperance hall, street lamps are used, and a brass and was heard at practice in the evening. On the Commissioners' arrival a salute as fired, and a considerable display of bunting was made.

The population is estimated at about one thousand, but at the time of your ommissioners' visit it was said that only a few of the people had returned to their inter quarters. This fact probably accounts for the small number of men who tended the meetings—never over forty.

There was an air of despondency over the place and its Indians, who themselves rew the attention of your Commissioners to the state of disrepair of their roads and idges, and candidly said that such was owing to their state of uncertainty as to eir future. But nothing whatever in the remarks of their chosen speakers afterards made, showed—from the point of view necessarily adopted by the Government—asonable grounds for such uncertainty, or for their avowed discontent, but did show mistakably a systemized opposition to Governmental control under the "Indian ct" and a conviction that they were beyond and above the operation of that Act, which they wanted none.

The demands made during the meeting at Port Simpson, which extended over riday afternoon and the whole of Saturday, were of a character very much in cordance with those of the upper river Indians of the Naas Nation, referred to ove, and they were invariably attended with threats as to what would happen ere they not complied with by Government, such as that "they would follow their ethren into Alaska," that is to say, expatriate themselves; that if things were not ranged to their liking "there would be no peace; if it is not settled about our nd, we shall go on talking till it is," and so on.

The Indians of the Naas and Port Simpson having been afforded the fullest portunity of expressing their wishes and complaints the instructions of the Commissioners were fulfilled. But even if the instructions had been more elastic, the teness of the season prevented any further prolonged inquiry being entered upon nong the Indians of Queen Charlotte group and on the Skeena, where disaffection known to have spread, and their causes of complaint with those of the Indians in ore southerly locations were therefore not dealt with.

It was, however, thought by the Commissioners that as the Indians of Metlakath belonged to the same tribe and occupied some of the same reserves in common ith the Indians of Port Simpson, it would be within the spirit of the instructions d in accordance with the intentions of the Government, that a hearing should be ven to the Metlakatlah and their wants and complaints, if any, ascertained.

The "Sir James Douglas," with the Commissioners, dropped down to Metlakath. Sunday and Monday were spent there, the latter day in a meeting with the dians.

The interests attached to this place is historical in connection with the labor in e past thirty years of Mr. Wm. Duncan, or hil'om, a missionary of the Church issionary Society, and it has gained additional notoriety by the departure hence some five hundred, so said, of its inhabitants, who have followed Mr. Duncan to e shores of a neighboring but foreign land, to a place near Tongas, leaving only a mnant behind—apparently about one hundred—although this enumeration leaves great discrepancy between such numbers and the "about twelve hundred" which . Powell, the Superintendent of Indians in this Province, named at the commencent of this year as the probable number of the inhabitants of Metlakatlah.

The meeting held with the Indians evoked moderate requests on their part for me additional fishing and land reserves, but evinced throughout that they were in cord with and loyal to the Government of the country, thus placing themselves on e same footing as the people of Kincolith or the Naas River.

They were much concerned over a grave outrage which has recently been perpetrated by some Indians who had left with Mr. Duncan for Alaska. These men riving in Metlakatlah and being admitted into the church by a Mr. Tomlinson, oceeded to wreck and destroy it, and did a great deal of damage before they were pelled from the building, on the arrival at Metlakatlah of the stipendiary magis-

trate for the district. The constables appointed by him to perform this duty wer interfered with in its execution by Mr. Tomlinson.

Your Commissioners were kindly received here. It was pleasant to see the India boys of the Bishop of Caledonia school, in sailor dress, going through their drill playing capitally their fife and drum band and manning the mission steamer —o which one of their number is engineer—and to learn of the considerable and intelli gent advance they had made in their studies.

Leaving Metlakatlah on the morning of 25th October, the "Sir James Douglas brought your Commissioners back to Nanaimo with all possible speed, and from tha place they travelled by rail to Victoria.

Your Commissioners, while very unwilling to say anything which migh engender friction between Indians or their missionary teachers who belong to differen christian churches or denominations, feel that they would not be fulfilling their pul lic duty were they to fail to point out the curious coincidence of the correspondenc between the views held by the natives and the missionary influence under whic they (the natives) are held.

The Indian adherents of the Church Missionary Society and residents at Kinco lith and Metlakatlah put forward no claim of Indian title to the lands of the Pro vince. In all matters they express themselves as loyal to the Federal and Provinci Governments as desiring to come under the Indian Act and to have among thei Indian agents. On the other hand, the natives of Greenville, on the Naas Rive and the Tsimpseans, of Port Simpson, stations of the Methodist Church of Canad strongly urge their claim to ownership in all the country, and speak most dete minedly as to what shall be their course of action if those claims be not allowe They repudiate the idea of the provisions of the Indian Act being exercised wit regard to them and decline to receive an Indian agent. They hardly—especially th Indians of Port Simpson—attempt to veil the expression of their feelings of oppos tion to the views of the Government. All this seems to have its inception in, and be a continuance of, the policy inaugurated at Metlakatlah, say in 1881, the date the severance between Mr. Duncan and the Church Missionary Society. These fact under the circumstances attending them, demand attention. Your Commissione are impressed with the view that the demands and requests of the Indians requi wise and kindly consideration and settlement.

An air of determination characterized their several speeches. Their minds a apparently "made up," as it is called, and although, as is the case with other kee hands at a bargain, they probably ask for more than they have expectations getting, yet important matters regarding their rights and position are mooted b them which required prompt attention.

Your Commissioners now proceed to summarize the demands and requests the different bands of Indians as affecting the subjects which were brought to the notice.

The reserves are mentioned by numbers as well as name, so as to facilita reference to the localities on the map, which, with the minutes and proceedings the Commission and many appendices, will be found attached to this report.

It is due to Mr. Alexander Lindsay that the Commissioners should record the sense of the able, attentive and satisfactory manner in which he discharged his duti as secretary to the Commission.

Naas River Oolachan Fisheries.

Four fishing reserves were laid out by Mr. O'Reilly, the Reserve Commissione on the Naas River, namely : Stoney Point (10), Black Point (11), Canaan (12), a Redcliff (13).

Along the river frontages of these reserves a "commonage," one chain in wid was, with the exercise of commendable foresight, accepted for the use of all come for fishing purposes.

The Reserve Commissioner states that the land behind the commonage on Stoney Point (10), was reserved for the use of the Naas people generally, details as to the individual occupancy being left to the Indian agent, and that the land behind the other three reserves was set apart for the use of the Kincoliths, who require all the land there that it is possible to cultivate.

The Tsimpseans, of Port Simpson, allege that years ago the land on the Naas, below Greenville (9), belonged to them ; that would necessarily involve the possession of fishing rights at least, and they now ask that the commonage on the different fishing reserves may be extended to two chains in width.

Upon Redcliff (13) they have built a church, and houses on all · some of which are alleged to have been put up in defiance of the Reserve Commissioner, who states that he warned them against any such act, at the time of laying out the reserves.

These acts of the Tsimpseans were possibly their mode of seeking to establish rights to land of which they claimed to be the owners.

Eliminating Stoney Point (10),as the subject of special treatment, it is questionable, having regard to the statements of the Reserve Commissioners, whether the claim of the Port Simpson Indians to have the commonage extended to two chains can be acceded to without depriving the Kincoliths of too large a quantity, if not all of the tillable land, but if it is possible to make any such enlargement of the commonage without absolute injustice to the Kincoliths, perhaps the public interests as well as those of the Indians, will be served by accepting as commonage an additional chain in width from those reserves. As compensation for their loss—if the additional land was thus dedicated to the public—other reserves of arable land should be provided in suitable localities for the Kincoliths. A special enquiry into this matter should be made.

The occupation of the land behind the commonage by Tsimpseans, a grievance bitterly complained of by the Kincoliths, is a matter entirely within the province of the Indian agent, whose attention will doubtless be drawn to it.

The Metlakatlans ask for one special piece below Canaan (12). This might be given them as a fishing place, and for that purpose alone.

As to Stoney Point Reserve (No. 10). This reserve is situated about two and a half miles below Greenville (9), and about eighteen miles above Kincolith (14).

There is a great rivalry as to the absolute possession of this reserve outside the chain wide commonage.

This contention exists between the Kincolith people—who twenty years ago established themselves near the mouth of the river—and the Greenville people.

By this movement from Greenville to Kincolith, the Kincolith people do not conceive that they relinquished fishing rights in any way, but rather strengthened them on the lower reaches of the river, on which the oolachan fishery is prosecuted.

As to the lower reserves at 11, 12 and 13, they hold them rather for agricultural purposes than for fishing. They allege that after they left Greenville, where they formerly used to catch their oolanchas, they began to fish at Stoney Point (10), and that seeing how well they did there other Indians from Greenville, and further up the river, began to come there too. To that they object because they say the fisheries at Greenville endure as before and might be enjoyed by the people of Greenville and other up-river Indians as before. This was denied by the Greenville people, and, because, owing to the great number of Tsimpseans and other Indians on the lower reserves, they, the Kincoliths, are almost obliged to occupy Stoney Point (10). They consequently assert their right to the place and the exercise of authority over it.

On the other hand the Greenville (9) people say that they understood Stoney Point (10) was reserved for them by the Reserve Commissioner. This, however, Mr. O'Rielly denies, he states that he reserved it for the resident Indians, meaning thereby the Indians of the Naas not the Tsimpseans or other outside tribes visiting the place for fishing, and leaving the actual disposition of the cultivable grounds to be arranged in due course by the Indian agent. The Greenville people again say that the Kincolith people, having left long ago the upper part of the river, "threw it away," and now want it again, but the Kincoleths contend that that is not the case,

as they built a church and houses at Stoney Point (10) immediately after they left their old place at Greenville (9).

There is evidently a very strong feeling on both sides, and it calls for settlement.

The piece of land in Stoney Point Reserve (about ten acres) which has been alienated (the site of Croasdail's cannery) should be acquired by the Government if possible, and the Commissioners after giving due consideration to all the circumstances, recommend as an expedient mode of solving the difficulty that the reserve should then be equitably divided between Kincoleth and Greenville people. The common-age right would still exist for the enjoyment of all Indians fishing for oolachans on the Naas.

The oolachan fishery is of great value. This little fish is obtained year by year on the Naas in incredible quantity. When the fish are boiled down the oil (or grease as it is called) extracted is of considerable and certain value, and forms the most important article of diet of the Indians accustomed to its use. It is with them a valuable medium of barter and exchange. Indians from far and near come to exchange, for it their furs and skins or other commodities. Each man engaged in the fishing—which continues for about six weeks in the spring,—expects besides providing for himself and family enough grease for annual consumption, to put up ten boxes for sale; each box is of a certain size and shape and is of the average value of seven dollars, thus each man gets grease to sell to the value of seventy dollars, besides his own supply.

The number of Indians assembling on the Naas for fishing is estimated by thousands, and so the enormous value of the fishery may be seen at a glance.

As is well known, these delicate fish are also salted and dried by white people, and used as an article of commerce, while the oil properly extracted is of great medicinal value.

The value of the fishery thus demonstrated, it must follow that the enjoyment of it should be confined to our own people.

Indian Title to Land.

With reference to this question we found Indian opinion divided. At Kincolith and Metlakatlah the subject was not mooted. At those places the Indians advanced many claims and made many requests, but this was not amongst them.

The Greenville people and some of the chiefs living still further up the Naas River and the Tsimpseans of Port Simpson hold pronounced views upon the question; they also professed to speak for the upper Skeena people.

The Greenville and Upper Naas people demand that a treaty be made with them with reference to the land in their neighborhood, outside of the reserves, which they desire to appropriate; they mean that they require either a sum laid down or annual subsidies, or, in lieu of payment, they propose that they should be allowed to pick out land, outside of the reserves, to the extent of 160 acres for each individual.

The Port Simpson people claim the land outside of enormous reserves, which they demand as their own, but, to use the words of their principal speaker, "leave it all in the hands of the Government,—they will know what to do with it," and also put the alternative of 160 acres apiece. Both the bands of Indians, those of Greenville and Port Simpson, use alternative threats as to what they will do if their demands are not acceded to. One party talks of leaving the country and emigrating to Alaska; the other one declares that unless this or that is done "there will be no peace here. We have only one way left after our patient waiting, and that is to follow our brethren into Alaska."

Those who understand the Indian character know that there is meaning in this. If an Indian conceives he has been ill treated, if he thinks he has a right which is unrecognized, or which he is restrained from exercising, he become morose and unyielding on the subject; as the Scotch say, a "dour" feeling with reference to the matter takes possession of him, and no amount of reasoning with him will enable him to disabuse his mind of his possibly ill conceived conviction.

These matters, which we do not deem it politic to touch upon further in the report, require attention by the Government, and the sooner the better.

Ordinary Reserves and Hunting Reserves.

On the part of all the Indians meeting your Commissioners, demands were made for larger and more reserves, salmon fishing places and extensive hunting grounds.

The Kincoilth people want reserved land on Observatory Inlet, Portland Inlet, Portland Canal, Alice Arm, Hasting's Arm, Kinnanian River, and stream opposite Stoney Point.

The Greenville and Kit-evil-luk-shelt (7) people want the present reserves on the Naas enlarged to boundaries which they describe, also land on Portland Canal (mountain land), Kinnamax River, on Portland Inlet, Hoos-chet-ko, on Observatory, and a whole stream running through Au-de-qu-lay (8) on the Naas River.

Port Simpson (Tsimpseans) want the whole of Tsimpsean Peninsula and all salmon streams on the Skeena River, and the extension of the commonage of the oolachan fishing reserves.

The Metlakatlah (Tsimpseans) want the reserve of the Tsimpsean Peninsula divided between them and Port Simpson; the island called Raien; three reserves for fishing near the mouth of the Skeena; Kshaoom, Me-au-law and Kish'neeth, and a place on the Naas River called Kit-cum-gun.

All these different requisitions require looking into in detail. Doubtless most or all of the hunting and fishing places asked for are regularly used by the Indians demanding them. Those asked by the Metlakatlahs apparently clash with no requests by other Indians.

Most of the places named on the different canals and inlets are required as giving a "pied à terre" to either some salmon fishing privilege or to some extensive range of hunting ground in the vicinity. All evidence goes to show that these hunting grounds have been held in the past by different chiefs and families for the use of their people.

The Government has already declared that it is impossible to lock up great tracts of country as Indian hunting grounds, and the claimants of these tracts complain not of the trespass by white people but of trespass by other Indians. It might be a matter worthy of the consideration of the Government whether it would be possible to restrain Indians from what may be called unneighborly acts of the kind.

As far as white hunters are concerned there seems very little fear that the mountain ranges will be disturbed by them, and the natives will probably have uninterrupted use of them in future as at present.

But in all fairness parcels of land commanding these ranges and streams might be set aside for the Indians asking for them. All this is a matter to be arranged between the Provincial Government, the Reserve Commissioner, and the Indians on the spot.

General Matters.

1. There is a special request of the Port Simpson Indians that a piece of land, the property of the Hudson Bay Company at Port Simpson, on which some of the Indian houses are built, may be included in their reserve. A Crown grant of this land to the Hudson's Bay Company has been issued. The matter, therefore, can only be settled by a conveyance of the piece of land from the Hudson Bay Company, and this the Commissioners believe can be easily obtained by the Government under the circumstances.

2. It was reported to your Commissioners by the Port Simpson Indians that the wholesale liquor license held by the Hudson Bay Company for that place was inimical to the interests of their community, and they ask to have it put away from their midst.

3. The Metlakatlah people ask specially that a Government school teacher may be allowed them. Prior to the Metlakatlah disturbances an allowance for educational purposes was made by the Government. It has been stopped, and now that matters are comparatively settled, the Indians ask for it again.

Your Commissioners cannot point out too strongly their sense of the loyalty of the remaining Metlakatlahs, and their feeling that all fair consideration should be shown to their wishes.

4. The Greenville people brought several home grievances before your Commissioners.

1st. The objection of the villagers to the occupation of land adjoining their reserves by a white man whom they wanted to have removed off his land in their village, to make room for more houses. 2nd. They wanted a Mrs. Snow and her house, right among theirs at Greenville—she has no land there—away.

The man referred to is Mr. James Grey, who has lived there for many years and holds a plot of 35 acres, next to and below the village, the land being bounded on its other (river) side by another portion of the Greenville Reserve. It was formerly the site of the Hudson Bay Company's trading post, and was pre-empted by Mr. Grey in 1874, after its abandonment by the Hudson's Bay Company. He purchased the land and received a Crown grant from the Provincial Government in 1878.

Having regard to the character of the Indian reserves on the Naas, so far as present or future settlements by white people is concerned, and seeing that Mr. Grey is practicably located on the Greenville Reserve, and that his occupation of land there prevents the extension of the village down the river, which the inhabitants desire to do, your Commissioners recommend that the wishes of the Greenville people should, as early as possible, be complied with.

As to the complaint about Mrs. Snow, who is said to have been a trader there for a long time, it is one specially within the province of the Indian agent, and for his attention at the place.

Your Commissioners think that in the interests of public peace, as well as for the purpose of removing all minor causes of discontent on the part of the Indians every effort should be made to carry out their reasonable wishes in respect to these general matters, as soon as practicable.

Indian Act.

Perhaps the only important point remaining which was brought before your Commissioners was the question of the "Indian Act," and the presence among the Indians of Indian agents.

On these subjects differences of opinion existed. The Kincolith and Metlakatlah people were willing to come under the operation of the Indian Act and will gladly accept the help of an Indian agent (one has since been appointed).

The people on the Upper Naas River "do not want an Indian agent," that is all the Upper Naas Indians, through Chief Salasaah, said about it, but the Port Simpson Tsimpsean, declared that they did not want the Indian agent or the Indian Act, and argued at length upon the subject. Your Commissioners tried to fully explain on different occasions the provisions of the Act and the duties of an agent.

As the Indian Act is as far as it goes the law of the land, it is difficult to see how it is to be evaded by any band of Indians unless they are exempted, as by law provided, from its operation.

Your Commissioners are of the opinion that the presence of Indian agents would shortly disabuse the native mind of the prejudices which it has imbibed.

There should be an agent on the Naas, one for the Tsimpseans, and also one upon the Upper Skeena. A great deal of the friction and trouble among the Indians which has been described would be remedied by the presence in each of those localities of a capable Indian agent, one who could gain their confidence and to whom they could look for sensible and trustworthy advice. It is useless to send among these second rate, ill paid men. With intelligent Indians as are these northern tribes capable and self-supporting in every way, the agent should be a man of character of good presence and of refined mode of life, one, in fact, whom the Indians could look up to in every sense.

The services of such a man must be paid for. His services would be of incalculable value, while the cost of the employment of a man of lower class and less ability, would be money simply thrown away. The Indians would merely disregard the latter, and would not consult him, or apply to him for advice or assistance, while it is well understood how glad and willing they are to be helped by one in whom they can place implicit confidence.

In conclusion, it appeared to your Commissioners, and it is stated with all due deference that in past years the Indians of the North-West Coast have been left too much alone, almost isolated, from proper governmental regulation and control.

The parts of the Province referred to are remote, and it was perhaps hoped and thought that the presence of missionaries amongst the Indians was productive of much good, and that to their care alone the natives might be left.

But the experience of the past few years has shown the fallacy of such views, for although they have undoubtedly made great advances towards civilization, yet the religious differences which have arisen, have unfortunately in more instances than one divided the members of the same band or tribe of Indians. Bitter feelings have been engendered, although the different tribes do not engage in the destructive wars which formerly were so frequent—or more correctly, unending—yet the people of the same tribe are now divided amongst themselves, and feelings as acrimonious and antagonistic as can be conceived, are continually exhibited. In conjunction with this has arrived the time at which the Indians having acquired a little mental activity, and a very partial knowledge of some of the things about which they are agitating, probably imagine that they know a great deal and are thoroughly able to say what is good for themselves, so in a way that would not call for particular attention were it not seriously intended, they hold themselves as above and beyond the existing laws which affect them as Indians, such ideas ought to be firmly but kindly dealt with and changed. It can only be done by the presence among the Indians of capable and experienced governmental official agents and magistrates. To leave them longer to pursue their course, unaided, uninstructed as to the objects and purport of the law, and uncontrolled by the civil power, would be fatal to any probability of future peace. Intelligent as they are, industrious as they are, inhabiting districts, sea coasts, and rivers rich in natural resources, the use and development of which to their own advantage they thoroughly understand, their future is one certain of rapid advancement and civilization, if their minds be set at rest by a ready and just recognition of such demands as they may reasonably make: and by placing amongst them officials of the character and acquirements above described, they will become in the future a people of even more economic value to the country, than they are at present, and will greatly develop the riches of a part of British Columbia, not apparently very much suited to the wants and requirements of white settlers.

CLEMENT J. CORNWALL,
Commissioner for Dominion of Canada.

J. B. PLANTA,
Commissioner for British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B.C., 30th November, 1887.

Special Appen

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Population.	Immovable Property.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barns and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing Machines	Fanning Mills.	Other Implements.	Oxen.	Cows.
Ontario.				Acres	Acres.								
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations	3320	673	523	26380	1030	519	305	476	12	134	457	180	680
Mississaguas	240	84	79	4000	250	78	82	83	.....	48	253	34	152
Walpole Island Agency	806	183	96	2443	126	78	41	60	3	20	42	24	162
Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	499	109	51	1487	137	69	52	87	2	77	30	2	98
2nd do	1358	275	137	8103	172	157	110	114	2	53	114	.....	197
3rd do	281	62	40	1016	28	34	23	43	.....	15	85	4	63
Northern Superintendency—													
1st Division	3465	724	558	5795	200	276	242	100	10	26	1841	328	297
2nd do	827	118	50	1290	130	20	36	6	.....	1	.....	26	75
3rd do	1084	130	69	1450	466	39	27	6	1	1	1	38	68
4th do	1740	79	18	277	27	8	5	9	1	1	210	15	21
Golden Lake Agency	79	9	14	80	15	3	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	7
Tyendinaga do	1032	194	175	9000	.....	115	115	110	3	50	122	4	200
Lake Simcoe do	128	32	19	345	.....	12	10	6	1	2	15	.....	11
Cape Croker do	391	86	79	1100	25	53	35	70	2	10	575	50	86
Saugeen do	353	86	60	1200	40	56	36	46	3	6	500	30	600
Alnwick do	232	50	33	2459	100	10	6	10	.....	4	20	3	12
Mud or Rice Lake Agency	247	59	26	780	2	11	9	15	.....	1	52	4	26
Rama Agency	336	60	16	791	10	10	9	8	.....	3	40	2	11
Penetanguishene Agency	330	33	18	497	17	13	9	11	1	2	125	23	27
Scugog Agency	50	10	10	290	50	8	5	8	.....	4	23	.....	5
Totals	16798	3056	2071	68783	2825	1569	1159	1268	41	458	4511	771	2798
Quebec.													
Caughnawaga Agency	1619	375	332	4120	50	212	166	348	20	18	150	75	340
St. Regis do	1150	154	95	2400	55	68	48	51	10	6	60	12	160
Viger do	111	8	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
St. Francis do	319	56	27	300	3	3	3	5	.....	.....	84	2	34
Lake St. John do	402	25	29	170	20	10	12	13	1	1	.....	13	29
Maria do	99	22	18	200	15	8	2	8	.....	7	.....	2	10
Restigouche do (1886)	511	80	70	600	.....	30	20	10	.....	5	.....	30	70
River Desert do	440	24	31	625	25	8	14	8	.....	1	125	.....	35
Jeune Lorette do (1886)	265	56	6	35	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency	1400	49	8	19	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	6	1	12
Temiscamingue Agency	39	24	15	72	40	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	7	12
Totals	6355	873	631	8566	210	342	268	439	31	39	425	142	712
New Brunswick.													
North-Eastern Superintendency	925	183	68	378	6	19	28	11	.....	1	2	15	31
S.-Western Superintendency—													
1st Division	453	50	9	165	.....	6	6	7	....	1	165	.....	3
2nd do	188	39	17	1800	10	5	6	4	.....	1	11	3	14
Totals	1566	272	94	2343	16	30	40	22	.....	3	178	18	48

dix No. 3.

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									
Bulls.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	Other Industries, Value.
					Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
.....	1090	835	270	1140	14500	16680	8300	12000	3230	5800	.....	.....	1870	6,600
.....	240	130	90	270	2800	760	1880	2880	400	1900	.....	.....	260	460
.....	284	291	86	485	2807	2391	351	.....	4715	4285	.....	.....	801	6,511
.....	108	137	27	391	4104	6902	479	480	1245	410	.....	.....	275	1,755
.....	305	245	92	490	13510	17695	1345	515	14560	11990	.....	.....	800	440
.....	98	72	27	277	3068	2395	1082	65	2778	2319	.....	.....	101	83
.....	239	548	483	1246	2800	6000	4000	100	1050	13480	.....	.....	1500	36,490
.....	82	30	6	37	.....	1200	56	.....	150	9000	.....	.....	440	9,860
.....	71	64	17	56	46	1290	316	.....	103	5965	.....	.....	.....	16,925
.....	90	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	9600	.....	.....	.....	46,250
.....	10	4	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770
.....	120	200	120	200	2000	16000	15000	17000	10600	4000	.....	.....	275	
.....	21	25	14	42	550	940	340	100	25	250	.....	.....	20	2,400
.....	188	55	160	300	825	650	1650	50	400	3250	.....	.....	870	3,052
.....	50	80	20	180	600	1400	1380	.....	120	2000	.....	.....	120	700
.....	11	14	.....	38	660	300	605	350	217	1135	.....	.....	21	3,097
.....	49	22	26	43	780	1380	475	270	18	1030	.....	.....	55	5,619
.....	17	7	.....	33	320	1100	60	70	67	1000	.....	.....	65	4,600
.....	23	29	2	69	297	432	231	290	.....	2465	.....	.....	42	784
.....	6	11	.....	18	550	380	200	650	40	225	.....	.....	5	1,075
.....	3102	2807	1443	4321	50217	77895	127850	34820	39718	80104	.....	.....	7520	$147,471
.....	320	460	85	385	610	16400	1680	1250	500	6500	.....	.....	1027	22,000
.....	116	120	.....	174	1800	5800	836	542	1681	2986	.....	.....	470	4,350
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	150	
.....	20	6	.....	35	127	500	10	.....	50	2800	.....	.....	60	15,900
.....	13	30	10	44	410	195	247	.....	16	609	.....	.....	40	15,450
.....	15	10	2	24	25	1100	5	11	80	1496	.....	.....	40	4,400
.....	60	25	50	80	15	1000	10	10	300	2000	.....	.....	250	
.....	39	12	40	40	110	1130	170	.....	70	3460	.....	.....	235	11,450
.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	18	46,500
.....	11	5	.....	8	.....	34	.....	4	.....	400	.....	.....	12	50,200
.....	18	4	18	3	70	111	24	.....	.....	1452	60	.....	25	
.....	612	676	205	814	3167	26370	2982	1817	2697	21993	60	.....	2327	$170,250
.....	48	20	34	69	128	1600	.....	.....	188	5100	.....	.....	128	3,081
.....	15	8	.....	4	12	500	14	.....	257	1100	.....	.....	25	8,130
.....	20	10	.....	29	100	1000	.....	.....	800	1000	.....	.....	80	5,000
.....	83	38	34	102	240	3100	14	.....	1245	7200	.....	.....	233	$16,211

Provinces, Agency or Band	Population.	Immovable Property.				Personal								
		Houses.	Barnes and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing Machines.	Fanning Mills.	Other Implements.	Oxen.	Cows.	
Nova Scotia.				Acres.	Acres.									
District No. 1*a*	115	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	....	
do 1*b*	231	54	2	260	10	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	520	.....		
do 2	82	15	1	5	3	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....		
do 3 and 4	162	46	7	230	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	30	10		
do 5	97	15	7	12	6	11	.....	3	.....	.....	40	11		
do 6*a*	167	15	8	275	.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2		
do 6*b*	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
do 7	96	18	5	25	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	20	.....		
do 8 (1886)	192	25	1	25	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	....	
do 9	177	21	4	325	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
do 10	248	14	.....	320	10	3	3	.....	.....	.....	50	.....		
do 11	137	10	7	300	10	5	4	5	.....	.....	3	4		
do 12	121	5	5	68	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	6		
do 13	254	17	6	200	5	3	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Totals	2179	260	53	2045	56	29	17	30	.....	.....	733	33	1	
Prince Edward Island.														
Superintendency	321	50	14	168	12	6	5	2	.....	.....	60	4		
Manitoba and N.-West Territories.														
F. Ogletree, Agent, Treaty No. 1.	516	28	9	139	48	14	9	28	.....	.....	368	22		
A. M. Muckle do 1.	1878	395	254	613	53	116	113	55	.....	6	1428	159	2	
H. Martineau do 2.	796	187	102	133	14	39	33	19	.....	1	.....	75	1	
R. J. N. Pither do 3.	866	137	40	186	47	17	15	....	....	....	895	21		
G. McPherson do 3.	1020	125	31	90	31	10	13	.....	.....	.....	616	36		
J. McIntyre do 3.	852	111	15	90	23	12	9	.....	.....	.....	558	7		
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	882	100	53	491	171	48	16	30	.....	5	1460	16		
Muskowpetung's, Agency, Treaty No. 4	839	140	76	806	70	84	36	42	.....	5	1130	101		
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	1795	144	109	885	8	100	80	76	.....	6	3111	224	1	
File Hills do 4	277	45	23	234	46	34	16	20	.....	1	1478	37		
Assiniboine Reserve Agency, Treaty No. 4	250	76	26	263	55	22	5	7	.....	2	43	18		
Crooked Lake Agency, Treaty No. 4	655	129	72	895	240	66	35	25	.....	1	1297	101		
Moose Mountains Agency, Treaty No. 4	273	37	20	217	14	18	12	14	.....	2	181	27		
A. Mackay, Agent, Treaty No. 5.	1970	276	96	110	25	34	35	.....	.....	.....	2239	41	1	
J. Reader do 5.	925	155	46	63	8	24	30	.....	.....	.....	1168	16		
Prince Albert Agency, Treaty No. 6	1533	146	133	1235	114	86	53	52	1	5	2207	127	1	
Battleford Agency, Treaty No. 6.	983	155	78	1047	232	96	45	50	.....	2	695	184	1	
Onion Lake do 6.	377	52	33	427	70	41	19	24	.....	.....	411	54		
Victoria do 6.	660	104	41	292	44	47	26	14	.....	5	1530	76		
Peace Hills do 6.	649	46	37	377	37	65	42	26	.....	2	1693	65		
Edmonton do 6.	709	111	80	549	14	51	37	27	1	4	550	55		
Sarcee do 7.	977	142	18	308	35	19	11	.....	.....	.....	1284	.....		
Blood do 7.	2199	14	3	335	.....	38	18	35	.....	1	1944	15	..	
Blackfoot do 7.	2046	185	.....	235	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1841	.....		
Piegan do 7.	938	5	2	138	6	5	1	9	.....	.....	901	12		
Totals	24865	3045	1397	10158	1427	1086	709	553	2	48	29028	1489	1	

No. 3.—*Continued.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries, Value.
Bulls.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	
					Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush	Tons.	$
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	.....	.....	.....	700
.....	4	1	6	3	20	140	15	40	100	1500	.....	.....	86	15,055
.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,416
.....	25	2	14	8	25	25	.....	.....	12	500	.....	.....	65	143
.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	40	6	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	18	135
.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	200	10	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	40	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	50	.....	.....	4	400	.....	.....	2	600
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	100	20	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	3	2,770
.....	7	.....	6	2	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	.....	35	3,580
.....	16	12	50	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
.....	15	5	2	4	.....	450	30	.....	80	2000	.....	.....	250	2,850
.....	22	.....	12	15	.....	200	8	.....	5	400	.....	.....	50	80
.....	30	9	13	6	.....	10	.....	.....	40	700	.....	.....	100	
.....	130	36	103	58	145	1175	69	.....	241	8010	.....	.....	649	27,769
.....	4	7	3	4	180	660	2	.....	2	2800	.....	.....	52	5,852
.....	45	25	.....	15	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	66	4,100
.....	347	55	.....	125	2220	1200	20	1700	285	12900	.....	.....	3230	34,500
.....	218	80	4	4	39	.....	.....	121	.....	2070	.....	.....	814	10,770
6	29	17	.....	.....	100	70	.....	15	222	3500	.....	.....	150	14,250
18	4	16	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	38	2630	.....	.....	244	9,630
5	12	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	3	4452	.....	31	65	17,355
.....	114	91	.....	6	670	40	230	390	.....	3500	315	88	850	6,630
3	147	153	.....	1	730	223	22	105	30	4882	2184	53	1219	2,600
.....	199	324	170	2	10501	1070	160	1050	.....	16900	1575	325	1530	69,300
.....	93	31	.....	4	94	.....	.....	226	.....	565	125	.....	.....	393
.....	28	49	30	6	670	219	8	157	.....	4000	2500	100	223	988
.....	83	132	.....	26	2405	410	71	290	.....	2490	815	256	1076	2,797
.....	51	12	.....	.....	2611	.....	44	35	.....	980	970	167	251	1,804
18	79	2	.....	.....	10	10	.....	55	.....	9590	.....	.....	577	52,900
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	22	.....	1200	.....	.....	70	16,650
.....	265	156	82	.....	9970	1020	800	6285	.....	11330	.....	.....	3590	12,655
.....	162	54	105	.....	1386	6795	.....	8165	.....	9265	7583	425	1025	220
2	52	45	.....	.....	360	.....	100	4495	.....	2465	1680	125	450	6,650
2	10	90	.....	.....	166	.....	.....	1728	.....	855	22	.....	743	14,400
.....	45	280	.....	.....	162	50	.....	1661	.....	1475	190	.....	272	8,025
.....	86	21	.....	10	255	505	.....	1717	.....	2683	1028	420	485	14,200
12	202	280	.....	.....	.....	560	.....	22	.....	440	1006	695	8	4,950
.....	.....	2009	.....	.....	70	1626	.....	.....	.....	1603	.....	.....	125	500
.....	.....	1053	.....	.....	.....	1421	287	.....	.....	9255	1451	474	.....	
3	28	469	.....	.....	.....	795	.....	.....	.....	2725	.....	.....	.....	
69	2349	5444	391	199	33342	16014	1742	28247	578	112155	21444	3159	17063	306,267

Special Appendix

Provinces, Agency or Band.	Population.	Immovable Property.				Personal							
		Houses.	Barnes and Stables.	Land Cultivated.	Land newly Broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggons and Carts.	Threshing Machines.	Fanning Mills	Other Implements	Oxen.	Cows.
				Acres.	Acres.								
British Columbia.													
Cowichan Agency	1984	266	207	1774	57	89	52	92	.....	2	.....	144	46
West Coast do	3361	67	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Kwawkewlth do	1936	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Lower Fraser do	4740	801	281	2443	264	82	66	44	.....	1	1706	150	44
Williams Lake Agency	2033	378	114	864	51	51	41	1	.....	5	124	.....	18
Kamloops do	2622	402	144	372	.....	66	51	5	.....	1	897	71	22
Okanagan do	956	154	103	1149	.....	75	60	10	.....	.....	275	151	46
Kootenay do	568	77	6	49	.....	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	30	23
Totals	18200	2145	855	6664	373	385	271	153	.....	9	3002	546	203

No. 3.—*Concluded.*

Property.					Grain and Roots Harvested.									Other Industries, Value.
Bulls.	Young Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Other Grains.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other Roots.	Hay.	
					Bush	Bush.	Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	$
.....	516	421	287	145	630	2795	325	.....	.....	5815	.....	.....	521	
.....	.....	16	4	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	8	37,900
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	5,400
.....	516	702	236	1734	1200	2800	2550	2000	100	11775	.....	.....	7460	50,605
.....	50	2388	.....	425	9000	2000	200	300	.....	8000	.....	.....	1000	22,600
.....	563	2903	.....	32	933	1457	110	94	135	13085	.....	.....	131	59,880
.....	931	4790	80	100	3694	4770	141	134	65	13245	.....	.....	409	7,650
.....	156	2450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000
.....	2732	13370	607	2472	15517	13822	3326	2528	300	53970	.....	.....	9532	187,075

PART I

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
BRANTFORD, 16th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The census of the several tribes is taken in the autumn of each year when paying them their annuities, the results for the past year being :—

The Six Nations number	3,320
The Mississaugas do	240
Population	3,560

The changes during the year have been :

In the Six Nations—		
Births	98	
Additions	6	
	—	104
Deaths	62	
Removals	4	
	—	66
Increase		38
In the Mississaugas—		
Births	10	
Addition	1	
	—	11
Deaths		10
Increase		1
Increase in the Six Nations		38
do Mississaugas		1
Total increase is		39

which, though less than that of the preceding year, is satisfactory, and presents evidence of the growth in population of the civilized Indians in the Province of Ontario.

Fifty years ago the Six Nations were 2,330, now they number 3,320, an increase of nearly one thousand in that period.

Amongst the deaths, one in particular is deserving of mention, that of Chief John Smoke Johnson of the Mohawks, at the age of 94, a worthy example to his people.

When a lad he was in attendance upon the distinguished Chief Brant, whom he once accompanied to Montreal to see the Governor General. Johnson was actively engaged on the Niagara Frontier during the war of 1812–15, and was present at the victory of Queenston Heights.

Some days before his illness and death, Chief Johnson was at the laying of the foundation stone of the memorial to his friend Brant, near whose remains his own were laid in the churchyard of the old Mohawk Chapel Royal, in which he had worshipped since childhood. He was the sole survivor of his tribe who personally knew Brant, and his narratives of scenes and events were most interesting.

The quarterly reports of the physicians are on the whole gratifying, the death rate not exceeding two per cent.

The Six Nations comprise Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras and some Delawares.

The Mississaugas are a band of the Ojibbeway Tribe, so numerous in Ontario and the North-West of Canada, and the States.

In the cause of education, much and increasing interest is evinced by the Indians while the authorities are rendering the schoolhouses more attractive, in materia and comfort, for both teachers and pupils.

One of the two new schoolhouses to be erected is nearly completed and will b formally opened in October; the teacher will be a graduate from the Mohawl Institution.

The Honorary Secretary of the School Board (the Rev. R. Ashton) will transmi to you a report upon the eight schools under its direction.

The School Inspector for the County of Brant, Dr. Kelly, visited eleven of th twelve schools, and his printed report covers all matters pertaining to them.

The twelfth school, that of the Mississaugas, which was closed on the day of th Inspector's visit, has since been renovated, improved and re-opened; a female teache is now in charge.

The Mohawk Industrial Institution, which is situated a short distance fror Brantford and is maintained by the New England Company of London, England continues under the management of its Superintendent, the Rev. R. Ashton.

The extensive buildings and grounds are very attractive; and the Indian mal and female pupils, ninety in number, are fortunate in having a comfortable home, th advantages of education and the prospect of becoming qualified for future profitabl employment.

The crops although fair were not so abundant as those of the previous yea and the reserves show improvements and instances of individual enterprise.

The Nineteenth Agricultural Exhibition of the Six Nations Society was hel at the usual time and though the exhibits were not so numerous as they might hav been, they were very good and creditable in all branches.

The weather proved favorable and the attendance of visitors and Indians wa numerous.

Some days afterwards the annual ploughing matches took place upon excelle soil, prettily sheltered by surrounding woods: there were thirty-two competitors fo the various useful prizes; the scene was pleasing and lively, and was enjoyed by th spectators: so excellent was the ploughing that the judges had some difficulty i deciding to whom prizes should be awarded.

The roads and bridges on the reserve receive constant attention, and severa new bridges are now under contract.

Many of the Indians of this superintendency are warm advocates of temperanc principles; the use of intoxicants is gradually decreasing under the strict enforc ment of the Indian Act.

As indicated in my last annual report, the Mississaugas adopted the Advanc ment Act of 1884, and elected a council of five, for the administration of local affair

Two events of great interest to the Indians and the public generally occurred in this locality during the year, and are worthy of record, namely, the completion of the Brant memorial, and the visit of several Indians from the North-West Territories. The foundation stone of the Brant memorial was laid in Victoria Square, Brantford, in August last, by a selected chief of the Six Nations, and on the 13th of October following (the anniversary of the battle of Queenston), it was unveiled by the Honorable John Beverly Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario, in the presence of thousands of people, including many Indians from various parts of the Dominion ; the Six Nations taking a prominent part in the ceremonial.

Chiefs of the Blackfoot, Peigan, Blood and Cree tribes in the North-West Territories were present, and their appearance excited the utmost curiosity both of the whites and of the Six Nations; they were greatly pleased with their reception and after the proceedings terminated they visited the Mohawk Institution and were much interested therein.

Before leaving they visited the reserve of the Six Nations, and were received by chiefs and warriors in the council house, the proceedings being of a most interesting character.

The Crees also visited the Mississauga Reserve, where they felt more at home, their language being somewhat similar.

No doubt they all returned to their distant homes impressed with what they had seen and the friendly treatment they received.

I may here refer with much regret to the loss sustained by this office by the death of Mr. Henry Andrews, after a short illness, in March last. He had been in the service of the Government for thirty-five years, during twenty-five of which he served as my assistant. In him the service has lost a most faithful and excellent officer.

Dr. McKinnon, physician to the Six Nations, also died, much regretted, in March, at his residence on the reserve.

With that loyal devotion so characteristic of the Six Nations, they held their annual celebration of the Queen's birthday on the 24th May, and, knowing that Her Majesty had reigned fifty years, they determined upon rendering the day a double jubilee.

Proper arrangements were accordingly made, and the event came off favored by proverbial Queen's weather; salutes were fired, followed by a march past of chiefs and warriors, and the despatch of a cablegram of congratulation and an address to the Queen, all closing with the National Anthem by the bands.

The office of clerk, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Andrews, has been filled by the appointment of Chief A. G. Smith, who was formerly interpreter; and in his place Mr. William Reep has been appointed.

Both are members of the Six Nations, and by their good conduct and ability have been promoted to office.

In conclusion, I have again to give the assurance that the Indians of the Six Nations and of the Mississaugas, in this agency, are in good health and progressing in a satisfactory manner.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURG, ONT., 25th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The past year has been much the same as the preceding years with regard to the Indians on this reserve.

The schools have been well kept and regularly attended, the children attending school having made fair progress during the year.

The teachers of both schools are young men belonging to the reserve, educated at Mount Elgin Institute.

There are a number of boys and girls belonging to this reserve attending the Shingwauk Home and Mount Elgin Institute Schools; they are mostly home just now for the summer holidays, and show unmistakeable signs of improvement.

I am glad to be able to report the almost total absence of intemperance and crime, the Indians of this reserve being as sober and well-behaved a community as can be found anywhere.

There is a general looking to the land as a means of support that is very encouraging. There are very few men (heads of families) now on this reserve who do not farm to some extent, and there are several who farm extensively. Among whom I beg permission to name ex-Chief "James Polquahong," "Austin Kokoosh," "John Mokewenah," "Joshua Green Bird," "Joseph Osahgee," "Joseph Kowsod," "Wm. Johnson," and many others, who have a day's work for every day and do it and are comparatively wealthy men, having horses, cattle, implements and surroundings equal to many white farmers.

I am sorry to have to report a decrease in the population since my last report the death rate being greater than for the two last years.

I have to report the general health of the people during this present season as very good, no epidemic having appeared among them.

The crops for this year are now nearly harvested; owing to the extreme dry weather they will hardly be up to the average, but there will be nothing like failure of crops, and the Indians have all got the promise of something to live on during the winter. The provision for feeding stock during the winter is receiving more attention each year, in fact the Indians of Walpole Island Reserve are gradually and surely becoming farmers.

A syndicate of some twenty of the principal farmers of the reserve joined together only yesterday and bought a new first-class threshing machine at a cost of $550.

I have visited every house on the three islands composing the Walpole Island Reserve during the last month, and find the people, with a very few exceptions comfortable and cleanly.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY.
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 13th September, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The band of Chippewas under my care numbers 472; and as you will see by the tabular statement there have been eleven births and twenty-six deaths, making a decrease of fifteen. Of this number the majority were children. The health of the band generally is in every way satisfactory.

As to the improvements made by the band, I have to report that those living on the reserves have enlarged their clearings to quite an extent, and have erected during the year some good buildings. Noticeable among those who have done so are Chief Jacobs, of the Sarnia Reserve, who has built a very fine and commodious barn, and Chief John Johnson and Mrs. Moses Henry, of Sauble Reserve, who have also built large barns.

Since we have commenced the system of drainage a large number have taken the opportunity afforded them of draining their farms to better advantage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 26th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report on the affairs of the Oneidas, Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June last, and tabular statement containing information in connection with my agency.

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers 775 souls, and occupies a tract of land containing over 5,000 acres, situated in the township of Delaware, within the county of Middlesex. They migrated from the State of New York something like fifty years ago. The land upon which they live was purchased for them, and was paid for with their own money, and is held in trust for them by the Government.

They are industrious Indians, and farm in a very fair manner.

The reserve is nearly cleared of wood. The woodland left on the reserve is used in common.

They have three schools, two taught by Indians and one by a white teacher. The schoolhouses are in good condition, and the progress of the scholars fair.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission on the reserve and are both doing a good work.

Doctor Oronhyatekha, from London, is their medical adviser, and visits them

once a week, remaining with them on each visit from Saturday evening until the following Monday forenoon.

Their agricultural society is progressing, and their fair of last year was well supplied with stock and other exhibits.

Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers 458 souls, and, with the Munsees of the Thames, occupies the Caradoc Reserve, within the county of Middlesex. The reserve is composed of the best land in the township of Caradoc and contains 12,095 acres. A very large proportion of the waste land belonging to this band has been leased by the Department to white farmers for a short term of years, under conditions of paying a certain rental, and improving the land by clearing it, making good fences and ditching. The work already done by these lessees has made a marked improvement upon the reserve.

There are three schools upon the reserve, all taught by Indian teachers. The attendance at these schools is not so numerous as could be wished. Indians are careless and often indifferent in sending their children to school. The teachers state that they have done all in their power to get the children to attend, but with indifferent success. The three Indian teachers are very exemplary men; one of them is head chief of the band, another is chief of the Indians of Ontario, chosen at the last meeting of the Grand Council, and the third teacher was lately head chief of the Munsees of the Thames.

The new council house upon the reserve is just finished, and appears to be a very fine building indeed. It is built of brick with stone foundation, and is 60 by 35 feet. Much credit is due to the contractor for the manner in which the work was done.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have also each a mission on this reserve and appear to be doing good work.

Doctor Sinclair, of Melbourne, is their medical adviser and appears to be very attentive to them.

The Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepperd, continues to do good work. The children at school and in the workshops are making very good progress.

Munsees of the Thames.

This band numbers 125 souls, and resides with the Chippewas, upon the Caradoc Reserve, and has one school, taught by a white teacher.

They also have two missions, one under the care of the Church of England and one under the care of the Methodist Church of Canada.

Under instructions from the Department both Doctors Oronhyatekha and Sinclair have from time to time attended to vaccinating of the Indians residing upon both the Delaware and Caradoc Reserves, and, with few exceptions, all have been vaccinated; but there are a few Indians who, from some cause or other will not submit to the operation.

A number of children within my agency died during the winter of measles, otherwise the general health of the bands was satisfactory, and their outward conduct pleasing with very few exceptions.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed in accordance with the instructions received from the Department.

The schools within my agency have been twice visited by the public school Inspectors, during the year.

The Indians each year show a marked progress and are gradually raising themselves to a fair position in civilization and intelligence.

Six families of Pottawattamies, and three families of half-breeds who live on this reserve are not enumerated in the census and tabular statement, as they do not belong

to either of the bands owning it although they are located for the land they occupy.

These families number twenty souls, making the number of Indians within my agency 1,378.

The number of letters written from this office during the year was 782, covering 90) pages of foolscap, and the number of miles travelled on Indian business 2,996.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 23rd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

There has been no great change in the condition of the Indians within my agency since my last report. They are making slow but sure progress; this is visible not only in the improved condition of their farms and dwellings, but also in their general mode of living.

Their manner of doing business has greatly improved; anything which may have a tendency to advance their interests and improve the condition of their reserve has their earnest attention, while the old hand-to-mouth way of living is slowly but surely becoming a thing of the past.

I have to report another good harvest, the wheat crop having been the largest ever raised on the reserve, although the number of bushels of other grain (except rye) is somewhat less than last year. Still the crops were all good and the sample excellent.

Building operations have been quite brisk, one new brick house, two fine frame houses and three square timber log houses having been built since my last report, while two or three of the very old ones have been removed; this improves the appearance of the reserve very much.

We have two schools on the reserve, and, although the attendance is not as large as could be desired, still it is up to the average of most white schools of the same population, and the pupils are making good progress in their studies.

I have been a trustee in one of the largest white schools in this county for a number of years, and I think our Indian pupils, in all common branches of education, will compare favorably with the best, while they write a much better hand (age considered) than most of the white children.

There has been a great revival in church work on the reserve during the past year, nearly every one of the Indians having become connected with one or the other of the churches. It makes a great improvement morally among the Indians.

The agricultural society has proved to be a great success. The fair last autumn was the best yet held, the exhibits being greatly in excess and better in quality than those of last year, while the receipts at the gates were over $300. The Department

is now building a new hall on the reserve to be used as a council house and agricultural hall in which to exhibit grain and articles of home manufacture, and great preparations are being made by the Indians for the fair this fall, which we expect will be the best yet held on the reserve.

The band now numbers 281, a decrease of two since my last report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION NO. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 31st August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Indian matters within this superintendency during the year ended 30th June last.

The year has been one of great prosperity for the Indians, although their grain and hay crops were somewhat light, yet the root crops, especially potatoes, were abundant.

Employment was easily obtained at high rates of wages, Indian labor being in demand for loading vessels with lumber, railway ties, posts and telegraph poles; the ordinary sources of earning money, such as blueberry picking, &c., were also taken advantage of, and during the past winter a great many Indians were busily engaged getting out railway ties, cedar posts, &c., at which work they earned high wages.

The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory; a large number have been vaccinated.

The various reserves have been visited as often as circumstances would permit, and whenever practicable, councils have been held and the affairs of the bands discussed. The importance of strict attention to sanitary matters has been impressed upon them, and also the necessity for keeping the roads and bridges within their reserves in good repair.

I am happy to be able to state that in many cases great improvement in the habits of living are noticeable, their houses are each year being enlarged and improved, and although many are still small, confined and ill-ventilated, yet a great number are airy and comfortable, and are cleanly and well kept.

The Ojibbeways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island were visited at their reserves, and their interest money distributed as follows: The Sheguiandah Band on the 21st October, 1886, and 6th June, 1887, amount distributed, $664 30. The band seemed prosperous and contented. They pay great attention to farming. The progress made during the last few years is remarkable. A handsome church has recently been erected at their village, the funds for which were provided by the Lord Bishop of Algoma. The work was done by the Indians, and the appearance of the church does them great credit. They are regular in attendance at church, and take great interest in the services, which are supplied by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Church of England missionary.

There is a school on the reserve, the attendance of the children, however, is not as good as could be desired.

The Sucker Creek Band were visited and paid on the 23rd October, 1886, and 7th June, 1887, amount distributed, $549.50.

This band is for the most part prosperous, but there are some old people who are unable to work, and who have to rely upon assistance from friends and relatives for their support. The reserve contains some excellent land and is well timbered, affording facilities for getting out cedar ties, posts and telegraph poles, also cordwood, which the Indians are not slow in taking advantage of.

There is a building on the reserve used as a church and schoolhouse. Divine service is held every alternate Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Church of England missionary. The attendance at school is good, and the progress made by the children satisfactory.

The West Bay Indian Reserve was visited and the Indians paid on the 22nd October, 1886, and 8th June, 1887, amount distributed, $1,305.36. This reserve contains a large quantity of excellent land. The Indians are fairly prosperous, but would be more so if they devoted themselves more to agriculture. At present they prefer working at the sawmills, loading vessels, and such employments, to steady industry on their farms. At my visit in June last the school was closed for the want of a teacher.

There is a large and commodious church on this reserve under the auspices of the gentlemen of the Roman Catholic mission at Wikwemikong.

The Obidgewong Indian Reserve was visited, and the Indians paid on the 26th October, 1886, and 10th June, 1887, amount distributed $102.20. This is a small band, numbering only twenty-two souls. They are all pagans. They have generally plenty to eat, but seem indisposed to exertion, and are non-progressive.

The Sheshegwaning Indians were visited and paid on 26th October, 1886, and 9th June, 1887; amount distributed, $781.83. They are an active, intelligent and industrious band; sturdy and independent in character, they are contented and prosperous, have always plenty to eat, and generally potatoes, corn and fish for sale. They have a church in which service is occasionally held by the gentlemen of the Roman Catholic mission at Wikwemikong. Their school, which has been closed for some time for want of a teacher, was in operation at the time of my visit in June last; the schoolhouse is in a condition of utter dilapidation, and another building had been appropriated for the purpose.

The Sucker Lake Band, whose reserve is only three miles from Manitowaning, is a very small band; they were paid on the 18th October, 1886, and 7th June, 1887. They are Catholics, and attend church at Wikwemikong. Amount distributed, $191.80.

The South Bay Band occupy a reserve on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. They were paid on 19th October, 1886, and 7th June, 1887. They possess a church and a schoolhouse, are Catholics, and their spiritual wants are supplied by the gentlemen of the Roman Catholic mission at Wikwemikong. They raise potatoes, corn, wheat and oats. During the winter they get out cedar railway ties and posts, at which they earn good wages, and are contented and prosperous. Amount distributed, $329.77.

The Indians at Manitoulin Island, unceded, occupy the villages of Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing and settlements on Manitowaning and South Bays. They number 1,112. They are farmers, stock raisers and fishermen. Their principal settlement, Wikwemikong, is a prosperous village, where there are two churches, and boys and girls industrial schools. This is the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missionary establishment, by which the spiritual needs of the greater portion of the Indians of this island, and of the Ojibbeways of Lake Huron are supplied. The village contains many Indian houses, which do credit to it. These Indians possess large numbers of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep. They raise good crops, and are prosperous and contented. During the winter they get out cedar ties, posts, &c., and in summer earn good wages at berry picking. Some have learned trades at the industrial schools, and are good carpenters, blacksmiths, masons, plasterers, shoemakers and boat builders. The attendance at the schools is fairly good. The Indians are attentive to their religious duties, and are making good progress.

The bands comprised in the Ojibbeways of Lake Huron were visited at their

reserves, and paid their interest money and annuity under the Robinson Treaty, as follows :—

The French River Band, on the 15th July, 1886, at the Sheguiandah Reserve; they number eighty-two; they own a valuable reserve at French River, but the majority live on Manitoulin Island.

The White Fish River Band was paid on the 16th of July; they own a valuable reserve at the mouth of White Fish River. Last winter they got out about 10,000 cedar railway ties, at which work they earned good wages; in summer they gather berries and help to load vessels. They have a school on the reserve, which, owing to frequent absences of the Indians, is not so well attended as it should be.

The Spanish River Indians number 521; their reserve is at the mouth of Spanish River. Some live on the Manitoulin Island, others at Pogumasing, and the rest at Sagamook and on other parts of their reserve. The majority are Catholics; there are some who belong to the Church of England, and a few are pagans. Their school has been closed for some time, but a commodious schoolhouse and teacher's residence has recently been built, and it is hoped the school will soon be in operation. These Indians were paid on their reserve on the 17th July, 1886.

The Serpent River Band was visited at their reserve, and the interest and annuity under the Robinson Treaty paid on the 17th July, 1886; they number ninety-two. They are hunters, but are commencing to cultivate the soil and are generally industrious and progressive. They have a school on their reserve which is fairly attended. The Indians are mostly Catholics, and are occasionally visited by gentlemen of the Roman Catholic mission at Wikwemikong.

The Objibeways, of Mississauga River were visited,and their interest and annuity paid on the 19th July, 1886. The band numbers 149; they are principally Catholics, with a few pagans. They are visited by the Roman Catholic missionaries from Wikwemikong. These Indians are principally hunters, a few only cultivating the land. They have a school on their reserve.

The Thessalon River Indians number 177. They were visited and paid on the 20th July, 1886. This band is much scattered, about half only living on their reserve. They have no school as yet, but intend building a schoolhouse shortly. At present they have thirty-two children of school age on the reserve. The band are fishermen and farmers, and seem prosperous and contented.

The Point Grondine Band was paid on the 28th July, 1886. They number sixty; are industrious and well to do, are good boat builders and fishermen. They earn good wages berry picking and occasionally work at loading vessels.

The White Fish Lake Band was visited and paid on the 2nd August. They number 149; are principally hunters, but some are beginning to cultivate the land, to aid in which the band has recently been furnished by the Department with a yoke of oxen, plough, harrow and logging chain, with which they are much pleased. They are principally Catholics; a few are pagans. Their reserve is extensive and contains some good timber. They raise excellent potatoes, peas and oats. The school on the reserve is well attended and the children are making good progress.

The band of Tahgaiwenene live on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, principally at Wikwemikong. They number 150; they are Catholics. Their children attend the Industrial School at that village. They are prosperous and contented. They were paid at Manitowaning on the 13th July, 1886.

During the year $12,210.17 has been collected at this office for land sales and timber dues, and $11,508.98 has been distributed amongst the Indians of this superintendency.

The number of letters received, filed and registered during the past year at this office was 1,217. The number of letters written was 1,660. A large amount of other work has been done, including pay lists, census sheets, monthly and other returns requisitions, examination of school reports, &c., &c.

I regret that with such an encouraging report of material progress I am unable to state that any diminution in the use of intoxicants by the Indians of this superin

tendency has taken place. The high wages earned afford the means for the indulgence in stimulants. The young men are more addicted to intemperance than those of mature age. Most of the reserves being visited three or four times a year a thorough supervision cannot be maintained, and in every community disreputable people are to be found who, for the sake of gain, will supply the Indians with intoxicating liquor. The traffic is conducted in such a way as generally to evade detection. A few cases of conviction for this offence under the Indian Act, have taken place, and one case of conviction (where the Indians had been debauched and demoralized for years) has been appealed against, and has not yet been decided.

Notwithstanding this drawback, the past year may be considered as one of both material and moral progress by the Indians of this superintendency.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 7th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition of the Indians under my charge during the year ended 30th June last.

Parry Island Band.

I am happy to be able to report that the condition of this band is as favorable as could reasonably be expected. During the past year a steady progress has been manifested; I do not know of a single case of destitution, nor was I during last winter, asked for any pecuniary assistance by any member of the band. The crops last year were very good, and at present they promise fairly well. But for drought they would have been abundant. During the past year additional land has been brought under cultivation, and with fair harvest prospects and good wages for all the labor they are willing to perform, this band is very favorably situated.

The two schools are well attended and in one the progress is exceptionally good.

Shawanaga Band.

As usual this band, owing to the topographical position of its reserve, and the migratory habits of its people, is not making much, if any progress. Still, from an Indian's standpoint everything is satisfactory. On the whole, their health has been good and a slight increase in number is the result. Their long-time Chief, Solomon James, has removed to Parry Island Reserve and it is not improbable that others may follow his example in the future.

I vaccinated a number of children after payment of annuity money had been made.

Henvey Inlet Band.

This band has not during the past year made its usual progress. One cause of this has been the long incapacity through sickness of the late chief. Authority and influence seem to have been divided. Now, however, that new chiefs have been

elected, fresh vigor has been infused into the band and brighter hopes gild the future. The condition of the individual members so far as could be judged during my visit, seemed all that could be expected. The hunting of last season was fairly successful, and I did not hear of any case of suffering or destitution. The school house and roads were in course of repair.

The band expressed gratitude for the farming implements and oxen given to them last fall and spring, and showed their appreciation of past gifts by asking for others. I informed them that the industrious use of what they had already received would be the best way to insure future assistance.

I vaccinated about thirty of the children of this band during my visit.

Nipissing Band.

In every respect, this band seems comfortable, contented and happy. Good crops and successful hunting having fallen to their lot last year their condition could not well be otherwise. The unfenced condition of the Canadian Pacific Railway as it passes through the reserve, causes serious loss and great inconvenience to one section of the band.

Increased attention is being given to educational matters and where a few years ago they required to be led, they now take the initiative and wish the removal of the schoolhouse from its present site to one more centrally situated.

I vaccinated sixteen members of the band during my visit.

Dokis Band.

To make a report on the condition of this band seems like indicating the financial standing of a commercial community. The chief, who is invariably the spokesman of this small well-to-do tribe, received me with his accustomed politeness and spoke favorably of the general condition of his band, which, as usual, follows trading as a business. Notwithstanding their superior intelligence it is surprising how tenaciously this band holds on to former habits of thought and action. Apparently ignoring the Canadian Pacific Railway at their very door, they still purchase their goods and dispose of their fur at Penetanguishene, transporting both by canoe, over hundreds of miles of lake and river and some half-dozen portages ; and seemingly regardless of the settlers and lumbermen who are surrounding their reserve, thereby endangering the loss of their pine by fire, they refuse to sanction the sale of their timber, because nearly 40 years ago their chief promised Mr. Robinson, the framer of the Robinson Treaty, that as long as he lived they would never surrender it to the Crown.

Temogamingue Band.

I met this hardy and unfortunate band at the usual rendezvous on Bear Island, Lake Temogamingue. I expected to have a rather difficult task before me in attempting to explain the reasons why a reserve had not been allotted to them. I found, however, that through a copy of the last annual report for 1886, which I had sent to their chief, they were conversant to a certain extent with some of the reasons which prevented them having reserved for them a portion of the hunting grounds of their ancestors. Despairing of getting a reserve on the shores of Lake Temogamingue they are thinking of settling down at Lake Temiscamingue, in fact the majority had travelled from that point to meet me.

Though six per cent. have died since I met them last year, all seemed in fair health and well conditioned, and neither from them nor from the representative of the Hudson Bay Company did I hear of any complaint.

As the mining enterprises entered on with so much enthusiasm a short time since within the hunting grounds of this band are likely to collapse, it is not probable that they will have any influence for good or evil on the band.

During my visit I vaccinated fifteen of the band and instructed others how to carry on the process.

Gibson Reserve.

That portion of the Oka Band residing on the Gibson Reserve is in a most favorable condition. In answer to my direct question as to whether there was any trouble amongst them, I was told that the only trouble they had was one connected with the church, into the details of which I did not, of course, enquire. This band owns about two fifths of all the stock belonging to the Indians in this superintendency and exclusively of the Nipissing Band, through whose reserve the Canadian Pacific Railway runs; they have produced more from the soil than all the other bands put together. They reported to me that last year their crop of hay was from 350 to 400 tons, and that of potatoes was about 2,000 bushels, with other things in proportion. The raising of stock rather than the growing of grain engages their attention. When it is remembered that this section of the Oka Band has only been settled in Gibson about five years and that they have not the annuity and interest money which so materially assists the other bands they are to be congratulated on their success.

The schoolhouse, so long in course of construction, is now completed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 30th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report, together with tabular statement and census of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

They are composed of three bands, the Garden River, Batchewana and Michipicoten and Big Heads.

Garden River Band.

With regard to this band, who mostly live on their own reserve, there is little to add to my last report. Crops were somewhat better than last year, and there was plenty of work for those Indians who were so inclined during the winter and spring, in taking out railway ties and in the construction of the railway. The women of the band bought, during the spring, nineteen sewing machines, and the chief and three other members of the band purchased a threshing machine, at a cost $225 to be paid for in three annual instalments, the first of which has been already paid. The chief considers that the use of the machine will be a profit to himself and a great boon, not only to the members of his band, but to white settlers.

The attendance at school has been a little better than in former years, but the teacher complains of the parents who do not compel their children to attend more regularly.

Lands in the townships of Macdonald, Laird and Meredith still continue to receive new settlers.

A considerable quantity of square timber and of railway ties was cut on the Garden River timber limits.

Batchewana Band.

Part of these Indians reside on the Garden River Reserve, where they cultivate small lots of land; others reside at Goulais Bay and Agawa River, those last live

principally by fishing and hunting. A few have real estate of their own, on which they raise potatoes and other roots, and keep a few head of cattle. The women of the band have purchased twelve sewing machines, and earn a livelihood by making sugar, barkwork, mats, and berry picking. There is a Catholic school at Garden River, which is well attended by the children of this band. The men found plenty of employment last winter in cutting ties and in other work.

The Batchewana Band have a large tract of good farming land in Goulais and Batchewana Bays. The townships of Fenwick and Vankoughnet produce as fine wheat as any in Ontario, and are rapidly being filled with settlers. There are a number of prosperous farmers in those townships, although it is within the last ten years only that settlers commenced to come in. No timber was cut on these limits during the past year.

The Michipicoten and Big Head Bands.

These Indians live at Michipicoten River and in the interior, and gain their livelihood by hunting and selling their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company. They have a reserve of 300 acres at the Michipicoten River, and have built fifteen houses and two stables. At present there are only five families living there, where they raise a few potatoes. The band now numbers 319 being an increase of thirteen since last year. Their present chiefs are Sanson Legarde, Jimmy Cass and Gros Jambette. This band has no school.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 21st September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I have pleasure in stating that the different bands in my agency are in a prosperous condition. The total number of Indians is 1,740 an increase of forty-two over last year.

The fur catch for the past year has been greater than any other year since the commencement of my term of office, amounting to $30,000.

The Fort William Band have built, during the year, a very fine wharf opposite their council house, and it is said to be one of the best on the Kaministiquia River. The Indians of this band continue temperate in their habits. In order to give an idea of their progress, I may state that in 1883 they had twenty-three head of cattle upon their reserve, while this year they have 123 head. In 1883 they sowed and planted 170 bushels of seed; this year they put in 800 bushels of seed; and in other ways their improvement is noticeable.

The tools furnished the six different bands under my charge by the Department have been made good use of, kept in good order, and accounted for each year to me by the chief of each band.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 8th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June last.

The band now numbers seventy-nine, being a decrease of four during the past year. There have been eight births and twelve deaths (chiefly children) from diphtheria.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the spring, the crops sown look pretty well; but it is hard to get them to break up the old land or clear the new. Still there are some of them who work well and are improving their farms, and erecting new buildings; there were two more buildings put up during the past year.

I am sorry I cannot report so favorably about the school, on account of so much sickness and death among the children; however, those attending are doing well.

Inspector Scott requested me, at his last visit to the school, to apply to the Department for maps which he says are very much wanted, and I have done so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE, ONT., 31st August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

This band now numbers 1,033, being an increase of eight during the year. There were twenty-four births, fifteen deaths, and four emigrated out of the band, while three persons were admitted into the band.

The crops were good during the past year, and provisions were plentiful.

The interest money distributed this year amounted to $3,876.18, and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm Indians.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation, and I am pleased to be able to say they are fairly attended and favorable progress is made by the pupils. The public school inspector for the County of South Hastings has visited the schools on the reserve twice during the year, and takes special interest in selecting efficient teachers to take charge of our schools.

The farming operations are steadily progressing. A number of the farmers have devoted their attention to dairying.

A strong and durable wire fence is being erected around the respective farms and soon the whole reserve will be fenced and its appearance much improved.

Christ Church and the parsonage connected therewith are being thoroughly overhauled and repaired at an estimated cost of $1,500, the most of which money was furnished by Chief Sampson Green as a result of his last visit to England.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONT., August, 1887.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The population is now 128,a decrease of four since last census. The result of five births, eight deaths, one withdrawal.

Among the deaths were several adults, much regretted as they were greatly respected in their lifetime. Death in these cases was the result of pulmonary disease.

I frequently urge cleanliness and tidiness in person and premises, with good results, although there is room yet for improvement in many instances.

The general morality of the band continues excellent, notably in sobriety and their social relations.

The school under Mr. Moyes is all that can be desired, except that, at certain periods, many are absent camping, which lessens attendance.

Farming receives proper attention from several members of the band who are rapidly advancing. Yet there are others who will not follow the good example of the industrous. I consider,however, that about forty-five acres have been added to cultivated land in four years.

The reaper purchased by the chief has done good service, both for himself and others, and the addition of a horse rake this year purchased jointly by two, has proved very useful.

Live stock has been well wintered and kept in good condition.

Two organs from the Dominion Organ factory, Bowmanville, have been brought to the island. One purchased by the chief, the other intended for the church should the band decide to purchase. This I presume may be considered further evidence of advancement.

The fact of much sickness prevailing—in many cases protracted—demanded increased contributions or assistance from some quarter, and in this respect, it may be proper to mention that I have contributed largely from time to time in the necessaries of life and often in delicacies for the affiicted and the friends who nursed them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 31st August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

This band now numbers 391 persons, being one of an increase since last year. The increase would have been greater, but several of the young women married members of other bands. Generally speaking the health of the people has been good a few deaths have occurred, nearly all from natural causes. I am well pleased to say that there was no suffering or want felt by those Indians last winter, as all could find employment at remunerative wages.

This reserve is not well adapted for agricultural purposes, but by care and industry there are fair crops produced, and these, with the products of the fishery and the sale of dead and fallen timber have enabled them to maintain their families comfortably and to add to their personal property by the purchase of cows, sheep and other necessaries.

Many improvements have been effected within the last year. Several of the Indians have built good houses and some old ones have been repaired. Stables have also been built and a new schoolhouse at Port Elgin erected.

There are now in course of erection, and almost completed, two parsonages, one in connection with the Methodist, and the other with the Roman Catholic Church.

There are three schools on the reserve, each taught by Indian teachers in a very satisfactory manner; the attendance of pupils is very good.

The roads through the reserve are well made and kept in good repair, as the Indians are excellent road makers; in this respect I am satisfied they far excel their white neighbors.

Their houses and yards are kept clean and tidy, and altogether their sanitary condition is good, and will compare favorably with that of the surrounding population.

In conclusion, I may state that the members of this band fully appreciate the many advantages they receive from the Department, and as most of them are highly intelligent people, they look forward with pleasure to the time when they will be in every respect equal to their white brethren.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
SAUGEEN RESERVE, ONT., 18th August, 1887.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the instruction contained in your circular of the 5th May, 1887, I herewith transmit for your information the following report and tabular statement of the Chippewa Indians of Saugeen, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The band now numbers 353, being an increase of one since last year, there having been nine births and seven deaths.

We have three schools on this reserve, and I am well pleased to be able to report that they are tolerably well attended, and good progress is made through the praiseworthy efforts of their excellent teachers.

The agricultural operations are steadily progressing, and for the most part the Indians are very comfortable in their houses, many of them having all the necessaries that they require.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm.

I have drawn their attention to the necessity of getting a better breed of cattle, as great improvement could be made in raising stock.

A new breed of pigs would be of great advantage to the band.

The yield of produce last year was greater than that of the previous year. The present year promises even better results, notwithstanding the dry weather.

The band have been brought to adopt a very wise and intelligent system of road-making on the reserve, similar to that under the Municipal Act of Ontario, and they

show a laudable ambition to compete with their white neighbors, not only in improving roads, but in many other respects.

During the year there had been erected a large brick council house at Saugeen Indian village. The Indians are building a shed, for the accommodation of those who have council business to attend to.

In conclusion, I may here remark, the Indians did not realize any benefit from the seine fishing, during last fall, as the water where they fish was polluted by saw dust and slabs having been allowed to be thrown into the River Sauble, which empties itself into Lake Huron, the result of which was the total destruction of their fishing industry, consequently they have suffered great loss, whereas formerly every year they caught large quantities of whitefish and herring, which enabled them to be comfortable during winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,
Indian Agent.

ALNWICK AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., 23rd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

To my previous reports I have little to add. I might say, however, that I think the Indians here deserve to be congratulated on the economy they have practised during the past three or four years. Previous to that time they were individually indebted to merchants, tenants and others in the sum of $9,000, or thereabouts, but those debts have been nearly all liquidated within the past four years. Eight comfortable frame dwellings and three large frame barns have been erected; five more good houses are now in course of erection.

The health of the Indians at present is good. Dr. Lapp, their physician, is very attentive to them.

The products of the soil last year were good, and many of the young men belonging to the reserve earned large sums as wages from farmers, lumbermen and others by whom they were employed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,
GORE'S LANDING, ONT., 2nd September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

Rice Lake Band.

The Indians who have given their time and attention to farming, are doing very well. Their crops compare favorably with the crops raised by their white neighbors, but it really seems almost impossible for the Indians to give up hunting, fishing, shooting and trapping—their natural way of living—and give their attention to farming.

Sickness still prevails on the reserve, and the band has decreased by four since my last report.

The school has been conducted during the year by Mr. Spence, of Toronto, who has been successful with the children, and they have made considerable progress.

Mud Lake Reserve.

On this reserve, as at Rice Lake, there has been little or no change in the ways of the Indians during the past year. Some of them give their attention to farming and some hire out and make very good servants, but the majority of them follow the Indian mode of life, viz., camp out, and fish, shoot, hunt, make baskets and fancy work for a living.

The band has been favored with good health since my last report, and has increased seven in number.

Mr. Kennedy, the New England Company's agent, has improved the reserve by clearing down some old fences, putting up new ones, painting the school-house, &c. He has also conducted the school in a very efficient manner, since his appointment, which took place about a year ago.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS,
Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,
UPTERGROVE, 3rd October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information my report together with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

This band of Indians numbers 236, being a decrease of four since my last report. There have been six births, eight deaths, and two Indians have left the reserve.

I regret to say that the crops are very deficient in some respects. In a few cases the potatoes are a complete failure, owing to the continued want of rain during the spring and the summer.

With reference to the school I am glad to report a decided advancement. Th parents are taking an interest in the education of their children, whose attendance becoming more regular. I strive to impress upon their minds the necessity of th course.

A large majority of the members of this band are strictly temperate and we conducted; others again, I regret to say, are addicted to habits of intemperance ar idleness.

Most of the young men of the band are good workers, and find ready employme at lucrative wages in the saw mills during the summer, in the lumbering camps du ing the winter, and on the river as raftsmen in the spring, some of them being hir as foremen.

A large quantity of valuable timber has been destroyed by fire during the pa summer.

The supplying of intoxicants to Indians by unprincipled persons is still continue I hoped that after the passing of "The Canada Temperance Act," this evil would h in a measure, abated, but the Indians still continue to obtain liquor, in spite of th law and the fines imposed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., 13th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in r agency, accompanied by the usual tabular statement.

The past year has been marked by no circumstances of especial moment. my several visits to Christian Island, I found the Indians continuing to make f progress, in good health, and well contented.

I have received numerous enquiries from parties wishing to purchase islands that section of the Georgian Bay included in my agency, but the necessity for ma ing an individual survey for each island deterred them from making applicatio There has been an immense number of strangers camping on the islands this su mer. Owing to the dryness of the season, fires have been rather prevalent on t islands, but I have not heard of any serious loss or damage to the growing timber.

The conduct of the Indians continues to be excellent, with one exception; one the band was convicted for larceny while drunk in a neighboring town; bu could get no clue to enable me to prosecute the parties who sold or gave the liqu to the Indian.

There were eleven births and seven deaths in the band during the year, maki an increase of four.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,
Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY,
SCUGOG, 24th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

Farming operations this year will not prove as profitable as last, owing to the Indians summer fallowing part of their lands, which will, of course, prove profitable next year.

School matters are improving, as a number of the children now attend school regularly and are getting on very well.

I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants among the Indians generally, is decreasing, and it is a rare occurrence to see an Indian intoxicated.

I would also say that this band show a good example to their white neighbors in the way they observe the Sabbath, as they attend church regularly and are never seen on the lake on Sunday.

Their houses are clean and tidy, and any sanitary measures suggested by me are always cheerfully acted upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McDERMOT,
Indian Agent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION MUNCEY.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report upon the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended June 30th, 1887.

The average attendance of pupils for the year shows a slight excess over the number (sixty) authorized by the Department. Judging from the applications constantly coming in from the various bands, it would seem that the advantages afforded by the institution are becoming better understood by the Indians, and I have no doubt that the number of pupils could be easily doubled if we had the buildings to afford necessary accommodation.

All the classes have made commendable progress during the year. The large number who have obtained certificates as teachers within a few years has been increased by the addition of three more at the late examination.

At a distance of thirteen miles from the nearest Collegiate Institute (the City of St. Thomas), it is expensive and difficult to send pupils who have passed the entrance examination and are anxious to go.

The work on the Industrial and in many respects Model Farm has been maintained at a right state of efficiency, affording the farm boys an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the best methods of doing all kinds of farm and garden work, and how to manage teams, stock, and all kinds of machinery pertaining to agriculture and horticulture, which must be of great advantage to them in after time.

For want of a suitable market for what we could manuufacture in carpenter and shoe shops and tailoring department, our work in this respect is largely confined to the wants of the institution and those employed by it. This year, however, has been exceptional for the carpenter shop, as the institution had the contract for building the new and beautiful council house on the reserve.

The grant of the Department to assist in providing additional barn accommodation (although inadequate to present wants) will be thankfully received and used to the best advantage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, 9th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you a report on the condition of the New England Company's Mohawk Institution—"Indian Industrial and Normal School"—for the past year.

The usual number of pupils (ninety) attended during the year.

The periods of attendance of the pupils who left during the year were as follows:

Under 1 year	6
From 1 to 2 years	6
From 2 to 3 years	1
From 3 to 4 years	5
From 4 to 5 years	5
From 5 to 6 years	2
From 6 to 7 years	3
From 7 to 8 years	3

The average attendance for boys being 2.67 years, for girls 4·67 years.

Of the girls who left during the year, two received appointments as teachers three others had completed the regular course of studies; and one, a sixth form girl left on account of ill health.

Of the boys, two apprentices (one blacksmith and one carpenter) left before completing their full course, though both are sufficiently advanced to obtain employment at their respective trades, if they wish to do so; four had reached the sixth form, and five the fourth form in the senior school; the remainder had been present only short periods.

Health.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, throughout the year. On one occasion there were several cases of varioloid, a mild form of small-pox. The patients were immediately isolated, and when necessary the other pupils were vaccinated. The precautionary measures adopted were effective in preventing any serious consequences. One girl was sent home for change of air, as she was too delicate to continue her studies.

There has been no death here since June, 1880, and only two deaths during the past fifteen years.

Conduct and Progress.

The general conduct of the pupils has been very good.

Education.

Excellent progress has been made in all the classes. The work is more rapidly and accurately done, and many of the scholars take great interest in their studies.

Four girls passed the examination for entrance into the Collegiate Institute, taking very creditable marks, though not obtaining positions on the list as advanced as those who passed last year, their average attendance at the institution, three years ten and one-fourth months, being one year and nine months less.

Three girls have accepted scholarships at the Collegiate Institute, and one elected to take her course of training as a teacher at once.

Scholars attending the Brantford Collegiate Institute during the year:

Willis Tobias, 4th form.
Mary Monture, 3rd form. Left, November, 1886.
Phœbe Waddilove, 2nd form. Left, December, 1886.
Josephine Good, 2nd form.
Sarah Russell, 1st form. Entered at Christmas.
Sarah Latham, 1st form. Entered at Christmas.
Naomie Latham, 1st form. Entered at Christmas.

Appointments, &c.

Miss Susan Hardy, 2nd Class Provincial Certificate, to be teacher of the junior school here.

Miss Mary Monture to be teacher of Board School No. 9.

Miss Jessie Osborne attended the Normal School at Toronto, during the first session of 1887, and obtained a Grade A, 2nd Class Professional Certificate.

The Nelles medal for general proficiency was awarded to Josephine Good.

Of the past graduates of this Institution, there are at present actively engaged in their professions: two clergymen, two physicians, one civil engineer and Dominion land surveyor, two civil service clerks, seventeen school teachers, and many others have qualified as teachers but are engaged in other callings. Several are following the trades (carpenters and blacksmiths) they were taught here, whilst a large number are well-to-do farmers and wives of farmers.

The success attained here will, I trust, warrant the Government in continuing to establish and support similar institutions among the natives of the North-West and British Columbia.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

WIKWEMIKONG, 30th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the industrial school under my charge.

As anticipated in the last report, the new house for the girls' industrial school, though not yet provided with furniture, was formally opened at the end of the summer vacation. The actual number of pupils is thirty-one. All the studies and work

peculiar to that branch of the institution, have been resumed and prosecuted with great zeal by the teachers, and a cheerful diligence by their pupils.

By the middle of November, 1886, the boys, who since the disastrous winter of 1885, had been sheltered in the large waggon shop, were removed to the new frame house, which, though not yet finished, afforded already more comfortable rooms for classes, meals and beds. The actual number in the industrial school is twenty-five.

The stone walls of the principal building have been erected to the height of nearly two stories. Six stonecutters and masons are yet at work. Four, who are Indians, emulate the English artisans. Two feet more will complete their task.

The carpenter, a white man, assisted by some Indians, had prepared the whole frame for the roof. We hope to have the house covered before the winter sets in.

At the shops, the works have been kept up as in former years, with a marked progress of the apprentices, and great advantage to the Indian settlement. All eagerly avail themselves of the small means our trades afford for improvements in the house and on the farm.

In the shoemaker's shop we have four apprentices. The more advanced take temporarily the place of the master, who has lately taken a position in the same trade on the Spanish River.

The apprentices in the blacksmith shop had constant practice in the great variety of work peculiar to their trade. Their teacher also has left the institution, but some of our young men have learned enough to know how to do whatever work is required in the way of fixing and mending farm implements, shoeing horses and putting all the iron fixtures on boats and carriages.

A new instructor has already come who, though not so well practiced in anvil work, is not inferior in all the other branches of the trade. He is also an experienced tinsmith.

One of the apprentices in the carpenter shop will, in the opinion of his instructor, become a very skilful mechanic.

All the young men serving apprenticeship to trades attend night school, kept in the winter between 7 and 8 o'clock. Other young men of this village avail themselves of the opportunity of improvement in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.

Some of the senior classes, after leaving the institution, have been appointed as teachers in the neighboring Indian villages.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, and their disposition cheerful. One only, and this the best apprentice in the shoemaker's shop, died of consumption in October, 1886.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. Du RONQUET,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN HOMES, SAULT STE. MARIE, FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

The record of our Sault Ste. Marie Institutes during the last three years, I believe I may fairly and without fear of contradiction say, has been one of steady, onward progress. Our numbers have increased, our staff has been added to, salaries judiciously raised, buildings added to or improved, land that formerly was almost worthless drained, fenced and brought into a good state of cultivation, and the whole place made so thoroughly presentable that it has become quite a pleasure resort for parties both from the Canadian village and from the American side.

We have also greatly extended our operations. The engagement in the spring of 1885 of an Assistant Superintendent enabled me to give a portion of my time to

travelling among the Indians, and I made the best use I could of it, visiting not only the Indians of Sarnia, Walpole, Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island and other places in Ontario, but extending my visits to the Lake of the Woods, Manitoba, Assiniboia, and this spring to the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Our Homes have in this way become well known among the Indians throughout Ontario and in many parts of the North-West. At the present time we have pupils of the Ojibbeway, Ottawa, Pottowatamy, Delaware, Sioux and Blackfoot tribes, and they come from Sarnia, Walpole, Cape Croker, Moravian Town, Christian Island, Parry Island, Manitoulin Island, Serpent River, Garden River, Rat Portage, Lac Seul, Beulah, and Blackfoot Crossing, the distance of their homes varying from 10 to 1,500 miles.

The object of taking this step must be evident to the Department. It was to prove whether or not Indian parents would be willing to allow their children to go great distances for their education, whether or not it would be better for Indian Institutes to be built in the immediate neighborhood of the Indian reserves, or at a distance from them. My visit to the States last spring has convinced me that it is not only possible, but also is the wisest course, to take Indian children entirely away from home influences for their education, and I have now proved for myself that it is possible to do the same thing in Canada, having brought Sioux and Blackfoot boys distances of 900 and 1,500 miles from their homes.

Having opened this report with a general review of the work past and present, I will now refer more in detail to our present position and work as compared with former years, so that the Department may judge whether or not the assertions made in the opening sentences are correct.

Our numbers.

In 1884 we had	32	boys,	22	girls	Total 54
1885 do	43	do	21	do	do 64
1886 do	47	do	23	do	do 70
This year we have	53	do	27	do	do 80

Our Staff.

1884—Schoolmaster, matron, servant, carpenter.
1885—Asst. Supt., schoolmaster, matron, servant, carpenter, farmer.
1886— do do do
1887— do do do bootmaker.

Salaries of schoolmaster and matron have been increased.

At the Wawanosh the staff has continued the same, viz.:—Lady Superintendent, gardener, matron, laundress.

Our Buildings.

Every building we have erected has been strongly, substantially and economically built. Persons have been surprised at the small sums our buildings, considering their appearance, have cost us. The latest additions have been the hospital (stone), and a frame cottage for our farm man.

Our Land.

After struggling for a long time with a succession of incompetent farm men who succeeded only in making our land an expense instead of a profit to us, I succeeded eighteen months ago in engaging an excellent man, who is bound to me for three years, and at the end of that time will receive one-third of the profits in addition to wages. Last year a large part of the farm was drained (the money being borrowed), and this summer we have, for the first time, some twenty or more acres of "smiling crops."

Our present system with the Pupils.

Since my visit to the States last spring I have introduced the system universally followed by American Indian institutions of having all our pupils half the day at school and half the day at industrial employment. We make an exception, however, with our highest class of boys, most or perhaps all of whom are destined to become school teachers. The morning hours for school are 7:30 to 8, 9 to 11:30; afternoon, 3 to 5:30; evening, 7:15 to 8:15. During the summer months, by general request of teachers and taught, we have lengthened morning and afternoon school each half an hour, and cancelled the evening school hour, so that boating, swimming, games, &c., may be enjoyed in the cool of the evening.

School Work.

We continue our plan of holding eight examinations in the year, *i.e.*, one in about every five weeks. The marks received by each pupil at these eight examinations are added up at the end of the year, and prizes awarded accordingly. The pupils are thus obliged to keep constantly and steadily at work through the whole year in order to gain prizes.

The progress of our pupils may be best shown by a comparison of the total number of marks gained during the eight examinations ended July, 1886, with those gained during the year ended July, 1887:—

Fourth (highest) class; 7 pupils in the class (out of 2,520 marks):—

	1886.	1887.	Increase.
David	1,615	2,051	436
Johnny	1,715	2,151	436
Tommy	1,559	1,900	341
Johnson	1,322	1,935	613
Ned	1,263	1,650	387
Sahguj	1,412	1,970	558
Soney	1,231	1,611	380
Third class; 12 pupils (out of 1,800 marks):—			
Waguniah	1,245	1,426	181
Riley	1,104	1,352	248
Smart	926	1,134	208
Alexander	975	1,095	120
Willie	993	1,097	104
Oshkalbos	708	1,117	409
Second class; 14 pupils (out of 1,200 marks):—			
William	685	848	163
White	621	754	133
Beesaw	623	845	222
Lonison	625	920	295
Third class (girls); 6 pupils (out of 1,800 marks):—			
Maria	1,000	1,352	352
Bella	932	1,286	354
Dora	763	1,136	373
Second class; 6 pupils (out of 1,200 marks):—			
Marion	693	886	193
Sophy	590	837	247
Mary Ann	435	694	259

EXTRACTS FROM BOYS' EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Fourth Class.

1. What was Ontario formerly called? When was the change made?

Ned—"Ontario was formerly called Upper Canada; it had its name changed in 1867."

David—"Upper Canada; changed its name in the year 1867."

2. Where and what are Grey, Hull, Napanee, LaCloche?

Sahguj—"Grey is a county on the east of Lake Huron; Hull is a town near Ottawa, on the Ottawa River, in the County of Carleton; Napanee is a town on the north-east of Lake Ontario, in the County of Lennox; LaCloche——."

3. Parse "The boys' coats were exceedingly dirty."

"The,' adjective; 'boys',' common noun, masculine gender, plural number, third person, possessive to coats; 'coats' common noun, neuter gender, plural number, third person nominative to 'exceedingly dirty'; 'were,'——; 'exceedingly,' adverb, modifying 'dirty'; 'dirty,' adjective, positive, qualitative."

4. By what three signs did Moses prove to the Israelites that God had sent him?

Sahguj—"He cast it down his rod to the ground, and turn into serpent; and he put his hand into his bosom, and his hand became leprosey; and he take some water of the river and pour it in the dry land, and became blood."

Tommy—"Moses' rod turned into serpent when he cast it on the ground; he put his hand into his bosom, and when he took it out it turned into lepersy; and he took some water and poured it on the ground, it turned into blood."

5. Why was it wrong of David to number the people?

David—"David thought how strong army he got, his heart was felt proud and he forgot his God all about, only thinking himself how strong army he had; so punished for it."

Johnny—"Because it was of his pride, and 'Satan tempted him;' it would make him feel proud to know he had such a large army."

Ned—"Because David was too proud, and he did it without thinking."

6. Which of the three punishments did David choose, and why?

Sahguj—"Three days' pestilence; because he wants to be punished too. If he would choose the other he would not be punished himself."

Tommy—"He choose pestilence, that he might be punished by God's hand, not by man."

Johnny—"He choose pestilence, because it would be actually from God; if he choosen war his people would keep him in safety; and famine, as he was King he would have plenty to eat, but pestilence might be in his house too as well as other houses."

Third Class.

1. Where and what are Anticosti, Belle Isle, Vancouver, Hudson, Fundy?

Soney—"Anticosti is a island in Gulf of Lawrence; Belle Isle is a island in north-east of Newfoundland; Vancouver is a island west of British Columbia; Hudson in North-West Territory; Fundy in east of New Brunswick."

2. How can you tell an adjective from an adverb?

Pedahtig—"Because adjective tells you what kind of a thing, and adverb tells you when, how and where."

3. What is the meaning of the name Jehovah? Does the name come many times in the Bible?

Willie—"The meaning of Jehovah is Lord, and it does not very many times in the Bible."

Thunder—"It means 'I am that I am. No, sir.'

Johnson—"Jehovah means 'I am that I am,' and is mentioned four places in the Bible—twice in the Book of Exodus, once in the Psalms, once in Isiaiah."

4. What three things happened on Mount Moriah?

Soney—"David built an altar there; and second, Solomon built the Temple same place.

Willie—"The three things happened was the Temple of the Lord was built, and after some time it was taken by a king call Nebuchanezzar, and after that was done a musk was built."

Pedahtig—"David saw the burning bush, and the Temple was built, and God gave the ten commandments (!)."

Johnson—"The King David built an altar on the Mount Moriah, and his son Solomon build the Temple in a very same place, and Abraham offered his son Isaac to God on Mount Moriah."

Our senior scholar, David Osahgee, has been a pupil at Trinity College school, Port Hope, since last May. The following is his last examination report: Divinity, stands 5 in a class of 17; Latin 1 among 17; Euclid, 1 among 15; Algebra 4 among 20; Arithmetic, 3 among 25; English Grammar, 5 among 12; English Reader, 10 among 23; History, 20 among 26; Geography, 14 among 27; Latin Composition, 4 among 22; general result, 4 among 22; obtained 1,220 marks out of 1,800. Honorable mention for general proficiency. General conduct excellent.

Trades.

We are employing white men at present as carpenter and bootmaker, but their services will be dispensed with shortly, as we have not the means to meet the expense. For other trades the boys go up to the village. At the present time we have four boys learning carpentery, four bootmaking, two waggonmaking, two blacksmithing, two tailoring. The tinsmith boys were withdrawn owing to the intemperate habits of the man who employed them.

Health.

The health of the pupils at both Institutions has been on the whole good during the year. Five or six cases were received into the hospital, but they all recovered. We have had no death since April, 1885.

In concluding this report I must say that we are laboring under a feeling of great disappointment, and a sense even of injustice, that the Department has not seen fit to accede to the oft repeated request for an increased grant towards the maintenance of our present Institutions. Owing to the unreadiness of the Department to relieve us at a time of most pressing need, we are now forced to reduce our already limited staff, and to shake the confidence of the Indian parents in our work, by sending away a number of pupils.

We hope that the Department will reconsider its action in this matter, and take such steps as will enable us to enlarge our building here as we have proposed, to receive and maintain a larger number of pupils, and also to erect two or more receiving homes at distant points, subscriptions towards which have already been received. Towards the Elkhorn Receiving Home, as I have mentioned in a former letter, I have $2,000 in hand, and the offer of a free grant of land, and should begin building at once, if the Department would promise assistance towards the future maintenance. Towards the proposed Receiving Home at Banff, subscriptions have also come in, and I have the assurance of the Indian Commissioner for theNorth-West that he is strongly in favor of it. Whether the Department helps me or not, I intend, God helping me, to push forward both these works.

I would just add that the two Blackfoot boys whom I brought to the Home this spring are perfectly happy and contented, showing no signs whatever of homesickness; one of them is learning carpentering, the other bootmaking, and both are apt pupils.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON.
Principal.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE., 31st August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report, together with the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June last.

There have been, during the year, eighty-four births and fifty-six deaths, making an increase of twenty-eight.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is very satisfactory; there was no epidemic on the reserve this year, notwithstanding, however, we have lost one chief, Thomas Asanasse.

The harvest has been above the average, and the Indians are pleased with the result of their labor.

Order and quietness have existed in the village, notwithstanding that two or three members of the tribe have done all they could to disturb the peace, but the presence of Constable Lefort has had the effect of preventing trouble.

The subdivision of the reserve is actively carried on under Mr. McLea Walbank, C.E., and it is to be hoped that the work will be completed this fall, in order that each person can have a location ticket for his lot.

The school on the reserve has given complete satisfaction during the year; the pupils are well disciplined and have made great progress.

The contractors of the quarries have given work to over thirty men during the year, and the reserve is in a prosperous condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

ST. REGIS AGENCY,
ST. REGIS, QUE., 9th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

Having but lately been appointed agent, I am not in a position to report very fully on the condition of the Indians under my charge, but, as far as I can learn, everything on the reserve is going on much the same as has been the case for a number of years back, and general peace and quietness prevail. Minor matters sometimes agitate the Indian mind, but they are mostly of local interest, with the exception of the Dundee lands question.

The repairs to the church, which have cost the Indians a large sum, paid from their annuities, are very creditable to them, and they now have a place of worship of fine appearance, especially in the interior, and very comfortable. For the decorations, they are indebted to the late Rev. F. Marcoux, for many years their pastor, who left a sum to be expended for that purpose and which has been carefully administered by the present pastor the Rev. Mr. Mainville, who spared no pains in executing his trust.

The schools—numbering five—are all in operation, with an average attendance of forty-five pupils.

I have lately been through the reserve, on which are some very good farms, a few of which are under fair cultivation, while many could be much improved. The crops on the island are looking well, as the Indians there are giving considerable attention to the cultivation of their lands.

Basketmaking and beadwork is the principal industry of the Indian women. They seem to be very industrious. A number of the Indians with their families go in August and September west to engage in hop-picking and they are generally absent for three or four weeks, as they are also during the month of June while picking strawberries.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. LONG,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 8th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The Indians have been rewarded with a good harvest.

The railway from Quebec to Lake St. John, which is almost completed, will give the Indians a market for the sale of their produce and handicraft.

They have had a successful hunt and they got a good price for their furs. They were more disposed to work their land than they have usually been, and the number of bushels sown was greater than in past years.

A good schoolhouse was built during the summer which is very well attended, but not so well as I should desire. A young Indian girl, a pupil of the school, has been appointed assistant teacher.

Dr. Matte continues his attendance at the hospital; the most assiduous care is taken of the invalids.

Owing to the death of a number of children from whooping cough, the census shows a decrease of five, notwithstanding the large number of births.

The Indians propose exhibiting their agricultural produce at the exhibition to be held in Quebec, and they will no doubt make a good display.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,
MARIA, QUE., August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The Micmacs of my agency are making progress, although slowly. As regards agriculture, the progress is not so noticeable, but as regards their buildings, agricultural implements, animals and vehicles the advancement is more observable. Twelve years ago there was only one house on the reserve—all the others being huts—and there was only one horse. Now all the Indians are living in neat small houses; there are ten horses and a good number of vehicles.

The chapel, which is almost finished and which is situated in the centre of the reserve, will be an ornament to the village.

There is only one thing which can stop the progress of these Indians and that is the use of intoxicating liquors. I am, therefore, very strict against those who would furnish them with such, and watchfulness in this respect is the best way to ensure their prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNE, Ptre.,
Indian Agent.

STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY,
COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE, QUE., 11th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended 30th June last.

The last census shows an augmentation in the population of twenty-two.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been very good during the year.

The potato crop last year was rather poor, on account of the great quantity of rain we have had here.

The attendance at school was pretty fair.

During the year, there were eight marriages, twenty-nine births and thirty-seven deaths.

The tabular statement for this year is the same as that of last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. GUAY, Ptre.,
Indian Agent.

River Desert Agency,
Maniwaki, Que., 17th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit my report on Indian affairs within this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1887, accompanied by the tabular statement.

The number of Indians connected with this agency is 440, a gain of twenty-four. During the past year, there were sixteen deaths and eighteen births—a natural increase of two. This was further increased by twenty-two, being new arrivals or re-instatement of members formerly on the list, but who had been absent from the reserve some years. The number on the last pay roll was 335 as against 311 in the spring of 1886.

Of the deaths, seven were adults and nine children. Two deaths were caused by old age, one from puerperal fever, three from consumption, one from cerebral disease and nine from infantile complaints.

The health of the Indians on the reserve continues good, there being no epidemic nor other disease among them.

I vaccinated sixty-five members of the band last August. There are now but few Indians here who have *not* been vaccinated during the last seven years.

The crops on the reserve were very good last season, being rather over the average.

Owing to the exceptionally high water the past spring which flooded the lands bordering on the Gatineau and Desert rivers, there was but little wheat sown, as it was too late to sow it when the water receded. Of the cereals and potatoes an increased quantity were sown, which promises an abundant yield.

Several members of the band have extended their clearings the past year. There have been about twenty-five acres of new land rendered fit for cultivation.

The last winter's hunt was very successful, and such of the Indians as engaged in it were amply remunerated for their labor.

There was $100 expended last summer opening new roads through the reserve, which outlay proved very beneficial to the settlers living in the vicinity of the new thoroughfares.

There are no children attending school on the reserve at present, as the school in the village is too distant for the Indian children, and the new schoolhouse is not yet built.

The Indians exercised the privilege of the franchise for the first time at the Dominion election in February. Although their votes were divided between the candidates, yet party feeling did not run so high among them as among the whites. I was much gratified to perceive that the Indians were very orderly on election day.

There are yet some members of this tribe who, notwithstanding my frequent persuasions, do not live on the reserve, but continue to hunt and fish for a living, visiting the reserve but occasionally to draw their share of the interest moneys of the band.

The annual festival of the 15th August was celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm last year, owing to the presence here of Archbishop Duhamel. The Indians presented him with an address congratulating him on his promotion, to which His Grace made a suitable reply.

There is considerable improvement in the morals and habits of the Indians on the reserve, which may be attributed in a great measure to Father Gegan, who preaches to them in their own language, and unceasingly inculcates morality and sobriety.

The beneficial effects of the Reverend gentleman's labors are perceptible in the altered habits of several members of the band.

I regret to report that there are a few yet addicted to drinking, and their propensities in this respect are greatly encouraged by the numerous facilities for obtaining intoxicants in Maniwaki and its vicinity.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

NOTRE-DAME DE BETSIAMITS, QUE., 23rd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

Musquarro and Natashquan.

The Indians of Musquarro were greatly excited when I visited them. This excitement was caused by a poor insane woman, who was sent to the asylum at Beauport by the Rev. Father Arnaud, to save her life, as the Indians wished to kill her. I hope that the expenses of her removal will be paid by the Department. These Indians, who are very superstitious, believed that she would be metamorphosed into an "Utshem" and that she would devour them all.

In view of the extreme excitement under which the Indians were laboring at the time, I did not like to vaccinate them, as the result might have been dangerous.

Four families, members of this band, kept away altogether from Musquarro, so great was their fear of this woman, and they went to some place beyond the Strait of Belle Isle. Apart from the misfortune which happened to this woman, the health of those Indians in general was good.

Several members of this band complained that they did not get enough from the Government; they were induced to complain by a white man of Natashquan, whom we are trying to punish for having given intoxicants to the Indians.

The Indians of Natashquan succeeded again this year in procuring intoxicants, but, unfortunately, I could not prosecute the delinquent, as being alone I would have had to act as prosecutor and judge. The agent at Musquarro has received instructions to bring all matters relative to the alleged sale of intoxicants before Commander Wakeham.

They were more successful this year in hunting, and they have been able to discharge their liabilities of the previous year and to obtain further advances for the coming winter. No one suffered from hunger.

The Hudson's Bay Company's agent has told me that if the Indians are willing to hunt they can easily obtain enough to subsist upon, game being plentiful. Seal fishing has been a failure this season, and the Indians have all left for their hunting ground.

Mingan.

I found all the Indians collected here when I arrived, with the exception, however, of the three families who have resided at Escoumains Bay for the last year.

They were all enjoying good health then, and I am happy to state that they have kept away from all intoxicants during the past year, and that no one has suffered from hunger. Rabbits were killed in abundance.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was also very productive, and the Indians were able to pay their debts and to obtain fresh supplies.

Immediately after the distribution was made to the Indians and the aged people, I vaccinated them all.

Sept Isles.

All the members of this band were also here when I arrived, and to my great satisfaction I found them very quiet and submissive.

The sanitary condition of these Indians during the year has been satisfactory, and with the exception of three or four members of this band, who succeeded in procuring intoxicants from passing traders at Moisie, and notwithstanding the great temptations put in their way by the traders, they kept away from all intoxicants. Mr. Holliday, the proprietor of the fisheries at Moisie, did all he could to put a stop to the liquor traffic.

These Indians were successful in cod fishing, and four of their number were lucky enough to obtain from the Department of Fisheries the Government bounty for having fulfilled the conditions required by that Department. When I was there, however, the catch of cod was very small.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was also productive, and good prices were obtained for their furs. They were enabled to pay their debts and to obtain further advances for the winter. A number of Indians were already leaving for their hunting ground when I left the place. Whilst here I vaccinated as many of them as I could.

Godbout.

These Indians, with four exceptions, have been well behaved. The hunt for fur-bearing animals was productive enough, but they killed very few seals. Rabbits were plentiful.

During my stay at this place an Indian, Bartholomi Simon, who has a family and two aged persons to provide for, complained to me that a certain guardian of the fisheries of Trinity River, east of Point des Monts, had confiscated his net and six trout. The net in question, in order that it would not be in the way of other fishermen, had been set as far back as the sixth portage, and was, as above stated, confiscated, although trout was as plentiful in that river as in the river of Godbout, a Mr. Comeau having caught in a single haul 3,000.

This Indian is the one in whose behalf I made an application, two years ago, for a salmon net. As he has now none, he will be deprived of the little assistance that he was enabled to obtain for the winter by fishing. You will perhaps be surprised to learn that this guardian of the fisheries has his own nets set across the river, barring it to his own advantage.

Escoumains.

This little band, in order to procure the necessaries and the comforts of life, hunt for fur-bearing animals and seal, and also cultivate land on a small scale and work at other industries. They have been fairly successful this year; their health is good; they rarely indulge in intoxicants; their farm animals are increasing, and they have been able to build a good substantial house and stable.

The crops last year were not heavy, but this year hay, grain and potatoes promise well. All things considered, they have shown much intelligence in the cultivation of their land.

As some of the members of this band were at Tadoussac when I visited their place, I went there also, to vaccinate them, and to obtain information in regard to their general conduct.

Betsiamits.

According to your instructions, I proclaimed Joseph Estelo chief of the Betsiamits Band, and presented to him on that occasion the "Union Jack" which I had received for him from the Department; and as a flag pole was required, I had to furnish the paint and oil necessary to paint it.

The sanitary condition of this land has been good. I am sorry to have to state that the Indians of this place have again experienced some trouble, caused by the importation among them of intoxicants, which they obtain at Bic, Métis and Rimouski. They go themselves to those places for the liquor, and some even go to Quebec. They can get all the liquor they want at any of those places. Not very long ago nearly all took the pledge, but unfortunately many have already broken it.

Hunting fur-bearing animals has been very successful with them, and with the exception of two or three members they were all enabled to pay their debts, some having a little money left. Unfortunately they are very improvident, and in spite of your recommendation to the contrary they squander and spend their last cent.

Salmon fishing was not productive last year, and this year it has been a failure.

The potato crop last season was fairly good, considering the quantity planted;

several had enough for the winter. This spring they have planted a larger quantity, and so far the appearance is favorable. In general, the gardens are well taken care of.

An old woman, a widow, of Lake St. John, came to reside here last summer. She was allowed to participate in the distribution of provisions and blankets, as she could not very well be left without some means of subsistence.

All the hunters have procured the necessary advances, and were enabled to return to their hunting ground early.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. F. BOUCHER,
Indian Superintendent.

FRASERVILLE, QUE., 20th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you the following report on the Kamouraska Agency, together with the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, last.

There is nothing worth noting this year, except that the Indians appear to take less interest in agriculture every year.

The population numbers 111. There were only three deaths and six births during the year.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been more satisfactory this year than in the preceding years. Doctor Hudon visits them very often, he seems to take a great interest in the welfare of this band, giving them all the medical assistance they require.

There is a great deal of poverty among those Indians, but this state of things is in part due to their laziness and drunkenness. Two or three families, however, with no better means than the others, manage to live, if not in luxury, at least without want. I am, therefore, led to believe that if they all worked like these families they would get on better.

I have stated before that agriculture, instead of progressing, was falling back; but it must be said in extenuation that the land or reserve they have at St. Francis is altogether unfit for agriculture, and it is almost impossible for them to settle thereon. It is certainly not worth clearing. If they possessed some good land somewhere, which they could cultivate, it is probable that they would be more inclined to work.

Your must have observed from the reports transmitted to you at different times, that there was some dissatisfaction among the Indians; I am now glad to be able to say that the majority of the Indians perceive that they were in the wrong and regret what was done.

A young Indian from Cacouna attends the Model School here, and two others attend the Christian Brothers School. They are all very intelligent and show much aptitude for learning. I think that it would be only just were the Department to allow them a certain sum of money to assist them in their studies; such a course might tend to encourage others to imitate them, a thing much to be desired for the civilisation of these Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. P. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

NORTH EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 20th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands within my superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

This band have not made any change in their usual movements. There are not many of them.

The portion of the reserve that they reside on is not very well adapted for farming, the land not being very good, and they do not farm much. Their principal support is derived from fishing.

Bathurst, Papineau, Gloucester County.

The Indians on this reserve depend chiefly in the summer season for their support on acting as guides for sportsmen, and doing a little farming and fishing; and in the winter in the manufacture of brooms and baskets.

Liquor has done them no harm; but they are not improving.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

This band are in fair circumstances, they farm and fish and have opportunities to work out, which is a great help to them.

There is a very nice little church on this reserve and a resident priest. They have a very good chance to make themselves comfortable, if they would use a little more exertion.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

On this reserve there are a number of families.

Of late they have been endeavoring to improve their dwellings and finish them like the white people.

They have also given more attention to farming.

They work out a good deal, and in the winter season realize considerable by the fishing of bass, which they catch in large scoop-nets at night, and for which they get from 8 to 12 cents per pound from collectors who buy them on the ice. The bass are sent frozen to the American markets and there sold at a high price.

There is a church and schoolhouse on this reserve. The teacher is a white man who is paid by the Dominion Government. The children are improving and many of them can read and write well.

This band are fairly comfortable.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians here have good opportunities, being near the entrance of the Miramichi River the chances for fishing in the summer season are good, a market at their place for all the fish they can catch, and in the winter season the smelt fishing is a great help to them.

They also have a church and a schoolhouse. The teacher on this reserve is a white woman, under whose teaching the children have progressed very well.

The band are pretty well off.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is a large reserve and the band is fairly thrifty; they give attention to their farms, and are largely assisted by fishing. They have a very neat church, finished and seated, and at present are having an altar built in Montreal, costing quite a large sum, which will be placed in the church at an early date.

Indian Island, Kent County.

The Indians here live principally by fishing and farming, and are pretty comfortable. There is also a church on this reserve.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This band have a good chance to farm, but have not given as much attention to it as some of the other bands, they also fish, and those who can make any effort can do very well.

Shediac, Westmorland County.

The band on this reserve are less thrifty than many others; they are too close to the Intercolonial railway, and lose a great deal of their time running back and forth. They fish a little, but their land is poor, and they are not so well to do as most of the other bands.

Fort Folly, Westmorland County.

The Indians on this reserve have not such good chances for farming, as the land is very poor; but, as it is in the vicinity of the stone quarries, they are able to dispose of their wares. They also do a little fishing.

There is a church here, but they are dependent on the neighboring priests for religious services.

I cannot report on the whole a great deal of difference from my report of last year.

There is a slight decrease in the population.

There is an improvement in some of the reserves, while in others there is a stand-still.

It is almost impossible to prevent the frequent use of intoxicating liquors amongst them, there are so many white people who will aid them to procure it and also to evade the law; but I am pleased to know that a great many of them are endeavoring to prevent the use of it amongst their people.

On the whole I should say there is an improvement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS. SARGEANT,
Superintendent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT—1ST DIVISION.
FREDERICTON, N.B., 30th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th of June, 1887.

During the past year I have frequently visited the several reserves in this agency, and have formed a familiar acquaintance with the general condition and situation of the Indians under my charge.

King's Clear Reserve is situated eleven miles distant from Fredericton, on the great road leading from Fredericton to Woodstock. The land is fertile and the reserve in every respect is well adapted for farming purposes. The Indians, in consideration of the receipt of cattle, farming implements and their allowance of the yearly grant, have of late directed considerable attention to the pursuits of agriculture. Last year, in addition to the manufacture of Indian wares, which they are largely engaged in when not otherwise occupied, they farmed rather extensively and devoted a great deal of labor to their crops; but, owing to the unprecedented drought of last summer, their crops, including the hay, fell considerably short of the usual average, causing a serious loss to them the past winter. This spring, to meet their requirements and to encourage early farming, on the 10th and 11th of May, after inspecting their respective holdings and the area of land under cultivation, I supplied them with seeds of all kinds required and guano, and had ploughing done for those who had no teams. As this is a very favorable season for all kinds of crops, a good yield is expected. Since the practice of farming this reserve on shares with their white neighbors has been discontinued, the Indians have erected several barns, wherein the present grain crop when harvested can be housed. And the Indians alone receive all benefits resulting from their labor.

In many respects improvement is observable among the band. Their premises are neat and clean. Their barns are finely erected and well enclosed. Their houses with few exceptions are comfortable. Consequently the advantages to be gained from farming are observable amongst these Indians.

The schoolhouse on this reserve is conveniently situated for the children. During the past year, as a result of the interest manifested by the parents in school matters, the attendance was very good. The children are very attentive and respectful in their manner. They make an earnest effort to learn; quite a number of them are advanced and proficient in their lessons, whilst all are progressing fairly. The average for the past year was almost twenty.

St. Mary's Band and Reserve is situated directly opposite Fredericton, on the eastern bank of the St. John River. This is a desirable place to live at, but it has also many drawbacks for Indian life. On the ninth of May last all owners of gardens on this reserve were supplied with potatoes and garden seeds, which were neatly planted, and from present appearance will prove a fair crop. The chief industry engaged in by these Indians is the manufacture of Indian wares. Quite a number of them visit Bar Harbor yearly where they make and sell those articles at profitable prices. In their absence their dwellings are occupied by Indians from Sunbury county, who pursue the same business at less profitable prices, in consequence of the Fredericton and surrounding markets being somewhat overstocked with these articles. The last named are often very destitute and when overtaken by sickness or accidents, particularly in the inclement season, they often suffer many hardships. A few of the young and ablebodied men of this reserve procure employment at woodboat loading, for which they receive about $30 per month, which is generally expended in the support of their relatives.

The school continues under the supervision of Miss Martin. During the year there have been from twenty to twenty-five children attending school, and an average for teaching term of twelve. The children who reside permanently on the reserve and are not subject to the migratory habits of their parents, attend school regularly and are learning rapidly. During the present summer this and the schoolroom at King's Clear Reserve were thoroughly whitewashed, kalsomined, and otherwise cleansed in the interest of health and the children's comfort.

Woodstock Band

was visited on the 19th and 20th of May past. Their wishes were consulted relative to farming, after which they received sufficient seeds to plant seven acres. The crop of last year consisted of oats, potatoes, corn, beans and garden produce, all of which yielded well, and proved of great service to the few who engaged in the business.

The other industries are the manufacture of Indian wares, which they dispose of at Woodstock and Haulton, Maine. About the half of the band are very unsettled in their ideas. They are very much given to wandering habits and refuse to reside on the reserve permanently. Judging from their appearance in every respect, with the exception of a few families, but little progress is observable amongst the band for the past year.

Apohaqui Band.

comprises ten families, a few of whom are Micmac Indians from the border Province. They all live in log camps comfortably erected on the side hill overlooking Apohaqui station and on land owned by H. M. Campbell of Fredericton. Their industry is the manufacture of Indian wares, the material for which is procured from a convenient forest. These Indians are industrious, and the facilities for travel by the Intercolonial Railway to the St. John and other markets make their locality attractive and profitable for Indian life.

The remainder of the Indians of this agency are promiscuously settled on the Lake St. John River below Fredericton, others in the counties of Charlotte and St. John. All endeavor to sustain life by similar pursuits to those already mentioned. Their camps, with few exceptions, are temporary. In winter they are exposed to many hardships, and are often assisted by their white neighbors.

Your instructions of the 3rd of March last, relative to the enforcement of sanitary measures were carried into effect.

The sobriety and general behavior of the majority of the Indians is commendable. They are poor, but, as a rule, a peaceable and law-abiding people. A few of them will occasionally indulge in the use of strong drink. I prosecuted two parties at Fredericton for supplying intoxicants to Indians in January last. One was convicted and paid a fine of $100. The other escaped justice in consequence of a refusal on the part of the Indians to give evidence. This conviction had a salutary effect for a time, rendering it difficult for the Indians to procure liquor.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been fair. Owing to their mode of life, they are subject to many ailments, but none of a contagious character. During the year there have been eleven deaths, five from consumption, one from old age, the remainder amongst children. The births for the same period were fourteen, showing an increase of four, and a total population of 453 souls.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

PERTH CENTRE, N.B., 25th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands in my agency.

Tobique Band.

This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Tobique River, and is composed of about 18,000 acres. The band here numbers 155, having decreased seven during the year, owing, I think, to the whooping-cough, which is very fatal among the Indian children and which carried off a good many last winter.

Their crops last year were a good average; they raised about 100 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 800 bushels of buckwheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes and eighty or ninety tons of hay, besides vegetables, garden produce, &c.

They have on the reserve eight horses, twelve cows, twenty young cattle and twenty-seven pigs.

They manufacture a large number of baskets, moccasins and snowshoes, the value of which will exceed $3,000 yearly.

Hunting is not so good as formerly, although the fur taken by them amounted to $1,500.

Fishing is a poor business; the catch during the year will not exceed $100 in value. Salmon are very scarce; they are almost all caught before reaching Tobique, a distance of nearly 200 miles from the mouth of the St. John River.

As usual, the men are employed in the spring running rafts and stream driving; in the summer they are engaged by tourists, carrying them in their canoes to the waters of the upper St. John and Tobique Rivers—a business which is yearly increasing.

The school has been taught three quarters during the year, the number attending being twenty-five and the daily average attendance only fourteen.

Edmundston.

This reserve, at the mouth of the Madawaska River, fronting on the St. John, just adjoining the town of Edmundston, has a fine situation.

The Indians of this band number thirty-three, having increased three during the year.

They raised 200 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of buckwheat, 400 bushels of potatoes, and about fifteen tons of hay. They own two horses and two cows.

They do not send their children to school, although a good common school is taught a short distance from their reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N. S., 13th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report of the Indians in District No. 1 "A." (comprising Annapolis and Shelburne Counties), with tabular statement.

I am happy to be able to report that the general health of the Indians is better than it has been for some years past.

In agriculture, the Indians, with the aid of the white population, are beginning to make some advance, but as they do not live on their reservation, the lands cultivated are not extensive, and in many places their operations have been confined to pieces of land offered for the season through the kindness of surrounding farmers. Many of the young men are beginning to seek employment in the lumber woods and I am in a position to say that they prove to be faithful workers.

In Shelburne County the Indians in the summer season follow fishing and in the winter furring and other employments, but owing to the decrease in the price of fur during the past year and the increasing scarcity of fur-bearing animals, the income derived from this source is not so great as in former years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "*A.*"

BEAR RIVER, N. S., 28th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement concerning Indian affairs in District No. 1 "B", Counties of Digby and Yarmouth, N. S.

The Indians of this section continue the same routine of labor, at agriculture, fishing, hunting, basket making, cooperage, &c., from year to year, procuring for themselves and families a comfortable living when not interrupted by sickness and disease.

There has been a large amount of sickness and death on the reserve the last winter and spring; there were twenty-two deaths out of a population of 231. There were only eight births and there is therefore a decrease of fourteen during the past year. These have all, with two exceptions, died of consumption, which is so fatal to the Indian. We can readily conceive the want and misery resulting from so much disease where the necessaries of life have to be earned from day to day.

Their agricultural operations are limited, yet each family plants a patch of potatoes and other vegetables, with some grain, peas and beans, which is a great help to them through the winter.

I am pleased to report the decrease of intemperance, due, I think, in a great measure, to the stringent provisions of the Indian Act respecting the sale of liquor to Indians, the rumseller being unwilling to incur the risk of having to pay so heavy a penalty.

The festival of St. Ann was celebrated without any infringement of the law, which was something remarkable, as there were over 1,000 Indians and French assembled, besides the English sight-seers. On the occasion referred to, they realized the sum of $100 for church purposes, and painted and improved the chapel on the reserve the present summer.

The children in the school on the reserve are making fair progress, yet the average is too low; we have been making efforts to induce the parents to send their children more regularly and I trust we shall yet succeed in doing so.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "*B.*"

CALEDONIA, N.S., 25th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your inspection my annual report with enclosed tabular statement.

I find little of interest to mention this year, as any information of particular notice is embodied in the tabular statement.

The Indians of this county are, in general, in about the same circumstances as they were during the past year. About Milton they show signs of industry in the improvements made on their houses, as also in their manner of living. An occasional inspection of their premises convinces me that they endeavor to obey the sanitary regulations issued by the Department.

As in nearly all the other counties of the Province, the Indians here earn their living principally by making baskets, canoes, mast hoops, &c. I find it impossible to induce them to live on their reservations. Beyond planting the seed given them in the spring, they cannot be said to give much attention to agricultural pursuits. A few indeed have a little more ambition than others, and, as a consequence, are in more comfortable circumstances. Excepting at New Germany, the Indians of Lunenburg County are not much in advance of those of Queen's. Many of them are away at Halifax and elsewhere this summer.

I find them sober and industrious.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, Districts Nos. 3 and 4.

No report from the Agent of District No. 5.

SHUBENACADIE, N. S., 15th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

My report must necessarily be short as at this season of the year it is impossible to state correctly in reference to the crops, as at this date the root crop is not gathered and the grain not threshed, therefore, I can only state approximately in my tabular statement in reference to the amount.

The Indians have paid more attention to their farming this season than in any other since I have been agent.

The hay crop was fair and harvested in good condition.

Owing to the first part of the summer being very dry, the grain crop was light. The root crop is likely to be fair.

The condition of the Indians in this district is as good as usual, there being very little, if any, change among them, and, on the whole, may, I think, be considered satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "A."

TRURO, N. S., 13th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

I am in hopes that a material change for the better in the Indians under my care will shortly take place. This will be owing to the Department having purchased some thirty acres of good dry land in the vicinity of Truro as a reserve, which after a short time will enable them to till land and erect permanent dwellings which hitherto they have been unable to accomplish. The Indians are generally satisfied with the reserve, and the majority have removed there.

I have no epidemics or severe sickness to report. A few Indians have died, mostly from pulmonary troubles.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "*B.*"

PARRSBORO', N.S., 14th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians living on the reserve is gradually improving. Several new houses have been erected during the year and considerable progress in the cultivation of their lands is apparent. These Indians are honest and industrious and seem desirous of bettering their condition. The Indians throughout this agency have, I regret to report, suffered much from sickness. There has been no epidemic, but consumption has been very fatal among them. Indeed it is the one disease to which they all seem liable. There has been no change in the matter of schools since my last report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent, District No. 7.

DISTRICT No 8,
PICTOU, N.S., 17th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my annual report I have, apart from what will appear in the tabular statement, only a few remarks to make.

The Indians of my district begin to appreciate the advantage of raising a crop, particularly a potato crop, because they feel it relieves them to a large extent of the necessity of begging. It will, however, take years, and perhaps another generation, before farming is adopted by them as their principal mode of livelihood.

About one-half the number of Indian families in Pictou County live permanently at Indian Cove, while the other half roam all over the country, making a quasi domicilium at Pine Tree Gut, a place within two miles of their own Indian Island. Here they are sheltered by the nature of the place from the cold blasts of winter weather, and in close proximity to the waters of Merigonish harbor, where they find abundant supply of eels and smelts, and are also among a generous and hospitable people, who will always have an eye to their wants. At the coal mine and at the towns of Pictou and New Glasgow, they all find a fair market for their goods. Their occasional destitute circumstances are caused more by their improvidence and want of economy than by idleness.

The school at Indian Cove is still closed for want of a teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.

COUNTIES OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO', N. S.,
HEATHERTON, 19th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

During the past year the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by three, there having been nine of the former to six of the latter. The population was thus reduced from 180 to 177. The health of the Indians is generally good. They are not, however, as hardy and robust as they once were, as is evident from the fact that lung diseases are becoming every year more common among them. This is due, no doubt, to the many privations they endure.

The nomadic instinct is yet strong in the Indian, in consequence of which his progress in agriculture is necessarily slow. However, I am happy to be able to state that a change for the better is observable. Last fall those among them who had planted potatoes gathered in a crop large enough not only to supply the wants of the Indians themselves, but also to enable them to sell from seventy to eighty bushels. Grain and hay proved an average crop, but will be a comparative failure this year on account of the long drought of June and July. The potato fields, however, promise a yield even more abundant than last year's.

Fancy work of different kinds is yet the favorite occupation among the Indians. The men and women are equally proficient in it. A certain Frank Prosper of this agency, who had been induced to send specimens of beadwork and other fancy articles to the Antwerp and the London Exhibition, has been rewarded for his trouble by an honorable mention and a medal.

In conclusion I cannot withhold the remark that the morality of our Indian population, though generally good as yet, is showing signs of gradual deterioration. A nomadic life is not, under any circumstances, very well adapted for moral improvement. Formerly, however, their movements were slow, and the limit of their wanderings comparatively restricted. But the present facilities for travelling have changed all that: they stay but a very short time in any one place, and many

the more ambitions pursue fickle fortune even as far as Boston and New York. The result may well be imagined : the poor wanderer is lost sight of by his spiritual guides, and thus left to himself, he becomes what one of themselves once said—with more wit than truth let us hope—" all same white man."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.

SALMON RIVER AGENCY,
RED ISLAND, RICHMOND COUNTY, N.S., 13th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The tabular statement has already been forwarded. On the 28th of July last John Dinny, son of the late chief of Cape Breton Indians, was elected grand chief of the Cape Breton Indians. The election was carried out according to the provisions of the Indian Act.

A new schoolhouse was erected by the Department, on the reserve, during the summer of 1886, and the school was opened on the 8th November following, and is conducted under the management of Mr. Alexander Johnston, as teacher. The children attending have made fair progress in the different branches taught during the time the school has been in session. The Indian parents feel very grateful for the services of the Government towards them in every respect, and especially for erecting and completing a schoolhouse, paying for a teacher and providing their children with all the material necessary for school purposes.

There were, during the past year, several cases of sickness on the reserve, not of a contagious nature, which have been successfully attended to by Dr. Fixott, the attending physician.

The crops of 1886 were a failure on the reserve, as has been the case throughout the country, but the Government, as heretofore, has been mindful in providing for the needy Indians on the reserve by general and special grants of money to relieve those in want.

I have much pleasure in stating that the Indians of the reserve are, in general, industrious, law-abiding and temperate in the use of liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent, District No. 10.

GLENDALE, N. S., September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Department, the following report with tabular statement.

The Indians in this agency are very sober and industrious, and steadily improving in agricultural pursuits. The aid given by the Department for the purchase of agricultural implements was a great boon to them. The seed money from the Department was very much needed on account of potato seed being scarce, owing to the failure of the potato crop last year.

The population has considerably increased. Many of the band who have been wandering through the province have returned, and express a desire to remain at the reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.

IONA COUNTY, VICTORIA, 18th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The tabular statement is herewith forwarded. I have no change to report in the condition of the Indians of this district. As a rule these Indians are healthy, no disease of any kind making its appearance amongst them. They are beginning to take a good deal of interest in farming; many of the lots on the Middle River Reserve are now in a fair state of cultivation. About three acres of new land were broken last year which yielded a good crop of potatoes. The school in charge of Miss McEachen is doing well and promises to be in a short time, one of the most successful schools in the country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. GRANT.
Indian Agent, District No. 12.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 30th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Since my last annual report, I have to record the death of Chief John Dinny, which took place in the month of April last. The late chief was well and favorably known throughout the country, and universal regret was felt at his death. His many good qualities commanded the respect and friendship of white people as well as Indians. His successor, John Dinny, jr., was duly elected on the 26th July, after full and mature deliberation of the whole tribe in solemn conclave, the proceedings being in strict accordance with the rules laid down in the Indian Act

He received a large majority of votes over all other competitors, and his election seems to give general satisfaction. The new chief is a young man, one of the most intelligent Indians in the band, and is possessed of fair qualifications for the position.

Other matters relative to the Indians of this district remain pretty much the same. The potato crop last year was a total failure throughout the country. The consequence was that the destitution among the Indians was greater during the last winter and spring than has been known for several years. The outlook for the coming year is somewhat better, and, with the aid of the Government grant, it is hoped they will have enough for their ordinary wants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yonr obedient servant,

M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent, District No. 13.

EGMONT BAY,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 16th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report with tabular statement, respecting the Indians of this superintendency, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

As the tabular statement contains all the requisite information, my report must necessarily be brief.

Death has carried off during the last six months, one young man, four women and several children.

I am pleased to be able to state that the Indians are giving a little more attention to the keeping of the land in good condition; they are very careful to sow their fields with hay seed before the soil is exhausted. I may say that they are progressing in agriculture and civilization. An Indian living on Lennox Island, named John Copage, bought a horse last summer for which he paid sixty dollars and a plough at a cost of fourteen dollars. Another, Peter Snake, who is the owner of a horse, bought a plough also, preferring rather to have his own plough than to use one belonging to the Department. His son, who is only fourteen years of age, ploughed all his father's land last autumn for spring sowing. Many of the Indians had for the first time their land ploughed last autumn. This shows progress, for a few years ago I could not persuade them that it would be an advantage to plough in the autumn.

No less than twelve buildings are in course of erection this summer; I distributed last week sixteen thousand feet of boards, eighty thousand shingles and six hundred pounds of nails.

The Indians have cut off the chapel land, for the first time, about six tons of hay. The crop in general will not be inferior to that of last year.

Two Indians took farms in the middle of the Island last summer, and have cleared about four acres, which they planted in potatoes last spring.

The Indians living on the reserves are generally temperate, using no intoxicating liquor, not even in their Ste. Anne holidays.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—TREATY No. 1.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 29th October, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my special report and tabular statement up to the 30th September last. I have very little to add in addition to my annual report.

The Rosseau River Bands.

In making the payments to these bands this year I found a great reduction in the numbers. I strictly carried out the arrangement made with them last year in compelling them to produce all the members of each family, and by so doing the number paid this year was very much less than was paid in former years. In 1884 I paid out to these bands $3,420, whereas this year I paid out only $1,375. However, there may be a number who were absent who are still entitled to pay if they come forward next year.

There was a marked difference this year from former years, in regard to drinking liquor. There used to be a great number of the Indians under the influence of liquor, this year there was not one to be seen that you could say had tasted liquor. I cannot say that these bands are improving much in regard to settling down to work on the reserve. I supplied them last spring with 145 bushels of potatoes, seventy-five at the mouth of the river on the reserve and seventy at the rapids. I also supplied the rapids Indians with twenty bushels of wheat and five bushels of barley, which they put in the ground all right, but as soon as they put the crops in they all started off to dig snake root and neglected the hoeing and fencing of the crops. I got the chief, Wasuskorkoon, who stays the most of any of them on the reserve at the mouth of the river, to plant fifteen bushels of potatoes to keep for seed another year, and he promised faithfully to attend to them and have them fenced, and as soon as I left the reserve he went off with the rest to dig snake root without fencing the potatoes, and the cattle destroyed them all and there are very few left for seed among the bands. I do not think that they should be supplied another year with seeds of any kind until they show a desire to take care of them. They make a great deal out of this snake root, but it does not seem to do them much good. Lately they have got in the habit of taking it across the line, and they get more for it; they have got as high as thirty-one cents per pound, and I am under the impression that when there they get liquor without any trouble. The school on this reserve is still kept open but the attendance is small. The last time I was there the school was dismissed before I got there, and the teacher informed me that there were only three scholars in attendance that day. The house in which the school is kept is altogether too small. The teacher himself has a family of six, and when the room is taken for beds, stoves, tables and other things required for the family, very little space is left for the children. I noticed that a few of the children have made great progress in writing, but I cannot see the use in teaching them to write when they cannot understand what they are writing. Their copies are in English, but neither the teacher nor the scholars know anything about the English language. The Indians expressed themselves very much in favor of having the English language taught to their children. The rapids Indians are still very anxious about getting a reserve at the rapids. They seemingly cannot be prevailed upon to move down to the reserve. There are children enough for a pretty good school, and if they were all on the reserves there could be a school of about an average attendance of twenty-five or thirty. I got an additional twenty acres broken and backset this season. It was well done and in good time, and is already fenced in with the twenty acres broken last year, making in one field forty acres and the nine acres first broken, which will make forty-nine acres in all now ready for the seed in the spring. The wheat on this reserve this year was but a light crop, owing to

the extreme dry season, but I am told the yield was as good as the general run of wheat in the neighborhood of the reserve. The chief, Wasuskookoon, wrote to me coming on haying time, asking me to supply them with some provisions to do them while they would be making their hay and stacking their grain. I wrote to Mr. R. W. Dick to let them have three sacks of flour, fifty pounds of pork and five pounds of tea, and when I was up there a short time ago I found that they had only about seven or eight tons, enough to do the animals they have of their own; and when I spoke to the chief, he told me he could not get his people to make the hay, that they all went away to work at the snake root. I then informed him that I would recommend to the Department that whatever hay it would be necessary to purchase for the cattle that enough of the wheat grown on the reserve be sold to pay for it. There was but very little hay on the reserve this year, compared with other years. I allowed Mr. Robertson, who cut the wheat, to put up some hay for himself by putting one-fourth for the Indians. He put up about seven or eight tons, and if it had not been for that, they would have had none for the oxen which did the ploughing.

The Long Plain Band.

The crops put in by this band this year are very light, as you are aware the soil on this reserve, especially the prairie portion, is of a light sandy nature, and the drought affects it very much; the wheat looked very promising until it headed out, and then all at once it seemed to come to a standstill, many of the heads not clearing the stock. I do not think it will yield even five bushels to the acre, and the sample will not be good; the straw was so short that it could not be bound, and it will cost this year half of what the wheat is worth to get it threshed. The potatoes were also a light crop. I got twenty-one bushels planted for seed and we had only eighty bushels of return on the reserve; altogether there are about two hundred bushels. I got twenty-five acres of new land broken this year on this reserve, twenty acres in the river valley and five acres in the enclosed field. The twenty acres in the valley are very rich soil; and if not injured by the frost the crops will be good; if the seasons continue dry the upland will not bring a good crop. We have now on this reserve fifty-eight acres ready to sow in the spring, besides twelve more which two of the Indians have farmed themselves, one of them having nine acres and the other three acres, while another has one acre, making altogether seventy-one acres, besides five acres of potato ground.

The cattle on this reserve have done very well; the Indians have now four cows, four yearlings, four calves, four oxen and one bull, given by the Government, and one of the Indians has two oxen of his own and five or six good pigs; cattle are in fine condition, and the Indians put up forty tons of hay and did all the ploughing themselves. They had to fight the fire for days to save their hay, as all the country near where they had cut their hay was swept by fire.

The Swan Lake Band.

On the Swan Lake Reserve there has been no additional improvements made, on account of the Indians being opposed to going there. The thirty acres under crop there will not yield more than ten bushels to the acre; it has not been threshed yet. The drought affected it also at the gardens, where the Indians reside, at Hamilton's Crossing. They had three or four small patches of wheat and some potatoes; the wheat was pretty good, but it is not threshed yet; the potatoes are a failure, they have very few. The cattle looked very well when I last saw them. They have now four cows, four yearlings, four calves, four oxen and one bull, all in good condition. They have made considerable hay, but very little additional improvements. The chief went out to Swan Lake and had twenty-four sacks of flour made from some of the wheat grown on the reserve which he divided among the band. They are anxious to get the remainder of the wheat to use this winter. They say hunting is a failure and unless they get the flour they will be badly off. It is quite a

change for the deposed chief councillor to ask for the wheat grown on Swan Lake Reserve, when formerly he would not go after any of it nor allow any of the others to do so. I had a letter from Mr. John Cameron, of Swan Lake, a few days ago asking me if he should sell the barley, as he had an offer of thirty cents per bushel, and an offer for the wheat of the same amount. I wrote to him to sell the barley, but I did not know what would be done with the wheat yet. The man who owns the building where the grain is stored wants it himself, and on that account I thought it better to sell the barley, as there is not much likelihood of grain being very high this year. Mr. Cameron had been trying to get a place to store the grain, but up to the time of writing had not succeeded.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY—TREATY No. 1,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 9th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report, with tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1887. I may say that I have very little to add to my special report of September, 1886.

The Rosseau River Bands

sowed last year twenty-nine acres of wheat and got it in in good time, but owing to the dryness of the season the yield was light, ten bushels to the acre, and of the very best quality, making 330 bushels, 122 of which we used for seed this spring, and the remainder ground into flour, for the use of the Indians who did the work, and some for the old, sick and destitute.

The Indians of this reserve planted seventy-five bushels of potatoes last year, but owing to the very dry season they were almost a total failure; they secured none for seed. The Rapids Indians planted seventy bushels of potatoes, and they had no better success. The same Indians also sowed twelve bushels of wheat this year; but it is only a middling crop. I do not care to encourage these Indians at the Rapids, as there may be trouble with them yet, as the land on which some of them live is beginning to be bought up by actual settlers, and some of them do not care to have the Indians on their land. The Indian cattle frequently get into pound, the herd law being in force there. The wheat on the reserve this year is a fine crop, and will yield, in my opinion, at least twenty or twenty-five bushels to the acre. The potatoes and garden vegetables looked well when I was making the payments. I had forty-three acres of new land broken this year by the same man who did the breaking last year. I gave him for each ploughing $1.25 per acre, and furnished provisions. I furnished the provisions in order that some of the Indians would remain with him and learn to plough. The breaking of the forty-three acres was completed by the middle of June, and was done in good order. There will be ninety-three acres for crop on this reserve next year, besides the potato gardens.

The Indians of these bands are not doing much at the snake root this year, as it is getting scarce, and the demand is not so great as in former years.

Their cattle look very well; they have about fifty-eight head. They have not many horses. They did not put up much hay last year, but this year I had hay put up on shares by three parties, which will amount to between forty and fifty tons; and for fear of not having enough, I hired a man to cut and rake up two days' cutting, which will make about twenty tons more, making in all sixty tons. They also cut with their scythes twenty loads, so that they will have plenty for their stock this year.

The only school under my charge is on this reserve, and the old building in which it was first held belonged to an Indian, and was not in a central location, and with the sanction of Inspector McColl, I purchased a building and had it moved to the reserve, and with little repairs it will be quite suitable for all the children who will attend the school for some time. When I last visited the school there were sixteen children present, but some of them appeared to me to be under five years of age. The children who had attended for any length of time have made very good progress, especially in writing.

The granary I erected on this reserve, under the instructions of the Department, will be very useful, as this year, in my opinion, there will be from the present wheat crop between twelve and fourteen hundred bushels of wheat.

The Long Plain Band.

The crops on this reserve last year did not turn out well, owing to the hot, dry season. Their land is a light sandy soil and the wheat was parched up with the drought and did not fill well. There were 290 bushels from the machine. One of the Indians had thirty-nine bushels of his own, another twenty-four, and another eleven, making in all on the reserve 364 bushels. The potatoes were not very good on this reserve either. They had not enough for seed this spring. The garden stuff did not amount to anything. We sowed on this reserve last spring over 100 bushels of wheat, and the crop is much better than I expected, the season being very suitable for this kind of soil. The twenty acres that were broken in the valley last year was very heavy; a great portion of it lay down with the storm and made it very bad cutting. The yield will be in the neighborhood of twenty-five bushels to the acre. I expected to have got forty acres of new land ploughed this year, and did all in my power to induce the Indians to do it and offered them $1 per acre if they would plough it, but all to no use; they went away to meet the Sioux Indians above Brandon and did not return till near the time of payments, and after the payments they spent nearly all their time in dancing.

The cattle on this reserve are in very good condition. They are increasing fast, from the four cows supplied by the Department; they have altogether twenty-one head, including the four oxen and bull. One of the Indians has a yoke of oxen of his own, making twenty-three head on the reserve. They put up plenty of hay for their stock last year and had enough to winter four head of Yellow Quill's cattle, for which I paid them $16.

I cannot prevail on this band to prepare for a school. Last year they at one time consented or agreed to take out timber for a schoolhouse, but this year they show no disposition to do so, and the old men of the band are opposed to having a school. There are a number of children of school age who remain on the reserve nearly all the time, quite enough to form a pretty good school if the parents would make any move in the matter.

The Swan Lake Band.

The majority of this band are still at the gardens at Hamilton's Crossing, and refuse to go or have anything to do with the reserve at Swan Lake. The crop of wheat on the reserve last year was very light on account of the dry season. The yield was scarcely six bushels to the acre, but the quality was very good. This year I got the thirty acres that is cultivated and fenced sown all with wheat, and when out there at the time they commenced cutting I think I never saw a better crop. There will, I am satisfied, be in the neighborhood of 750 or 800 bushels.

At the gardens last year they sowed about fourteen bushels of wheat between four of them and had a pretty good crop. Their potatoes were pretty good, but they used them all and kept none for seed. They sowed sixteen bushels of wheat this year and it is very good. The chief himself has four acres of very good wheat, and three others of them have about one and a-half acres each. Their potatoes looked very well when I was making the payments in July.

The members of this band will not take care of the cattle, with the exception of Yellow Quill and one other; they refuse to take charge of them or provide hay to keep them. Two of the Indians who kept cows last year refuse to keep them this year, and have provided no hay for them; and the four head that were wintered at the Long Plain they would not bring up to their own place, although one of them is giving plenty of milk.

I may say that this band are as obstinate as ever. The chief, on account of the councillors having been deposed, is afraid to keep the medal. He gave it up when I was making the payments, stating at the same time that he was afraid, and I could not prevail on him to take it back again. I am very much pleased to have to report that I do not think from the time I commenced making the payments until I was through there was a single Indian who got any liquor on the reserve, at least not until after I left.

At the Rosseau River I left two constables to look after parties in case there would be liquor supplied, and they worked up two cases, one against an hotel keeper in Emerson, whom I fined $75 and costs, and an hotel keeper in Dominion City, whom I fined $100 and costs. Both parties paid their fines, the one after he had remained in gaol one night.

I might say, in reference to the cattle, that Yellow Quill, and the other man who is providing hay to keep them, want to get something for looking after and providing feed and stables for them. They say that they should have a certain portion of the increase for their trouble, otherwise they will not keep them. I think if something in this way were done the Indians would take more interest in taking care and providing for the cattle. Say, let an Indian who keeps a cow for three years have the first calf, and then give the cow to another Indian, and so on until all are supplied.

There were a number of deaths in the several bands under my charge last winter and spring, principally from natural causes. This summer there has been very little sickness amongst them, and generally they are looking much better than I have seen them, owing, I am inclined to think, to less drinking of intoxicants.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, MAN., 14th November, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a special report, with tabular statement, as per instructions.

St. Peter's.

In regard to the crops on this reserve I may say that they are above the average of the Province, although not what they would have been if there had been more rain: the Meteorological Report of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture shows that there was less rain in this part of the Province than in any other.

The first load of wheat sold at the town of Selkirk this fall was by Peter Stevinson, a member of this band, and it weighed sixty-four pounds to the bushel.

The potato crop is light on the whole, and only those who cultivated them thoroughly well have had good returns.

The hay in the marshes at the north end of the reserve—owing to Lake Winnipeg being so low—was magnificent, and the Indians have put up a very large quantity; they will have about 1,000 tons to sell, if they are fortunate enough to escape fires.

We have been troubled with fires all summer, and we have had some hard fights to save hay, buildings, &c., but I am happy to state we have been so far successful, the people turning out well to help one another. Not one of these fires started on the reserve, but came from outside, and they have done incalculable damage to the forests, destroying thousands of acres of timber, but so far not more than a thousand acres of wood has been destroyed on the reserve.

The Indians have broken about forty acres this summer, and expect seed wheat from the Department next spring to sow it with; they have also fall ploughed over fifty acres.

It has been a great surprise to every one—and I think to themselves—that the Indians of this band have worked so steadily at the drains of this reserve this summer; they have taken out a little more than 29,000 cubic yards of earth, and I believe it has given them a more manly feeling, a feeling of self-reliance; it shows them if they work and pull together what they can do in a short time, and will, it is to be hoped, bear fruit in a general increase of industry.

Broken Head.

The crops on this reserve were miserable. The soil here varies from almost pure sand to a sandy, stony loam, and as there was no rain all summer, everything was burnt up, and even the potatoes, their main crop, were poor.

Pash-an-gea, No. 86, an ex-councillor of this band, was deposed by the Department for drawing his annuity for a larger family than he had, and Mee-was-kae-happou, No. 47, who did the same, accused the chief at the annuity payment of ordering them to number their families as they did. Others of the band also say that the chief used to give his orders as to how many they should draw for, and that at the last payment at Winnipeg they—under the chief's instructions—added a wife or a child to their families. The chief did not answer them in any way.

The Indians say that they did not speak before, as they expected the chief would take the blame on himself, but now that they see that he is not going to do it, they wish the blame to be placed where they consider it ought to be, on their chief, whom they obeyed.

While on my visit to this reserve this fall, I was surprised to see the amount of moose meat and fish on their stages, they actually had, if judiciously used, enough to do them all winter. Moose are very plentiful, and it is quite common for one of the men to go off in the morning and be back in the evening having killed from one to three, and as the skins are worth from $8 to $12 each, and they can now buy flour from traders on the reserve for $1.50 a bag, they are living well, and do not see the use of sowing wheat at present; at the same time some of them are inclined to farm and have started to break up a general farm. Up to date I have not been able to hear how much they have broken, but for whatever new land they may break they will expect seed.

Although backward at farming they have done well with their cattle; they now own sixty-nine head, all of which are from the animals received from the Department, and they have plenty of hay put up.

A large portion of the reserve was burnt a short time before my visit and the fire destroyed a great quantity of wood, and at one time the Indians almost despaired of saving their houses.

The Indians of this band are very anxious to have a road to the Red River and would chop it out if they were assisted with provisions.

The people have promised to make an effort to finish the new schoolhouse, and have been promised lumber, nails, windows, &c., providing they come to Selkirk for it, which they have not done as yet.

Fort Alexander.

As I could not visit this band this fall, I can only say that at the time of the annuity payment the crops looked well, and I have heard that they have had a fair return.

General Remarks.

The Indians of my agency have sold between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of the Seneca snake root (Wen-e-se-kase, the Indians call it) this summer, and made from $1 to $3 a day, in trade, digging it; in fact the whole business with the Indians is in trade; when they have anything to sell they take flour, dry goods and groceries for it and very seldom receive any cash.

The heathens in my agency adhere to an old custom in regard to their marriages. A man marries one year and receives his annuity for himself and wife, next year he has a wife but not the one he had the year before, he having in the meantime sent her away and taken, perhaps, another man's wife and the woman another woman's husband; this is quite legal so far as their laws are concerned.

Mas-ko-ke-guan, No. 44, of Broken Head River, an ex-councillor, abandoned his wife, whom he has had for years, and then took his stepdaughter for his wife. I refused to pay him or the girl. His first wife has, however, now consoled herself with another husband, and the girl has left Mas-ko-ke-guan and married a Rosseau River Indian.

I give this as an example of the manner in which families amongst the heathens are mixed up, in some cases with the Christian Indians. Improved houses are being built on the different reserves; that is, the new ones are larger, divided off into rooms, have good sized windows and shingled roofs, and I consider that the improvement in the Indians since I came to the country in 1869 is most encouraging; then the greater number of them wore their blankets, feathers, leggings, paint and long plaited hair, now they dress as whites do, and it is a difficult matter for a stranger to distinguish them from settlers.

The schools are doing good work, the average attendance is gradually increasing, owing to the fact of the parents settling down on the reserves; the great trouble is that when an Indian goes anywhere he takes his whole family with him and this makes the absences from school very frequent, especially in summer. I may here say that this summer a number of the children suffered from itch. I consider it would be very wrong to allow a child with this or any other contagious disease to attend school even although it is against the interests of the teacher to send it home, as it lessens the average attendance. In St. Peter's there are six schools, two Government, one Protestant Mission, and two Roman Catholic schools which are assisted by the Department, and one Episcopalian mission school which is entirely supported by the mission. One hundred and eighty-two children are attending these schools.

At Broken Head River there is one Government school with an attendance of twenty-three, and at Fort Alexander two schools supported by the Government; one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, with eighty-two children attending.

The Indians are all well pleased with the action of the Fishery Inspector, in seizing the pound and trap nets on Lake Winnipeg, and they are extremely anxious that fishery reserves should be staked out for them; they also desire at Broken Head and Fort Alexander that iron bars be placed at each corner or angle of their reserve as the old wooden posts are decayed.

There has been a good deal of sickness amongst the people; a great number of

the children have been troubled with itch and whooping cough and with a kind of low fever, brought on, I think, by drinking the dirty Red River water.

The medicine chest supplied me was most convenient. There were only a few deaths amongst the children, however, and the trouble is now almost over.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, MAN., 28th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report with accompanying tabular statement on Indian affairs in the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

The Indians in this agency who live on the reserves are prosperous; the crops this year are good; the people also have been sucessful at their fisheries, and hunting; they are also well and comfortably clothed. They are getting neater and tidier in and about their houses; are keeping fewer dogs, and more cattle; are taking a greater interest in their schools, and in sending their children to them; and are steadily advancing in civilization. I am sorry to say, however, that there are over 200 persons belonging to the various bands of this agency who do not live on the reserve, but in the neighborhood of the towns and villages of the Province, who are ne'er-do-wells, who live wretched, miserable and unprofitable lives. These persons, although they see for themselves that they are killing not only themselves but their children, will not change their mode of living and will not come to their reserves. Most of these Indians are heathens.

St. Peter's.

In St. Peter's the people passed a fairly good winter; the fishing for pike at the mouth of the Red River was good, and during the months of March and April, gold-eyes were caught under the ice in the river in thousands, one man making as much as $15 a day by them.

This fishing was something new, as the oldest inhabitant never knew of this fish being caught under the ice at that time of the year before. They account for it by the lowness of the water in the rivers above, which were frozen to the bottom, and the fish had to come down to deep water.

There are six schools on this reserve, four Protestant and two Roman Catholic, with an attendance of 191 children. The South St. Peter's school, so ably conducted by the Rev. H. Cochrane, heads the list with fifty-two children on the roll, also as the most advanced in the agency—eight of the children being in the fifth book and being advanced in general knowledge as far as is customary at common schools. This and the North St. Peter's school are entirely supported by the Department. The East St. Peter's Protestant mission school, nominally an Episcopal mission school, is in reality entirely supported by the Department. The Episcopal mission has a school—ably conducted by Miss McKenzie, at Muckle's Creek, with a good attendance of children—which the mission hopes will be assisted by the Department.

The Roman Catholics have two schools assisted by the Department, one on the Red River and one at Muckle's Creek. The attendance at the latter is very poor, as the Roman Catholic children are not able to come up from Netley Creek except by boat in summer, and the Protestant children who did attend it, now go to the Protestant school. This is a great loss to the children, as Miss Nicoley, the present teacher, is an educated English lady, eminently qualified for her position: she has taught schools in other countries for years.

Last year, one wall of the English Church on the reserve threatened to fall. Friends of the Church collected about $1,400 to repair it; some of the people of St. Peter's, who had oxen, hauled lumber, stone and lime; others gave their day's work—contributing, in work and cash, $800, which was much to their credit.

Last winter the Indians cut a road through the woods on the east side of the river, half a chain wide, from East Selkirk parallel to the Red River, and from thence out to a bridge at Devil's Creek, and from thence out to the large hay marshes at the north-east corner of the reserve, fully eight miles; they were allowed to sell the wood off this road, and up to date have disposed of $900 worth of cord wood, with some remaining on hand. This road will be a great convenience not only to the Indians, but to settlers to the north of the reserve. The people have also repaired the numerous bridges on the public highway on the west side; this is a great tax on them.

Much ill-feeling is caused among the Indians by half-breeds retaining land on the reserve after having withdrawn from treaty.

There have been a great many persons sick, and a number of accidents during the year, which required medical attendance; the cases being generally consumption, pleurisy, eye diseases of different kinds, itch, scrofula, and one of diphtheria, which was happily cured and did not spread.

The itch was the only contagious disease, and at different times I thought it was stamped out, but it would break out again. The reason of this is, that the people in many cases will not obey the instructions given in regard to the use of soap and warm water, and those who are careless, give the disease to others. In consequence of this sickness, children had to be sent home from school. This has lessened the average attendance.

Between thirty and forty acres of land have been broken this year, and some will be broken up this fall.

Broken Head.

The people of this band who live on the reserve devote their energies principally to hunting and fishing, in both of which they are very successful. One man of this band last winter received over $200 for his dressed moose skins, all from his own gun. There were 148 moose killed by the band, which gave them plenty of meat; and as moose skins are worth on the average $10 each, the Indians realized a handsome amount.

Their crops this year look well, and I never saw their potatoes and corn so well hoed. But they were rather unfortunate with their cattle last winter, having lost seven calves during the very cold weather, more from carelessness than anything else I should fancy, as they allowed them to get chilled; however, they managed to raise eleven calves which are doing well. The women are now beginning to milk their cows and make butter, and as the children get milk they are looking stronger and healthier.

Mr. Black, the schoolteacher here, brings on his children well, although he has to contend with the wandering habits of the people, which is rather discouraging to a teacher who takes great trouble with his pupils; just as he is encouraged by the progress of some of them, they leave without any warning and are not seen again for weeks.

The Indians have just finished a new schoolhouse, twenty by twenty-five feet

One of the heathen councillors, En-in-go, being the leading spirit in getting the work done; at which he worked himself for over a month, besides coming to Selkirk for the lumber, nails, &c.

This councillor is rather a remarkable man in his way; he devotes most of his time to working for and talking to the wandering portion of his band; plants potatoes, corn, &c., for them; helps them to put up fences, hoes and ploughs for them; and tries in every way to induce his people to settle down, all of this he does without any remuneration. He is also a doctor, and when any of the Indians are sick he willingly prescribes for them. He received the name of En-in-go (the ant) on account of his industry.

The people of this band are getting restless about their cattle, they consider that it is time they were allowed to dispose of some of them, as they have so many they find it rather hard work to make sufficient hay, not having any mowers.

At the election of councillors the old councillors, John and Robert Raven, En-in-go and Way-ash-is-sing, were returned by large majorities.

The Indians have cut out a road by statute labor from the Rapids, a-half chain wide up to the last house, so that, on my last visit I rode on horseback to the south end of the reserve, having the honor to be the first one to do so. This is where I am trying to get some of the people to settle, as there are fine high dry patches of prairie. The difficulty heretofore has been that there was no road through the woods. Now with a little more work, which will be done, there will be a good dry road of over five miles in length from one end of the reserve to the other, where five years ago there was not a foot-path.

Fort Alexander

The Roman Catholic school is still keeping up its reputation of being one of the best schools in the agency. The present teacher, Mr. Schanus, taught school in St. Peter's for some time, and is well qualified for his position.

The Government school, I am sorry to say, is not so satisfactory, not from any fault of the teacher, Mr. Kincaid, but from the poor attendance of the children, whose parents are always wandering about, and do not seem to care whether their children go to school or not.

As the English mission has been re-organized here, and is again in a flourishing condition, a school will be carried on there for those who live in that part of the reserve.

I had the pleasure of being present at the opening service in the new Episcopal church, which is almost finished, a great part of the work being done by treaty Indians, as at the Roman Catholic mission, and they can now boast of having two churches equal to any outside of the large centres of settlement, which is greatly to the credit of all concerned.

I visited every garden and farm on the reserve, and I never saw better-looking potatoes and corn. They were beautifully hoed, and there was not a weed to be seen, with the exception of six locations which were a disgrace to the owners, one man in particular who put in corn and potatoes never fenced them, and of course the cattle had eaten them.

Joseph Brière, jr., acted differently. The summer before last he built himself a house in forest of large poplars and oak, with underbrush eight or ten feet high; now he has as fine a garden or farm as I ever saw, with a fence composed of stumps and branches as high as a house; he has planted twenty-four bushels of potatoes, sowed three bushels of barley, an acre of corn, and other garden produce, and he has about two acres more ready for next year. He sets an example, and shows what a man can do in the way of farming bush land, and while doing so supporting himself and family in comfort.

I am sorry to say I saw potato bugs in several places, and told the Indians how to pick and kill them; but I am not much afraid of them, as I had them in my own

garden five years ago; they all disappeared, however, during the winter, the cold being too much for them.

The new saw mill of Messrs. Wood & Co., which has been located on a rocky point within the reserve by permission of the Department, gives considerable work to the treaty people; but they complain that the firm is not keeping the agreement to hire treaty Indians so long as they understood the business and worked for fair wages, which they are willing to do.

Councillor Joseph Henderson's term of office having expired, there was a new election, when Frank Abiston, son of the late councillor, was elected by a majority of fifty-four votes. He is rather a clever man, a good speaker, and may make a very good or a very bad councillor. After his election he made demands for oxen harness, &c., for his people.

Robert Henderson, one of the councillors of this band, who is a trader, bought a new yacht this summer of about ten tons burden, paying cash for it; he is now the owner of two schooners, and does a trading business of thousands of dollars with the Indians and others about Lake Winnipeg.

General Remarks.

Mr. McQuinn, Inspector of Fisheries, has demanded fees from all the Indians who sell fish, and as they all sell fish more or less, they would all have to pay. They consider this a great hardship, and contrary to their treaty stipulations, as they say it was distinctly understood that they were to have free fishing to help them to make a living, and I am afraid the Inspector will have a hard time collecting his dues.

They are also very anxious to have fishing reserves, and they are thankful that the illegal pound and trap-nets have been put a stop to. They are also anxious that an Industrial School—of the advantages of which they have heard so much—should be placed somewhere near them.

The St. Peter's people were delighted with the visit of His Honor the Commissioner this summer, and with his courtesy and patience in listening to their grievances, and with his explanations in regard thereto. They were only sorry they had not time to give him a more fitting reception.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY, TREATY NO. 2,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 11th October, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my special report and tabular statement.

TREATY NO. 1.

Sandy Bay Band, on Lake Manitoba.

The Indians of this band have left the reserve to join some other bands; as a consequence the school is closed, and the Government cattle and general property are under the care of the late teacher, awaiting your decision regarding the disposal of them. Sufficient hay has been provided for the use of the cattle for the coming winter.

Treaty No. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band.

The Dog Creek Indians have completed their new schoolhouse and have reported it as ready for inspection, at which time they expect to be provided with a teacher. The school at the chief's place was reopened, after the vacation, with a very small attendance. The crops did not produce a good yield, owing to the dryness of the fore part of the season.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

This band has become more united since the withdrawal of the half-breeds from the reserve and is working with good will. The school was opened after the holidays by Mr. Favel, the teacher, and I must say that the progress is wonderful; three classes recite poetry remarkably well. The crops were pretty fair, notwithstanding the unfavorable season.

Fairford Reserve.

The crops, I am informed, exceeded expectation; the hay was not plentiful, but the Indians hope they will have sufficient for the stock during winter. A stamp is required to brand the Government cattle, as they are becoming so numerous that it is difficult to trace them among other cattle.

A new schoolhouse was built on the lower reserve, and is in use; the pupils are progressing very satisfactorily and the attendance is good. The upper school is progressing under the management of the Rev. George Bruce, being my best school, the following is the result of the examination, when I was present:—

First class, composed of five boys and six girls—Canadian Reader, Book IV, pages 38 and 276, reading, explanation and analysis, very good; Companion of the Reader, page 91, spelling and meaning of words, very good; dictation on slate, taken from the Companion of the Reader, page 94, correct; geography, with reference to maps, and recitation, very good; arithmetic, page 59, sums on slate, correct; grammar, recitation, explanation and example, very good; history, page 110, reading and explanation, very good; recitation of poetry, excellent; writing in copy books, correct and very neatly done.

Second class, composed of five boys and three girls—Fourth Book, page 131, reading, explanation, spelling and meaning of words, very good; the practical speller, page 53, spelling, very good; recitation, verses from the Fourth Reader, very good; arithmetic, sums on slate, correct, with one exception; writing in copy books, clean and well done.

Third class, composed of five boys and five girls—Third book, page 187, reading, explanation and spelling, very good; recitation from the practical speller, pages 102 and 105, very good; arithmetic, sums on slate, correct, with two exceptions; writing in copy books, correctly and neatly done.

Fourth class, three boys—Canadian Reader, page 24, reading, explanation and spelling, very good; arithmetic, sums on slate, correct.

Fifth class, two girls—II Book, I Part, page 20, reading and spelling, good.

Sixth class, three girls—Primer I, page 12, reading and spelling, good.

A B C class, five boys and two girls—calling the alphabet and showing same on a large alphabetical card, good; singing of hymns and songs by the whole school, very good. The order and discipline are excellent.

Little Saskatchewan Band.

The members of this band make their living solely by fishing and the traffic in fish, and they are not at all inclined to farming, in fact they are so indolent that it is a matter of great difficulty to persuade them to plant a few potatoes and to care for

them while they are growing, as they are nearly always absent from their home and in consequence of their continued absence the school is not so well attended a it should be; those of the pupils, however, who go to school are making fair progress

Lake St. Martin Band.

The Indians of this band are more industrious than those of the Little Saskatchewan Band, and they take more interest in their farming pursuits. The school is well conducted, and the pupils are improving, although slowly. The crops were pretty fair and the hay was abundant. Besides the $100 grant from the Government, the Indians raised an additional $150, which amount they will pay to one John Saunderson for completing the schoolhouse, including all the furniture which they stipulate will be finished and ready for inspection this fall.

Crane River Band.

These Indians are very industrious and give promise of being good farmers in time, the only drawback is that they are not used to working with oxen. On my last visit the crops looked promising; the school is doing well, considering the short time it has been open.

Water Hen River Band.

This reserve suffered greatly from fire, in fact part of the hay was burnt; and the crops were mostly a failure. The school was re-opened under the able management of Mr. Wilfred Adam, the new teacher, formerly at Duck Bay.

Duck Bay Reserve.

The Indians remaining in treaty have all left for Pine Creek, at which place they hope the Government will grant them a reserve. The cattle were left on the reserve under the charge of a responsible party until further orders. The school was ably conducted under Mr. Adam and is certainly the second, if not the best, in this agency: the progress made was wonderful both in French and in English. The result of the examination is as follows:

French Examination.

A B C class, composed of four boys and three girls. Calling the alphabet, and showing same on alphabetical card, very good.

Second class, of two boys—Syllabaire, page 25, reading, spelling and explanation very good.

Third class, of three girls—First part, second book, page 36, reading, spelling and explanation, good.

Fourth class, of one girl and one boy—Third book, page 74, Syllabaire, reading spelling and explanation, very good.

Fifth class, of two girls and one boy, Bible illustrée, page 18, reading, spelling explanation, translation into Indian language, very good.

Sixth class, of four girls and two boys—Bible illustrée, page 218, reading, spelling explanation, analysis and translation into Indian language, very good; and one boy and two girls excellent; grammar, eight parts of speech, recitation and example very good; geography, recitation and explanation, very good; arithmetic, ten girls and six boys—the four first rules, sums on slate, correct.

English Examination.

First class, composed of four boys and three girls, showing the alphabet on large alphabetical card, good.

Second class, two boys—First part, first book, page 6, reading, spelling and explanation, good.

Third class three girls—First part, first book, page 16, reading, spelling and explanation, very good.

Fourth class, one girl and one boy.—First reader, page 20, reading, spelling and explanation, very good.

Fifth class, two girls and one boy.—Second reader, page 20, reading, spelling and explanation, very good, and translation in French and Indian, excellent.

Sixth class, four girls and two boys, third book, page 31, reading, spelling, explanation and translation in French and Indian, very good, and one boy and two girls, excellent; grammar—the eight parts of speech, recitation and example, very good; geography, recitation and explanation, very good; arithmetic, ten girls and six boys, the four first rules, sums on slate, correct. Writing in copy books by seven girls and four boys, neatly done and very clean.

Order and discipline very good.

On account of the half-breeds leaving treaty and the Indians going to Pine Creek, the school, after examination, was declared closed. All the implements, tool chest, school furniture, stove and pipes, biscuits, school books and provisions for destitute Indians, were left in the schoolhouse, locked and the key given to the headman, awaiting further orders.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the Indians is generally good, and their condition fairly prosperous. At one time fears were entertained that the coming winter would be a hard one in this agency owing to a number of circumstances, such as the extensive fires raging and destroying everything in their course, and the lake having become so shallow, the fish had left their spawning grounds for deeper water, making it generally harder to get at them. Now, however, the prospect looks brighter, and the rabbits being plentiful, there need be no want of food among the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

MANITO-WA-PAH AGENCY, TREATY, No. 2,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 22nd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band.

As previously reported, the members of this band have withdrawn from treaty, with very few exceptions. The remaining members do not, however, reside on the reserve, but roam from one place to another.

The cattle are still in charge of one Nicholas Spence, and are all in excellent condition.

The implements, biscuits, provisions and school furniture are all carefully stored in the schoolhouse.

Treaty No. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band.

This band has decreased in number, owing to the withdrawal of some of the members from treaty.

The school was re-opened during my visit in July, in the new schoolhouse under the newly appointed teacher, Mr. William Coutu.

The seeds supplied were all sown, and the gardens gave promise of a good yield.

A great deal of illness prevails among the members of the band, mostly of a consumptive type.

The cattle and implements are well taken care of and in good condition.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

The members of this band have shown more progress during the past year than for some time previous. They have cultivated large patches of ground, and the fences would do credit to any white farmer.

The school is ably conducted by the teacher, Mr. John Favel, and the pupils are making very good progress indeed.

The cattle are well cared for, the implements and tools are carefully stored, and general progress is marked on the reserve.

Fairford Band.

This band continues to show good progress.

Their gardens and crops were looking very well.

The stock supplied by the Government has increased rapidly and now number eighty-nine head.

The tools and implements were in good order, are always in use and are greatly appreciated by the band.

The two schools in operation continue to make satisfactory progress.

A great deal of sickness prevailed among the Indians of this band, mostly chest diseases. An epidemic of whooping cough also carried off numbers of infants.

The condition of the band is certainly very encouraging, and I think in a few years they will not need assistance.

Little Saskatchewan Band.

Most of the members comprising this band are always absent from the reserve at the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River, near Lake Winnipeg, where they make an excellent living by the sale of whitefish, as they have a ready market for them, consequently they pay little or no attention to gardening, but they informed me that they planted potatoes there and have houses of their own, so they in no way interfere with other settlers.

The remaining portion of the band, however, complain of being obliged to do all the work of the absentees, such as making hay, caring for cattle and repairing the schoolhouse, and the school is not so well attended as it should be, most of the children being absent with their parents. The school is kept regularly and the pupils are making fair progress. With the exception of one cow which was accidentally killed the band have all their cattle, which are in very good condition. The implements and tools are in good order, and the schoolhouse has been completed.

Lake St Martin Band.

The Indians on this reserve live chiefly by fishing and hunting, but they nevertheless pay attention to agricultural pursuits. The gardens are well kept and look promising; the fences are very good, and they are building a number of new houses far better than those they formerly erected. The new schoolhouse is completed and occupied; the attendance is pretty fair, but owing to illness among the children it was closed during part of the winter, and as a consequence, the pupils show but very little improvement. The band provided hay in abundance and the stock is always in excellent condition. The implements and tools are well kept and are of great use to the band.

Crane River Band.

A yoke of oxen and a cob mill were supplied to this band and they were highly pleased with the gift, which they certainly deserved as a mark of encouragement. They are striving to improve their condition and, although they are heathens, they are an example to other bands. The attendance at the school is good but the progress made is very slow. I attribute this to the teacher, who is very indolent and does not take an interest in his pupils. He is, however, only temporarily employed until the services of a more competent teacher can be secured.

The cattle are always in good condition, and abundance of hay is provided for the winter. The seed supplied was planted and the crops were looking very well; they are kept free from weeds and are surrounded by good substantial fences. The implements are well stored, as are also the tools.

Water Hen River Band.

During my visit to this reserve I inspected the gardens and found that most of the seed sown had been damaged by constant rain for three weeks after planting. This circumstance is much to be regretted, as this band suffered from the drought of last season. I also found that the portion of the crop which had not been injured by rain was being devoured by grubs. I think, however, they may have enough saved for the winter's use. Fish are to be had in great abundance, and large game is always plentiful; so I consider there need be no anxiety on account of this band, and I am confident that they will pass a very comfortable winter.

I also inspected the school and found it the most ably conducted school in this agency. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Wilfred Adam, who has the interest of all his pupils at heart, and never wearies of doing his utmost to advance them. I am pleased to say that his efforts have resulted in the very excellent progress made by the children; it is the only school where French is taught in connection with English, and it is really wonderful to hear Indian children translate an Indian phrase into both French and English, and to thoroughly understand what they are doing.

The stock is in good condition, and the implements and tools well taken care of.

Treaty No. 4.

Late Duck Bay Band, now Pine Creek.

The members of this band formerly comprised part of the Duck Bay Band of Indians, but after the withdrawal of the other portion of the band from treaty, they decided to take Pine Creek as a reserve, and have obtained the consent of the Department. On my return from making the payments, I met Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., going to Pine Creek for the purpose of allotting the reserve, for which I am sure they will be very grateful.

They take great pride in the cattle; I am glad to say, that with the aid of the Department, they succeeded in bringing them through very severe winter. The

hay had been consumed by the extensive fires of last fall, and this rendered the winter's supply short. The stables are superior to any in this district. Their houses are neat, and the gardens are always free from weeds.

On the removal of the members of this band from Duck Bay to Pine Creek, they regretted the absence of a teacher for their children, and they applied to the Rev. J. A. Dupont, the Roman Catholic missionary in charge of the mission there. He procured the services of one Hermas Chartrand, who taught the school under the supervision of the reverend father. On my visit I inspected the school, and found fair progress being made. The band now wishes to retain the services of the teacher, provided the Department will sanction his appointment.

General Remarks.

I am happy to say that the condition of the Indians of this district is generally very satisfactory, and the dawn of civilization for them is, I believe, near at hand.

The constitution of the Indians is very poor; they succomb to disease more easily than white men ; they appear to be in a constant state of ill-health. Nothing gives them greater satisfaction than taking medicine (which they devour with great relish) and receiving the visits of the physician.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

Coutcheching Agency Treaty No. 3,
1st August, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit the following report on Indians under my charge, with tabular statement.

I left Rat Portage on 6th July and arrived at Hungry Hall on the 7th at noon, held a council, and visted gardens, some of them have suffered for want of rain, and the potato bugs are numerous, the women and children go along the drills with bark pans and burn the insects. These Indians have put up the frame of a school house. I gave them twenty pounds of nails for the flooring; the school is at present held in a room in the Hudson's Bay Company's house, until the building is finished. These two bands still have gardens on the American side, where they plant corn and potatoes, on the 8th I paid them and gave out the supplies. Dr. Lambert vaccinated them, Mr. Reddon, chief of police at Rat Portage, seized a quantity of liquor, intended to have been landed on the American side. He remained on the reserve till the 12th.

On the 9th we arrived at Long Sault Reserve, held a council, visited gardens, and paid these two bands ; the gardens of corn and potatoes look well and are free from bugs but the grain has a poor appearance for want of rain ; delivered two oxen and harness to Band No. 1. The chief was very grateful for them and promised to make good use of them. There is a school on these reserves, and the children are making good progress. I left a constable at these reserves as we had heard that there was liquor hid on the American side.

On the 10th we arrived at Manito Rapid, held a council and gave out the supplies, visited the gardens, and paid these two bands; they have large gardens of corn and potatoes, they have also about four acres of wheat and oats. These Indians are

industrious. Three cows, three calves and one bull, were delivered to Band No. 2. There is a school on this reserve, and the children are making good progress. The school was closed during vacation.

Little Forks Band, fifteen acres of land were ploughed, and four bushels of wheat, ten of oats, and two of barley, were sown for them. They planted corn and potatoes on their old gardens. The crops look well notwithstanding the dry weather in June.

On the 14th the two bands at Coutcheching were paid. Mickisese Band have made gardens on the large reserve, but as they only cleared the underbrush and left the large trees standing, their potatoes have a poor appearance. I sent a man to plough one acre for the chief for his potatoes, but he had not made a secure fence and the pigs destroyed them. There is a school on this reserve, and the children are making good progress. Dr. Lambert vaccinated all these Indians, and also some non treaty children. Owing to drought, the hay in the marsh is scarce, but they will get enough for their cattle.

On the 15th I started for Maicatcheivenan, where we arrived in the evening. Paid the band, gave out supplies, and camped on the reserve. Dr. Lambert vaccinated the band. Visited their gardens; they have peas, beans and potatoes, which look well. The small seeds have been a failure owing to want of rain.

I arrived on Nickickminescan's Reserve on the 19th, held a council, delivered the supplies, paid the band and camped on the reserve. These Indians have commenced to build a schoolhouse. They also intend to clear land along ths small river that enters the bay. Their gardens of potatoes look well, but the corn is a failure. They have a large bed of wild rice near their houses, which promises to yield a large crop.

On the 21st we arrived at Riviere la Seine, held a council, gave out the supplies and paid the band. Some of this band were absent at Savanne, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and I have heard that some of them have been paid by Mr. Agent McIntyre, at Savanne. These Indians wish their reserve to be surveyed as explorers are in the vicinity. Their gardens look well.

On the 24th we arrived at Lac la Croix Reserve, held a council, gave out the supplies, and paid the band. Visited their gardens which have a good appearance, and the beans which was sent them last spring will be a good crop. The potato bugs are numerous on some of the potato patches; but some of the gardens look well and promise a good crop. These Indians are entitled to three cows and one bull; they request two oxen in place of two cows.

General Remarks.

I am happy to say that no liquor has—to my knowledge—been traded to Indians except at Hungry Hall. In former years the traders from Vermillion brought liquor to Lac la Croix, but this year I have heard that the police at that place have kept a strict watch, and none of the traders were allowed to take liquor. This reserve is about one mile from the American side.

The crop of wild rice promises to be abundant. I have notified the Indians that they will have to keep potatoes for seed. The chief of the Lac la Croix Band has requested six bushels, as their seed is bad. The supplies were delivered on the several reserves at the time of payment and according to contract.

The general behavior of all the Indians during my visit to their reserves was orderly and respectful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, 29th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last.

The Indians of the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition and by fishing and hunting and the large quantity of wild rice gathered last fall, they have been generally self-supporting, with the exception of a few old and infirm Indians who have been supplied with provisions during the winter.

The Indians of the several reserves were supplied with garden seeds, and as some of the river and two of the lake bands lost their potatoes by frost they were supplied with seed. Wheat, oats and barley were also supplied to some of the bands, and two men were employed by Inspector McColl to plough and sow sixteen acres at Long Sault Reserves, part of which was sown with barley.

The Indians of Little Forks ploughed, sowed and planted all their clearing with wheat, barley, oats, corn and potatoes, and cleared about four acres, which they planted with corn and potatoes. On my trip to Winnipeg on the 20th June, all the crops on the river reserves looked well, except the barley at Long Sault which was backward.

I visited the several schools on the 18th January, and the reserves in March. I found the cattle in good condition, except those of the Little Forks Reserve. These cattle I was obliged to take and employ a man to keep till the 20th April, and I notified the band that they would have to pay for their keep out of their annuities.

The children of the several schools are improving but the teachers complain of irregular attendance, and the Indians of want of warm clothing for the children. The teachers of Long Sault and Coutcheching Reserves have sent in their resignations and these two schools are without teachers.

The chief of Nickickeseminescan Reserve has promised to put up the frame of a schoolhouse, twenty by twenty, and requests that a teacher be sent by the Department, as they do not want a mission school.

With reference to the payments of this year all information will be found in the special report sent to Inspector McColl.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 23rd September, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians under my supervision since 1st July last.

The annuity payments to the Indians of this agency were made as usual, without any trouble with the Indians, they appear to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government.

The supplies of twine, ammunition, implements and provisions furnished this year for the Indians, as usual, appeared to be of the best quality, equal in appearance to

samples furnished me by Mr. Inspector McColl, and everything was delivered by the contractors in the best of condition and in good time at the different places where the annuity payments were made.

The traders in intoxicating liquors did not have any chance to sell their liquors to the Indians on the ground where the annuity payments were made, they being well watched by my canoe men and constables, assisted by the Indians. But after the annuity payments were over with the Indians of the Lake of the Woods, some whiskey was sold to some of them about ten miles from the camp ground, by an American trader, who, I am told, brought forty gallons of intoxicating liquors from the United States, by way of Buffalo Bay ; as soon as I heard of his selling the liquor to the Indians, I sent my canoe men and constable after him, but he could not be caught, he having gone across the boundary into the American waters, on the Lake of the Woods, before my messengers came up with him.

According to instructions, I have inspected all the gardens belonging to the Indians of this agency, which it was possible for me to visit. The gardens of the Islington and Rat Portage Bands were inspected at the time those bands were paid their annuities, in July last; their crops then appeared to be growing well, and they were expected to yield a good return ; the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake gardens were inspected this month, and I am sorry to say, that I did not find the crops so good as could be desired, all have failed, more or less, owing to the dryness of the season and the great heat we have had from the beginning of April and up to the end of August. In my tour of inspection I only saw leaves on potato plants in some of the gardens. In all the other gardens I saw the potato plants were leafless and dried up by the heat and want of rain. In the gardens of the two bands at Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, only one small patch of a garden, the crop of potatoes were about one-half of the ordinary size and the rest were the size of musket balls ; in some gardens where the seeds were put down late they did not come up at all. The yield of these two bands will not be over half of the usual crop.

North-West Angle Band, No. 37. Their gardens, at the North-West Angle proper, are a failure. One cause is that the bush fires burnt out most of their fences while the Indians were away from the place; their cattle destroyed the crops where the fences were burnt, and in those gardens which the bush fires or cattle did not destroy, all failed owing to the dryness of the season ; the yield may not be over one-fourth of the usual crop.

On the North-West Angle Reserves, Nos. 33 and 34, the yield may be about one-half of the usual quantity.

The crops of the White Fish Bay Band, No. 32, may be about one-half of the usual yield.

The crops of the Assabaska Band, No. 35, may be two-thirds of the usual yield. In some of the gardens where seeds were planted late they did not come up on account of the ground being dry.

The gardens of the Big Island Band, No. 31, may yield one-third of the usual crops. In one-half of the gardens the seeds planted did not come up at all, on account of the dryness of the soil.

The gardens of the Buffalo Bay Band, No. 36, may yield one-half of the usual crop.

I fear much that very little of the potatoes will be fit to be kept for seed for next spring's planting on account of the crop being of inferior quality.

Since my last report most of the Indian families within this agency have suffered from an epidemic of whooping cough and diarrhœa, and some young children and adults have died. At this date some of the Indian children and adults are still suffering from it.

During this summer fires have burnt a good many places on the shores of the mainland and on islands in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, fires which were started by travellers, Indians, white people and steam tugs, and in many places by lightning. Some Indian reserves have suffered from fire, and some good timber has been burnt. On Big Island Reserve, C 31, most of the pine and cedar timber is

damaged by fire. At Assabaska, on Reserves C and F, 35, some pine timber has been damaged by fire.

The wild rice has grown this summer better than for some years past in the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, ard the Indians living in the neighborhood of these lakes have secured a fair quantity for their winter's use.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.

ASSABASKASING AGENCY—TREATY NO. 3.
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 1st August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians within this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1887.

Since my last report, the general health of the Indians has not been so good as could be wished for; the principal diseases among them were scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, diarrhœa, and consumption, by which a number of young children and some adults were carried off. Besides those, venereal disease is doing its work of destruction. I fear that there are very few families within this agency which are not affected with it.

I mentioned in my former report that the crop of wild rice was good last summer. Rabbits and other wild game were plentiful during last winter, and the Indians passed the winter without suffering for food.

Since I was instructed to advise the Indians to keep themselves and their habitations in a cleanly condition, I find a great change in the way they keep themselves and dwellings. It is a new thing to them; I have to freshen their memory often.

The hay crop last fall was almost a failure, on account of the dryness of the season, but the early spring saved the cattle from perishing.

The Islington Indian school is the only school in operation within this agency. I am happy to state that the children who attend it regularly make good progress. The teacher, Mr. Ingram, has to contend with many obstacles; the Indians leave the reserve so often on hunting and fishing expeditions and in gathering wild rice; in most cases they take their families along with them, and this prevents the children learning as they otherwise would.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. McPHERSON;
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 6th October, 1886.

The Honorable
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my special report on Indian affairs in my agency.

Lac des Milles Lacs,

According to your instructions dated 4th August, I supplied the band with the necessary provisions and implements for clearing their land. They began the work on the 28th August, continuing it till the 17th September. In that time they chopped, underbrushed and burned about twenty-five acres, of which they stumped and ploughed eight acres, ready for crops. Their hay was so poor that I had to send for chopped food for the oxen. About the tenth day the Indians began to tire of the work, and also of the food, as they had no time to hunt and fish. Some of the Indians were hired by the traders at Savanne to freight their supplies to their winter posts, which employment they prefer to clearing land. On the 16th I measured off twenty-two chains in the rear of their houses, on the bank, placing a stake at each chain. They would not agree as to the lots they would take. I explained your instructions to them and they said they would arrange it among themselves when all the band were present. I impressed upon them that those that cleared the land should have the preference. I have instructed them how to clear and stump the land and how to drive the oxen and plough. They have a good farm now if they will only cultivate it. On the 17th instant I called a council and gave the chief and councillors the remainder of the provisions (two bags flour, 150 pounds pork, and two pounds tea) to be used while putting up the fencing. I showed them how it was to be done and they began the work at once. I did not think it necessary to remain longer as I had some of them do the same work at Fort William in former years.

They have not sufficient hay for their cattle during the winter, they may have enough for the cow and calf, but not for the oxen. Mr. Quigley, the station master at Savanne, has offered to take them for the winter, but the Indians would not give a decided answer. I had them make stalls and floor the stable, to make it comfortable for the cattle.

Sturgeon Lake.

I met the chief and councillors of this band at Poplar Point, on their way to Savanne for their winter supplies. I am sorry to say this band are making no progress. The potatoes furnished them they did not plant on their reserve, some were planted at Poplar Point and the remainder at Pine Portage, a Hudson Bay post, getting the man in charge to plant them for half the crop.

As they are such a small band I would recommend their being paid at Poplar Point. There are three families (twelve persons in all) already settled there and cultivating the land with the consent of the chief and councillors.

The Wabigon and Eagle Lake Band.

The Wabigon Band did not think it right that they should pay for the hay furnished them this year out of their annuity. As timber had been cut on their reserve in 1881 and 1882 by Malcolm & Ross, contractors for McDonald & Shields, they are anxious to know when they will get the money for said timber. One of the councillors made a speech in which he said they were trying to do their best and hoped I would be patient with them as it was hard for them to understand. He said he thought it was his duty to tell me they did not have enough tools to build their houses. The tool chest given them is broken and most of their tools lost

The Eagle Lake Band wish to be supplied with a tool chest, as the reserves are so far apart, and they have never had any tools. They say they are putting up good houses, and are very anxious I should visit their reserve in summer and see their gardens. They receive their annuity at Wabigon and as they have no schools I have had occasion to visit them but once—when I vaccinated them.

Lac Seul Band.

The members of the Lac Seul Band, residing at Frenchman's Head, are very industrious, and are improving every year. Their gardens are the best cultivated of all my bands; they should have excellent crops. The children at school are doing very well and the parents seem anxious they should learn.

At Lac Seul the chief complained that the Indians did not help him in building the schoolhouse, nor did they attend to their farms. He wanted to know what was the use of the coat and medal the Queen gave him, if his men would not obey him. I explained that the chief and councillors had power to make laws and enforce them for the good management of their reserve, and have power similar to a municipal council. I also explained the circular dated 29th December, 1885, and appointed a health officer to attend to its provisions. The Indians promised to do better in the way of farming.

Mattawan and English River.

I arrived at Mattawan to pay them their annuities on the 26th July. The chief called a council and wished me to explain to the band why they received $5 from the Government, as they would not believe what he had told them. After I had explained to them, I asked if they wished to make any change in chief and councillors. The chief replied that there would be no change in the councillors, but that he wished to resign his office next year, and receive his $5 like the other Indians. His reason is because they will not obey him. I told him to give me the name of any Indian who would not mind him, and I would find a means of making him obey. I told them it was not for the Government they were farming, but to keep their families from starving.

The Grassy Narrows Band made some objection to the bull ordered for them. They said it was too expensive, that a cheaper and younger animal would have answered quite as well. They also said that the priest (Father Marcoux) promised to pay half the expense.

These bands insist upon being paid next year on their reserves. At Wabaskung there are sixty people, and at Grassy Narrows ninety-six. The chief was very much concerned about his ox, which had died, and he wishes to be furnished with another.

At all the reserves I explained the contents of your circular dated 29th December, 1885.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY—TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 18th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency with accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property for the year ended 30th June last.

According to instructions roceived from Mr. Inspector McColl, dated the 4th August last, I proceeded to the Lac des Milles Lacs Reserve to superintend the clearing of that portion of the reserve known as Poplar Point. I supplied them with the necessary implements and provisions, and had eight acres stumped and ploughed ready for seed.

I visited this band again on the 28th January and found they were short of hay; furnished them with three tons which they agreed to pay for out of their annuity. When distributing their seed in May, I hired a man to work the oxen and put in ten bushels of barley, six of oats, one and a half of timothy and seven and a half of wheat. After I left they planted their potatoes, corn and garden seeds. They have now twenty-six acres cleared, including pasture land, sixteen of which are fenced. I measured off twenty-two chains, placing a stake at each chain, so that the different families would have an equal share of the cleared and fenced land.

The Sturgeon Lake Band is very small and pays more attention to hunting than farming. They have made no improvement since last year.

I visited the Wabigon and Eagle Lake band on the 19th March. Examined the school and found the teacher attending to his duties. This is a new school and has only been opened a few months. Mr. Gosling uses the Kindergarten system of teaching and it is surprising how well the children are getting on. I distributed seed to this band in May and was sorry to find that Mr. Gosling had given up the school on the 15th April. These Indians have not broken any new land for seed, although they have all the appliances. However they have promised to do better in the future. Their cattle are in good condition. One cow fell over a precipice and was killed.

I arrived at Lac Seul on the 9th March and examined the school under the care of the Rev. James Irvine. There were fourteen children present all progressing favorably. I had previously examined the school at Frenchman's Head, where there were seven children present, doing fairly well. In both schools the irregular attendance is a great drawback. The band at Lac Seul are building a new school house on the reserve, which will be more convenient for the children, and will, I hope ensure a better attendance. This band can take good care of their tools and implements and cattle which have good stabling and plenty of hay.

I am happy to say the general condition of the band is good.

I next visited the Mattawan and English River Bands, arriving at Wabuskang on the 13th March. The chief was still very ill. He did not stay long enough in the Winnipeg hospital to be cured. He wishes to become a Christian and have the children christened and educated. The band have agreed to build a schoolhouse if furnished with some provisions and the necessary material. There are thirty-one children of an age to attend school. The councillors reported that the cattle at Grassy Narrows were in good condition. I did not go to this reserve, as the teacher had left and I could not examine the school.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These bands will not be farmers to any great extent as they have no market for their produce; still they take a great interest in cultivating their gardens. Their hunts and fall-fishing were good, and they had an excellent crop of potatoes.

The sanitary condition of the various bands as a rule is very good. I have appointed a councillor as health officer on the different reserves to see your instructions carried out.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, 25th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with this, my annual report, the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of the Government property under my charge in the Touchwood Hills district, part of Treaty No. 4, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887 :—

I regret to have to report that our crops, which looked so promising at first, suffered considerably in consequence of the prolonged drought, so that we harvested but little grain. Our potato crop, however, was very fair, and we were able to keep over for seed some 1,200 bushels for this year, consequently I was not obliged to call upon the Department for any expenditure in this way.

Most of our land was ploughed last fall, and some of it cross-ploughed again this spring.

The Indians worked very well this spring, and planted the ground in really excellent order. The seed was good, and up to the time of writing the crops all look very well, especially on Day Star's and George Gordon's Reserves, which are above the average.

——	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.
Day Star's	16	4	6	2	15
Poor Man's	17	6	7	3	16
George Gordon's	30	....	18	12	17
Mus-cow-e-quan's	18	7	8	8	15
Yellow Quill's	.....	.....	5	.....	4
Total acres	81	17	44	25	67

The ploughing and fencing on the reserves, speaking generally, is as good as that done by white farmers, and in some cases better.

Indians receive their rations weekly upon their own reserves, which keeps them there instead of a general gathering on an issue day.

The flour and bacon they have been getting are of good quality, and in a good season, with an occasional duck or prairie chicken, and some potatoes and turnips, they are able to manage very nicely in the way of food. They seem happy, and for Indians, are contented, and I am glad to see how hard some of them try to better their condition.

The supplies received last year were very satisfactory.

The clothing distributed during the winter was much appreciated, and did a great deal of good.

The Indians of Nut Lake made a good hunt last winter, securing a large quantity of beaver and lynx, which they exchanged with the Hudson Bay Company for provisions and clothing. They almost entirely supported themselves; while the Indians about here, where the hunt is nearly a thing of the past, (as most fur producing animals have left these parts, or are killed out), had to depend entirely upon the Government for relief, especially the old, infirm and sick; those, however, who were able, but had no crops to fall back on, were expected to give some work in return for the relief given.

It must be remembered that the Indians here are situated from sixty to eighty miles from any town or centre where they might earn a living by selling hay, potatoes or other produce.

The general health of the Indians has been good; most of the deaths which occurred have been from old age. There is a good deal of scrofula amongst the Indians, which generally shows itself by a breaking out in the neck, and, when noticed, is treated with an ointment prepared by a medical man, which seems to give relief.

The behavior of the Indians has been very good. I have heard of no complaints from any of the settlers who surround us.

The schools on George Gordon's Reserve, under the Rev. Owen Owens, and that on Mos-cow-e quan's Reserve, under Mr. F. W. Dennehy, are doing very well, the attendance being about twenty. The children are beginning to like to attend school and are taking a much greater interest in their lessons. Several swings have been erected which cause no end of fun and antics to the children about the school.

The material is all on the ground for a schoolhouse on Poor Man's and Day Star's Reserves, and indeed a teacher is already appointed for Day Star's school, which I expect to have in operation in about two months' time. This school is to be under the auspices of the Church of England. The Rev. Owen Owens and Mr. F. W. Dennehy are working hard and are doing all in their power to make our Indian schools a success, and I am glad to say that Mr. Owens received the third prize awarded by the Indian Commissioner for the best conducted school in the North-West Territories.

At the first sign of spring all our Indians leave their houses and go under canvas and, during the summer, the rubbish which has collected around the houses in the winter is all gathered together in a heap by the Indians and burnt, and in the fall of the year the houses are all whitewashed inside and out, and in many cases the flooring is removed by the Indians during the summer and is stacked against the house, so that every precaution is taken to remove any chance of a contagious disease arising.

In the month of June it was reported to me by some of the Indians, that "Patcha-pace," an Indian of George Gordon's Band, was insane and dangerous. He was examined by me and another Justice of the Peace and was pronounced insane. I was, of course, obliged to send him to Regina, and deemed it advisable to make use of our treaty people, by swearing them in as constables; I therefore called upon two of the minor chiefs of this band, who were duly sworn in, took charge of the Indian and successfully handed him over to the proper authorities in Regina. Since then, I learn through the Lieutenant-Governor, that he has been admitted into the Manitoba Lunatic Asylum.

The Indians seem more contented to stay at home on their reserves and take a much greater interest in the work on their farms than in former years; the desire to roam is gradually leaving them. The pass system is working very well; when any of them want to visit their friends, they always come to the office and ask for a pass; and before it is granted, the Indian always has to produce a letter of recommendation from his farm instructor.

Mr. J. H. Gooderham who is in charge of the bands of Mus-cow-e-quan, George Gordon and Yellow Quill, has a good deal of travelling to do; he issues the rations every Monday on Mus-cow-e-quan's Reserve and drives eighteen miles and performs a like work on Gordon's Reserve. He is a hard working man and a great favorite

amongst the Indians. Half his time is spent on Mus-cow-e-quan's and the other half on Gordon's Reserves, with an occasional visit to Yellow Quill's Band at Nut and Fishing Lakes: they are hunters and do not require the same supervision.

The other reserves—"Poor Man's" and "Day Star's"—are in charge of Mr. T. J. Fleetham, who came here a year ago last March. This has been his first experience in regard to Indians, and, under the circumstances, he is doing very well The manner in which he keeps his accounts and sends in his returns is very satisfactory. His wife, who is under pay of the Department, has been very kind and attentive, in cases of sickness, amongst the Indians of his bands.

Mr. W. E. Jones, agency clerk here, who was in charge during my leave of absence, has, owing to his past experience with Indians, been of great value and help to me in the carrying out of my duties.

My books and stores were thoroughly inspected last November by Inspector McGibbon.

I have made constant visits to all the reserves in my district, and my time has been fully occupied keeping everything running nicely, and in travelling amongst the Indians.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was 728, covering 1,183 sheets of foolscap, and 325 vouchers have been issued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,
7th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the following report on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

The result of last year's experience in trying to farm successfully in the valley in this agency thoroughly convinced me that a change was necessary, as the changes in the temperature had more effect on the crops in the low land. However, to convince the Indians was not so easy, as to come on the bench necessitated breaking and fencing new land. The Indians were notified in good time that seed grain would only be issued for farming on the bench land, and I am pleased to report that the result has been satisfactory, as our crop on the whole promises a fair return. The root crops last year on Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Reserves were very light, owing to the summer drought; on Pasquah's Reserve there was a fair yield, and on the Sioux Reserve a very good crop.

The ground was so hard and dry that very little fall ploughing could be done.

Fully 200 tons of hay were sold and delivered off the reserves. This industry encourages the Indians, as also the freighting from the railway of contract supplies, the result of which can be seen in useful articles, clothing and supplies purchased with the proceeds. During the time the Indians are engaged in this work they are thrown on their own resources as much as possible, which, in many cases, prevents the money from being squandered on nick-nacks, paint, &c., for their personal adornment.

The cattle all wintered very well, and the increase in young animals is very satisfactory. In a few years the head of every family in the agency who takes care of his stock will have a small herd of his own.

Small game on the reserves was very scarce. During the fall and winter the Indians were encouraged to follow the chase, allowing a certain number to go off at a time They were furnished with ammunition and some provisions to make a start, so that many supported themselves and families for weeks at a time.

The fishing at the Long Lake Reserve was a failure; but the catch at the lakes adjoining Pasquah's Reserve was very good, and the supply ample all winter.

The health of the Indians in the various bands for the year, as reported by the medical health officers after making their monthly visits has been very good. The precaution in having the Indians vaccinated was fully justified in the cases of small-pox which appeared on Pasquah's Reserve in March last. The patient had been vaccinated, and consequently the case was very mild. The house was placed under quarantine, and none of the Indians of Pasquah's Band were allowed to leave the reserve; all communication with the other reserves was cut off. The disease was fortunately discovered in time, checked, and confined to the original case. This kept the spring's work behind on Pasquah's Reserve, as it was nearly May before the Indians finally settled down to work.

The day schools opened on Piapot and Pasquah's Reserves, I regret to say, have not been very successful; the teachers in both cases have done all in their power to encourage the children to attend regularly, and I have impressed on the parents the neccessity of education and the benefits the children will derive therefrom.

The Sioux Indians (Standing Buffalo's Band) during the fall and winter supported themselves and made a very comfortable living. I made a house-to-house visit among them during the winter, and found them getting along very nicely; fish in the vicinity was plentiful, and they had on hand a good supply of potatoes. The only assistance given them was a little ammunition to enable them to procure game as a change of diet.

Tabular statement and inventory of all property under my charge are enclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4—BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, MAN., 12th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the Indians under my charge, with accompanying tabular statement, list of Government property, and the approximate value, for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

The summer to date has been a good one, sufficient rain having fallen to assure good crops, whilst the Indians engaged in hunting have had an excellent season.

Not nearly so large an area has been put under crop by the bands near Fort Pelly, Coté's, Kee-see kouse and The Key the present season as last; but with the exception of the garden seeds furnished by the Department, these bands have planted 450 bushels of potatoes, sown fourteen bushels of wheat and seventy-five bushels of barley, from seed grown by themselves last season.

Owing to the proximity of their land to the Duck Mountain, grain growing, I fear, will not be a success, as it is very liable to summer frosts; they, however, have the advantage of an excellent reserve for stock, and the mountain abounds in fur-bearing animals; they have killed during the past winter fully 5,000 lynx, for which they realized over $15,000.

Their cattle are in splendid condition; their horses, I regret to say, are retro grading in quality, owing to the want of good stallions.

The Gambler Band, whose reserve is situated at the junction of Silver Creek and the Assiniboine River, have this season sown 128 bushels of wheat, five bushels of barley and planted fifty-two bushels of potatoes, all from seed grown by themselves. All their fields are neatly fenced, and their cattle look well.

Only a few families of this band engage in farming, the others gain a living by hunting.

The forty-four sheep loaned to them last winter have now increased to seventy-three.

Gambler, the nominal chief, has now removed to Way-way-see-Cappo's Reserve at Lizard Point, stating, as his reason for the change, that wood and hay are more easily obtained there, and that he will be much nearer to the hunting ground on the Riding Mountain.

Long Claws and his relations have also followed Gambler to the Lizard Point Reserve, and I would not be surprised if other members of this band would eventually return to the old reserve for the reasons given by Gambler.

Way way-see-Cappo's Band have shown more inclination the past year to help themselves than formerly, although only a few show much disposition to commence farming, preferring to be fed by the Department, but as they received little encouragement from me, they have turned their attention to hunting, and have gained a good livelihood with a little assistance from the Department. They have twenty-four acres of wheat and five acres of potatoes, put in from their own seed, and both fields look well. A number of them have small gardens of turnips, carrots, onions &c., from seed supplied by the Department. Their cattle look well and are increasing in number.

Kee-see-koo-wenin's Band at Riding Mountain have a small acreage under crop. The seed was acquired by themselves, with the exception of the peas and garden seed furnished by the Department. They have sown fifty-four bushels of oats, seventeen bushels of peas and fifteen bushels of potatoes. More potatoes would have been planted by them, but seed was very scarce in that neighborhood, owing to the drought last season. Their cattle are in good order and well cared for.

A large number of this band earn a good livelihood by hunting.

South Quill's Band at Rolling River show no more disposition to farm than formerly. An instructor was engaged for fifteen days during the seeding, and about seven acres of wheat, three acres of potatoes and one of turnips, carrots, onions, &c. have been put in. The remainder of the cultivated land is now being summer-fallowed for next season's crop.

The fine condition of the cattle, like all others in this agency, is an evidence of the nutritious qualities of the rich grasses that grow on the prairie.

on the Bird Tail Reserve are doing fairly well. Their crop last season did not yield as well as in 1885, owing to the drought; their land being of a light nature suffers more from drought than would a heavier soil. They have eighty-five acres of wheat, ten acres of potatoes and about five acres of corn and garden vegetables, all of which give promise of a fair yield.

At Oak River Reserve about two hundred acres of wheat have been sown, fifteen acres of potatoes, eight acres of corn and garden vegetables, the greater part of the seed having been furnished by the Department, but the prospects for this season will fully justify the large loan of seed to them, which they have agreed to return after harvest.

The Oak Lake Band show little or no improvement over former years. They prefer rather to hunt, fish, and do a little work for the settlers than to work on and improve their reserve.

On the reserve at Turtle Mountain they are doing very well, having about the same acreage under crop as last season.

The stock on all the Sioux Reserves now look well. The cattle on the Oak Lake Reserve were wintered rather badly, owing to the loss, by fire, of a large quantity of hay, but the settlers' stock in the same neighborhood fared no better, having suffered from the same misfortune.

Schools

at The Key's, Kee-see-kouse, Coté's, Kee-see-koo-wenins, and the Bird Tail Sioux Reserves are still in operation, but the attendance at most of them has not been as regular as it should have been.

A school was also opened on the Oak River Reserve, but the attendance was so very small and irregular that the teacher became discouraged and withdrew.

A number of children from Gambler's Reserve are attending the Industrial School near Qu'Appelle, and their parents are highly pleased with the kind treatment which they receive, and the progress they are making. There are also eight children from the Bird Tail Sioux Band attending a similar school at Sault Ste. Marie, and from reports received they are making rapid progress.

I regret that I cannot close this report by stating that there was no crime committed by Indians within this agency; but such is not the case. An Indian named "John" killed a brother Indian named "Yankton" on the Sioux Reserve at Turtle Mountain. The alleged cause was jealousy. After committing the crime he escaped across the line and has not yet been arrested, although the authorities are using their best efforts to secure him.

I regret also to state that the opening up of the district during the past season by railways, has, although a great boon to the country at large, brought some disadvantages to the Indians, as small villages have sprung up in which the sale of intoxicants is being legally carried on. The temptation to Indians and unscrupulous whites to engage in this traffic, is apparently too great, and I have been compelledto have several of both fined for being implicated in the sale of liquor to Indians.

On the whole, although not being able to report great strides towards civilization, I have little to complain of; their demands have, as a rule, been more moderate than in the past, and when, in my opinion, their requests could not be granted, they have quietly submitted to my decision.

My district has been favored with a visit from Mr. McGibbon, Inspector of Agencies, whose careful and patient visits to, and enquiries amongst the reserves will, I believe, have a beneficial effect upon the Indians, and greatly assist me in my management and conduce to their interests.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

FILE HILLS, INDIAN OFFICE, 15th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of all Government property under my charge up to 30th June, 1887,

Since my last report there have been erected on Okanees' Reserve new agency buildings, consisting of a dwelling house, with kitchen and woodshed attached, office, storehouse and stable. The summer kitchen, which was erected at the back of the dwelling house but which was found to be of little or no use as such, was cut off

and placed in position at the west side of the office and is used for storing odds and ends, and for doing small jobs of carpenter work. There has also been erected a blacksmith shop by the employees, where a good set of blacksmith's tools is kept; and by the employment of a handy instructor, most of the necessary repairs can be done with very little expense, except the cost of coal and iron.

Owing to the almost total failure of crops last season on these reserves the Indians have been wholly dependent on the Department for food and other necessaries, there being no outside employment in this vicinity whereby they could help to maintain themselves. The crops this year, I am pleased to say, will be much better, no ground having been seeded that was considered unfit for crops, the remainder being left, in order that it might be summer-fallowed. On more mature consideration, however, and on account of the small patches under cultivation here and there over these reserves I concluded to abandon them altogether. After reasoning with the Indians on the subject, I succeeded in amalgamating three of these bands together, viz.: Star Blanket's, Okanees and Peepeekeesis, and on the reserve of the latter we had 140 acres of new land broken up all in one field, so that the supervision of the Indians on these farms can be conducted much more easily in the future than in the past, when each separate field consisted of from one-half to two or three acres at the most. The new land is of a better quality, being almost free from obstructions of stones and brush. On Little Black Bear's Reserve the same means have been taken to secure large fields, the Indians having broken in the month of June sixty acres, which makes a total of new land broken in the month of June of about 200 acres, and fifty acres between April and 30th June of this year. The cattle on these reserves are proving a grand success. They have been well fed and cared for during the winter, the Indians, one and all, having abundance of hay for their stock and some to spare which was sold from time to time as opportunity presented itself. The calves dropped this year will be in the neighborhood of fifty, which I consider a good showing out of a herd of 150 head. The beef supply to the amount of 27,000 pounds allowed these Indians is being supplied from this herd, it being considered better to kill off all old and unsuitable cattle and substitute a high grade of young cattle in the spring, thereby saving the expense of putting up hay and the trouble of stabling them during winter. Since my last report a school has been opened on Little Black Bear's Reserve, but as yet it shows little signs of progress on account of the irregular attendance of the Indian children. The wild rice received last fall was sown around the margin of lakes in both deep and shallow water, and at different periods. The first was sown in October, some in the first part of December, and more was sown just as the ice broke up in the spring, and the remainder in the month of May. Out of the ten bushels sown only a very few stalks have, as yet, made their appearance, and this is of the portion that was sown in October. Persons who profess to understand its nature say it may not appear above the water until next year. If it can be successfully grown it will be of great advantage to the Indians, as it will have the effect of drawing game to the lakes where it grows, besides being a very nutritious food for the Indians themselvs. The sanitary condition of the Indians has not been good, the number of deaths being twenty-eight, most of which have been caused by consumption among the adults and whooping cough among the children, the loss in population being fifteen, there having been thirteen births. Dr. Seymour has been appointed medical attendant on these reserves and has done all in his power to alleviate their sufferings and distress. There is also constantly kept at the agency a large supply of medicines, which have been distributed as required to sick Indians. The Indians appear to be contented and very few complaints are made, except that they have too much work to do.

I have the honor to be, S r,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

Assiniboine Reserve—Treaty No. 4,

Indian Head, 12th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report with accompanying tabular statement, showing the census, progress, health and condition of the Assiniboine Indians under my charge; also a list of all Government property and its approximate value, on hand for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I am much pleased to be able to say that these Indians are steadily improving in agriculture and other industrious habits. Last summer their crops were light owing to dry weather, but I am glad to say, they took my advice and stored sufficient wheat and barley with me for seed this spring, and were very proud when they were told that most of the white settlers were supplied with seed by the Government.

These Indians had a good crop of potatoes, and while nearly every family had a good supply stored in the cellar for winter use, a large quantity was stored in the agency root house for planting this spring. About 500 bushels were planted by this band, and the chief had forty bushels for sale, which were purchased by the Department; this has encouraged him to plant more this year and look after it better.

The horses and cattle were well attended to during last winter and had plenty of hay for spring work. The increase of cattle was good; the sheep have done well also.

It was supposed at one time that the Indian dogs might commit depredations amongst the sheep. This has not been found to be the case. Constant shepherding and housing at night in a high stockade, which was erected by this band, has been found to be a great protection to both sheep and lambs.

The Indians on this reserve are very willing to work and attentive to all instructions given them, milking their cows regularly and feeding the calves well. Some Indian women are making fair butter, and quite a number of them are good bakers.

Last October several Indians exhibited produce at the Regina and Indian Head Agricultural Shows, and were very successful in taking prizes. This had a great effect on them, and caused them to be more diligent in ploughing their fields and gardens deeply.

I advised them to haul some manure from their stables last fall so as to improve their lands. I am glad to say that they have done so, and are now convinced of the value of it, as all their roots are much larger this year. They intend to become greater prize takers in future, and have added forty-six acres of new land, broken during this summer, to their farms, chiefly for that purpose, and to allow them a chance to summer-fallow some of their old land.

These Indians also, during last winter, cut three hundred cords of dry firewood, and delivered at Wolsley flour mill eighty-three cords, for which they received the sum of $145. Besides this, they have 300 cords piled, ready for delivery at some future time. The money received was expended in purchasing such necessary articles as tenting, tea, sugar and blankets. This being the first undertaking that they had in hand, I deemed it best, for the sake of encouragement, to allow them to use the money at their own discretion, but I think that in future winters this industry will prove a valuable acquisition to the Department by the saving of a large issue of provisions.

I am glad to report that these Indians ploughed all wheat land last fall, so as to be able to put their seed in early this spring. They sowed seventy-seven acres of wheat, twenty-two acres of oats, sixteen of barley and five of peas and about ten acres of garden seeds. They also planted forty acres of potatoes, five of carrots and thirty-six acres of turnips. The Indians worked hard and did their work well. All crops were put in in good order.

The school on this reserve is under the management of Mr. John McLean, Presbyterian missionary, and is making fair progress.

The health of this band has been good for the past year. They feel grateful to the Department for the supply of fresh beef allowed them, and say that it has improved their health during the hot weather.

I am proud to be able to report that this band, from the chief to the youngest man, never before manifested so much interest in their work as they have done this spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY—TREATY No. 4, 13th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1887, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in my charge.

With the exception of a few families who moved to reserve No. 71, at Round Lake, from the west, in June, 1886, the Indians under my supervision have made fair progress in farming. They have been careful of the cattle and other Government property they have on loan and with what they have received in accordance with the terms of their treaty.

The greater number of loaned cattle have been handed to the Indians conditionally for one, two, three or four years, it being understood that at the termination of the time agreed, the Indian is to return the animal, or one of equal value, to the Indian agent, the increase being the individual property of the Indian. The animal returned is handed over to another Indian on similar conditions. Printed forms of certificates have been supplied by the Commissioner; a copy, with the conditions entered therein, being handed to the Indian with the animal he receives, a record being filed in the office.

Owing to the difficulty I had in hiring a mill, the grain on these reserves was not threshed until the month of March, the returns being as follows: wheat, 1,560 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; peas, forty-seven bushels, and barley eighty-five bushels. Until we have a threshing mill of our own, the Indians will not be able to have their grain threshed before cold weather sets in; even at this date all the threshing mills in this district are being monopolized by the settlers.

After sufficient hay was secured for wintering the stock, several Indians put up a quantity for sale. "Yellow Calf" and his party sold sufficient to pay for two mowing machines and horse rakes, and to purchase tea and other necessaries for the winter. The total amount realized from the sale of hay was $476. Sixty-four tons were sold to the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, and shipped to Regina *viâ* Canada Pacific Railway.

My returns show that the earnings of individual Indians during nine months amounted to $722, which was spent in the purchase of provisions and clothing; $56 of this was prize money for grain and roots exhibited at Regina in October last. I may here state that "Asaican," No. 13, of Little Child's Band, took the second prize for wheat against white competitors.

Several passes were granted to the Indians during the winter for the purpose of hunting and trapping; a fair quantity of venison was secured; the fur trade amounted to about $1,700, not quite so good as last year.

During the month of April, "Cha-ca-chas" and a party of forty Indians left their Reserve and proceeded south. They are at present in Dakota, where they intend passing the winter.

The health of the Indians has been much better than in any former year, since they have been settled on their reserves. The houses they now make are more roomy and comfortable, and it is the duty of the instructors to see that the grounds are kept clean and that no refuse matter is allowed to be deposited near or to remain in the vicinity of their houses.

The area of land put under crop this year was 677 acres, 404 of which were under wheat, from which I expect a return of ten bushels per acre. The land was cultivated by sixty-four families.

On account of the number of children belonging to the band on Reserve No. 73 now attending the Industrial School at Fort Qu'Appelle, the school on the reserve has only shown an average attendance of nine, during the winter.

The schoolhouse at present being erected by the Rev. Hugh McKay, at Round Lake, is approaching completion; when finished it will be one of the most comfortable buildings in the country and will accommodate about fifty children, it will be ready to receive scholars during the next month; Indians who have children of school age have promised to place them under Mr. McKay's care. With judicious management I look forward to seeing this school in successful operation and of great benefit to the Indians of this agency.

A house for the farm instructor and a blacksmith shop were erected a short distance from the agency on Reserve No. 73, during the fall of 1886. This instructor attends also to the blacksmith work of the whole agency.

During the month of June, we were visited by delegates from the Presbyterian General Assembly, which met at Winnipeg this year; they were accompanied by the Assistant Indian Commissioner and driven over the reserves; they appeared to be well pleased with all they saw.

On the 1st of June, a detachment of Mounted Police came to the agency in pursuit of the murderers of McLeash, as the criminals were expected to be in a ravine on Reserve No. 73, which is thickly wooded. I called on the chiefs for some of their young men to assist the police in apprehending them. The next morning forty Indians, including chiefs and headmen, reported themselves to me, twenty mounted Indians accompanied the police, but no trace of the murderers could be found.

The visit of Chiefs "Mis-ta-was-sis," "Ah-tah-kah-coop," "Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw" and "O'Soup," to the Eastern Provinces, accompanied by me and interpreter P. Hourie, and their presence at the unveiling of the Brant monument at Brantford has been, and will continue to be, of great benefit to the country. A full report of their visit has already been forwarded to your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY, 30th June, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report on Indian matters in this district to date, from September 1st, 1886, when I commenced the discharge of my duties here, the bands of Pheasant Rump (Assiniboine), Red Ears (Assiniboine), and White Bear (Chippewa and Cree), whose reserves are in the Moose Mountains, having been separated from the Birtle Agency and placed under my charge.

Last fall a comfortable dwelling and an office were erected near the dividing line between the Reserves of Pheasant Rump and Red Ears, and, as the press of work permitted, logs were got out by Indians for a storehouse, which is now being built. Other necessary buildings will be erected as soon as possible, but the scarcity of suitable logs, owing to the practice, hitherto adhered to by the Indians, of burning down a house on the death of any one of its occupants and the constant pressure of work upon the employees makes it impossible to accomplish building rapidly.

The custom referred to has prevented improvement in the Indian dwellings, but logs for some new houses were got out last winter, and I hope next year to be able to report a decided change for the better in this respect. I may say, however, that great care has been taken to have the interiors and surroundings of the dwellings kept clean and the buildings whitewashed.

White Bear's Band had no crop worth mentioning last year, but those of the Assiniboine bands were of considerable assistance to them, the wheat having been entrusted to me, from which a sufficient supply of seed for this spring was set aside, and the flour from the remainder, after deducting the expense of threshing, gristing, &c., having been issued to them from time to time as considered advisable.

This year the crops promise exceedingly well, being equal in appearance to the best in the surrounding settlement; and a great saving to the Department as well as an increase in the comfort of the Indians from the purchase of clothing, &c., with proceeds from the sale of their surplus grain, is confidently expected.

A part of their growing grain and annuity money has been devoted to the purchase of a self-binder, the use of which will lessen the danger of being caught by frost during a protracted harvesting, and also the waste hitherto experienced in binding with short straw, encouraging them to the cultivation of a larger area.

The Assiniboine bands, though requiring constant pressure, have worked well during the past year, and the appearance of their cattle, their growing grain and root crops, gardens and fencing is, I think, very creditable to them.

White Bear's Band, on the other hand, have steadily resisted every effort to make them work properly; a large lake on their reserve providing them with sufficient fish in addition to the game and fur which they obtain, to render them more independent of the Department's wishes, than are the Assiniboine bands. This spring, while my interpreter was rationing the workers liberally, and assisting them to prepare their land and sow their grain, they left their reserve; and, consequently, have only a few acres under crop. Most of them followed their headman, Ke-ka-ke-way, and his party, who went to Twate Mountain some years ago, and who had been constantly endeavoring to induce them to join him.

A severe fire burned through the Mountains last fall, destroying some hay, a few houses and stables, and much timber, and killing and driving out much of the game, which in past years was so greatly depended upon by the Indians. A recurrence of such a calamity will, I trust, be prevented by the fire breaks, with which we are connecting the lakes on the west side of the timber and farms.

There are no fish in any of the numerous lakes on the reserves of the Assiniboine Bands, but houses and stables were erected on a lake in the mountains at some distance, where fish in limited quantities are obtained; and the Indians were induced to make every exertion to support themselves during winter by fishing, and whenever it failed, they were employed in getting out logs and rails for themselves and the Department, and in freighting their wheat and flour, and accordingly never suffered for lack of food.

The health of the Indians is at present fairly good. During the winter and spring, there was a good deal of sickness among the Assiniboines, most of it the outcome of diseases, either inherited from their parents, or in the older ones brought with them from the Missouri as a result of former vicious practices. Their constitutions appear to be weakly and to have a consumptive tendency and the Government medicine chest is in constant requisition, and has been of the greatest use. There was a general vaccination of these bands last fall, and those who

were missed then, or upon whom the operation was unsuccessful, are being vaccinated by myself as opportunity offers.

There is at present no school in operation on these reserves, the attempt to establish one in 1885 under the auspices of the Church of England, not having succeeded owing to the prejudice of the Indians. This has now been overcome, and eight children are now in the Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial school, the lack of accommodation having prevented the reception of any more last winter.

Some of the women have been taught to knit, crochet, and make butter, and are now preparing to compete for prizes at the agricultural shows to be held in the neighboring settlement.

Almost all the Indians attended their annual sun dance at Indian Head, but waited until seeding and fencing were completed before going, and returned to their work immediately upon the conclusion of the dance, an encouraging improvement upon their conduct last year. Some of them are at present visiting their relatives on the Missouri, the plentifulness of provisions there, unaccompanied by work, consequent upon the building of a railway through their reserves, making the invitations of the messengers sent here too tempting to be resisted.

The death of Chief Red Ears last fall has proved a loss to the band and the Department, his son who succeeded him, not yet having sufficient influence with his Indians to be of assistance to us in keeping them constantly at work.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that Instructor Lawford has been most energetic in his effort to make farmers of these Indians, and has been greatly assisted by Interpreter Cantin, who acts also as assistant instructor, and whose reliability as interpreter has made easier the task of keeping contented and at work Indians who appear to be particularly lazy, improvident, and discontented. Mrs. Lawford meets with some success in teaching the squaws, and is kind and helpful to the sick.

I have the honor to enclose herewith tabular statement, and list of the Government property under my charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY NO. 5
CUMBERLAND, 6th September, 1886.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit a special report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompaning tabular statement, embracing events which have occurred since writing my annual report dated Grand Rapids, the second of July last, till my assistant and myself safely arrived at the Pas, on the 29th ult., after completing the annual payments.

As the lake boat did not arrive at the rapids till 7th July, the payments this year could not take place on the dates appointed.

Leaving Grand Rapids on 8th July on board the "Princess," I landed at Selkirk the following Saturday. As there was no train till the next day, I obtained a conveyance at once, arriving in Winnipeg at six p. m. The same evening I had an interview with the Inspector, and on Monday, the 12th, I met Mr. James Carstairs, who had been appointed as my assistant, and who I am pleased to report has worked assiduously and carefully at the pay sheets and other official documents, thus rendering me valuable assistance in completing the work of this season.

On the night of 15th July, we went on board of the "Princess," but owing t delays from the breakage of some machinery, and from rough weather we reache Grand Rapids only on the 21st.

The boatman from the Pas had already been at the Rapids several days waiting As soon as things could be collected from the steamer, and the supplies examined, w crossed the river and took up quarters in the Goverment school.

On 22nd July the payments took place, and the supplies were delivered. Late on I examined some of the gardens and houses.

Before leaving Grand Rapids for Winnipeg I had informed the chief of th Inspector's instructions regarding cleanliness among the band, and had also intim ated my intention to examine their premises generally at the payment of annuities. regret, however, to report that no atttention worth mentioning had been paid t instructions except in one or two instances where the occupant had tried his best t make the dwelling as clean and as tidy as an Indian house can well be.

From some of the gardens there will probably be good returns of potatoes; bu from others little will be realized, owing to weeds having been allowed to overru the crops. As, however, Grand Rapids is an excellent place for fish, no want of foo should be felt by the band next winter.

The chief, although partly blind, is an energetic, industrious man, but he ha very little influence over his Indians.

The next day the other gardens and houses were visited and the school examine The teacher, Mr. Podmore, has five classes, one of which was not then present. Pr gress among the pupils is steady; the teacher labors under a disadvantage in n having a suitable dwelling to live in.

After completing business on this reserve we left Grand Rapids in the evening 23rd July, and arrived at Chemawawin in the evening of the 27th. At the sam time the supplies were examined and delivered in part. On 28th July the payme was made; the band addressed; estimates made out; the gardens and hous examined; the rest of the supplies delivered, and vouchers obtained.

On my way down the river in June, I delivered to this band the Inspecto instructions regarding cleanliness. During the examination of the reserve Councill Kawtawshawtoos was pleased to show me his house, to see in his case the effect the Inspector's instructions; the tidy appearance of the place did him credit. B such cannot be said of the rest. Councillor Lathlin had been building a new house a as he intended using the old one for a stable, no attempt was made at clearing aw rubbish. The other, Councillor Wame-kwanakwoop was absent all spring and mo of the summer, and had neither tilled the land nor cleared away rubbish. Most of t other Indians failed to follow the good example of Kawtawshawtoos in the matter cleanliness.

The gardens at Chemawawin as a whole promise a good crop of potatoes, but these Indians never to my knowledge make a good fall fishing, they will probab need some relief next winter.

The school on this reserve has been closed since the former teacher, Mr. Charl Lindsay, resigned last Christmas.

On 29th July we left Fort Chemawawin and reached Moose Lake on the morni of the 30th, landing at the reserve in the evening. Between the fort and the reserv examined some of the gardens and houses.

On 31st July the Moose Lake Indians received their annuities; the supplies we examined and delivered; estimates made out; arrangements also made for the furth care of the cattle; the rest of the gardens and houses visited; vouchers obtained a the band addressed.

The instructions regarding cleanliness which I had previously written to t Moose Lake chief, not having then come to hand, no attempt had been made to gi the premises a tidy and clean appearance. Some of the houses on this reserve are in dilapidated condition, but it can be stated that as a whole there is a decided a steady improvement.

The school is not yet quite completed, but probably will be this fall, and the Indians wish that a school teacher may be sent immediately.

About six o'clock in the evening we left the reserve with a fair wind and camped at the fort a little after ten.

We left the next evening (Sunday) 1st August, and camped at the mouth of Moose Creek. Leaving there early on the 2nd we came to the Pas the morning of the 4th.

After reaching this reserve I saw the chief and delivered some cheques. The supplies were examined and delivered, an election of two councillors held, and some half-breeds visited me, one of whom from Cumberland made considerable noise because he had heard that the younger children were not to receive scrip.

On the 5th and 6th August the Pas Indians received their annuities. After the Pas Mountain supplies were examined, the contractors' invoices for Pas and Birch River supplies were examined and signed. The next day the estimates were partly made out; the distribution of supplies supervised; names taken of recipients of tools and implements; the band addressed; vouchers obtained and chief and councillors measured for clothing.

On 9th August arrangements were made for the further care of the cattle and instructions written. The same day sixty gardens were examined and I accompanied the doctor to the Eddy to see some cases of sickness which it was necessary should be attended to.

The next day I again went up to the Eddy and examined the school now under the charge of Mr. W. G. Gow. The teacher usually has a good attendance, but owing to the effects of vaccination some of his pupils were not present at the examination. I did not observe such progress in this school as heretofore. The fact is that some of the best scholars have left, being half-breeds. Moreover, the present teacher, unlike his predecessor, does not speak Cree and, therefore, he labors under a disadvantage. Translation among these Indian children seems to me an important branch of their education. Still, in the other branches, the pupils at the Eddy school are making some progress under the tuition of Mr. Gow, who evinces an interest in their welfare and has the cleanest school in this agency.

After visiting the gardens round Pike Lake, I went on to the office, obtained another canoe for use to the Pas Mountain, and supplied the boatman with provisions for twenty days. I started again for the Pas, but was compelled to camp at an island, owing to darkness and rain. The next morning I examined other gardens along Utikamak Lake, and then returned to camp.

The school at the Pas proper is not at present in operation, the teacher (Mr. D. D. McDonald) having resigned.

In the early part of the season the barley sown on this reserve promised a good crop, but owing to the plague of grasshoppers, many of the gardens were laid waste. Some small patches, however, not touched by the grasshoppers looked well, while the potatoes are excellent.

On the same day, 27th August, after interviewing the chief and others, and preparing to start for the Pas Mountain, we left the Pas Reserve in the afternoon.

The journey to the Pas Mountain was accomplished with difficulty owing to the unusually low stage of water in the Carrot River. The canoes were damaged although long distances were travelled on foot, both along the shore and on sand bars; we ultimately reached Shoal Lake the following Saturday morning, 14th August.

As the supplies had not yet arrived, I examined the gardens and houses, finding a fair crop of potatoes, but the wheat and barley were a failure. The blackbirds made sad havoc, except in two gardens, where the wheat was excellent. These Indians will probably suffer from want of food next winter.

On the same day, 14th August, the payment was made. Later on when the supplies arrived (at night), arrangements were made for a portion to be taken the next morning, but on Sunday afternoon as the councillor wished the Indians to have the provisions, the same were examined and delivered.

The next morning the rest of the supplies were examined and delivered, estimates partly made out, and arrangements made for the care of the cattle next year, two boatmen were sent to plough for the Shoal Lake Indians, one man was left at the camp with my assistant, while, with the other two men, I went on fifteen miles further to Red Earth, arriving at the Indian settlement a little before sunset. The gardens and houses were examined the same evening.

Early the next morning a walk of two miles brought me to the other gardens in the woods. Red Earth is probably the finest reserve in the agency. The crops here were excellent. The wheat sown in the spring promised good returns, while the potatoes the Indians themselves had preserved and planted were all that could be desired. It is a providential occurrence that these Indians have good crops, for they probably will have no fish next winter, owing to the very low stage of water. The next day I returned to Shoal Lake.

At my visit to the Pas Mountain last spring I delivered the Inspector's instructions regarding cleanliness, at the same time informing the band that I should examine their premises at the annuity payment. It is, however, to be regretted that from the councillor downwards no practical notice of the instructions had been taken. It is also necessary to report that Councillor Young is overbearing with his Indians, and not sufficiently respectful towards his superiors. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the excellent chief has taken him in hand, and is, I trust, exercising a wholesome influence over this member of the council.

On the 18th August early we left Shoal Lake and arrived at the Pas on the 20th. Leaving the Pas the next day, and by travelling early and late, we reached Cumberland on Monday morning, the 23rd. The supplies were then examined and signed for, and an election held for a chief and two councillors. The election was unanimous, Samuel Greenleaf being chosen chief, and Canada and Jeremiah Crane councillors.

The same day, 23rd August, the payment was commenced, and completed the day following. Then the supplies were distributed, vouchers obtained, arrangements made for the care of the cattle, and the whole band, as well as a number of half breeds assembled, addressed.

On 25th August I examined the school and gardens, the latter but few in number, as most of the band now remaining farm thirty miles away. The crops I saw were good and bad, because in such cases not properly attended to. At the school I found a number of half-breed children, and these were dismissed before the examination. The few children remaining were making some progress under their new teacher, Mr. T. Mercer, especially in reading and arithmetic, but the school material was in bad condition. Regarding the progress of any of the pupils in this agency, I beg respectfully to remark that unless the teachers themselves are able to make their scholars understand both what is read and written, the greater part of the knowledge obtained will be merely superficial.

From August the 25th till the afternoon of the 28th, the pay-sheets occupied the most of the time. Letters were also written to the Inspector, and business relating to accounts was transacted at the fort and Indians and half-breeds were met.

After making the necessary legal declarations before the justice of the peace, we left Cumberland on the afternoon of the 28th and called at Birch River Portage in the evening. Here I had an interview with the half-breeds, who expressed gratitude for the manner in which they have been treated by the Department, and wished me to convey their regards to the Inspector. At the same time arrangements were made for the further care of the cattle.

The same night we left Birch River, but after sailing about two hours we were compelled to camp owing to darkness and heavy gale. With a fair wind we reached the Pas the next afternoon, 29th August. The day following I settled with the boatman.

In conclusion I beg to report that on all the reserves in this agency there is as a whole an excellent crop of potatoes this fall, so that if the various bands make a good

fall fishing (except at the Pas Mountain, where perhaps there will be no fish at all) I do not anticipate any serious want of food next winter.

At the Pas Mountain undoubtedly the only means the Indians have of preventing want are the cultivation of the rich soil on their reserves. In order to enable them to plough more land at Shoal Lake this fall, while the Red Earth ox is with them, I have sent up a small quantity of provisions.

The Red Earth Indians have prepared for the plough about an acre and a half of new land, but owing to a distance of nearly twenty miles between the two reserves only one ox on each cannot accomplish the necessary work.

The Pas Indians at the present time, with a little assistance, are engaged in preparing land proposed to be used as common fields.

Finally I beg to report that the doctor sent out with me this year to vaccinate the Indians has been of valuable service in this agency, not only in the matter of vaccination (which is reported to be generally successful) but also in numerous cases of sickness, some of which are of long standing and needed the attention which they have now received.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. READER,
Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY—TREATY NO. 5.

CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 12th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions dated Ottawa, 28th April last, I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indians Affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, embracing the period which has elapsed since my special report, submitted September the 6th last year.

After parting with my assistant at the completion of the annuity payments, I returned to my office, where I stayed until September the 23rd. On that date, I again left on a visit to Chemawawin Reserve in order to receive some annuity supplies not delivered at time of payment and to teach and encourage the band to clear their gardens of tree roots and large stones. I gave them some assistance in provisions, and am glad to report that they worked well, and were encouraged at what was done. I could not accomplish so much as I wished, owing to the very cold snowy weather that suddenly set in.

On my return to the Pas and ere reaching the office, I was overtaken by Mr. Inspector McColl, and had the pleasure of a long and profitable interview with him. I beg here to bear testimony to his untiring zeal in everything that interests the Department, or is likely to result in the welfare of the Indians. On my way to Winnipeg this summer the former Birch River Band sent in a message of respect to Mr. McColl and throughout the agency his visits are always looked forward to with pleasure. In fact the Indians of this agency are thankful to have such an efficient officer over them, for they well know that he has their welfare at heart.

After my return from Chemawawin it was necessary to make preparations for the winter, both as regards buildings and provisions, and until January I remained at the office, or visited the Pas Reserve as occasion required.

Between January and March the seven reserves in this agency were visited and arrangements made for the relief of the sick and destitute, as well as the various schools examined.

I beg to report that owing to the partial failure of the barley crop through the plague of grasshoppers and owing to the very low state of the river all winter it was necessary to issue more provisions than would otherwise have been called for.

A good fall fishing was made on or near some reserves; but owing to the long continuance of mild weather, many of the fish caught were althogether unfit for human food.

The Indians, however, had generally good crops of potatoes, which proved of great service to them for a time. A fair proportion was reserved for seed, but owing to the lack of snow in the early part of the winter, most of the potatoes thus reserved were frozen. It was therefore necessary again to issue seed potatoes, but a sufficient quantity could not be purchased in the district.

The schools at the Pas and Big Eddy have made fair progress throughout the year, and the teachers have evinced an interest in their pupils.

The school on Cumberland Reserve has not made such progress as formerly, but I believe the teacher is now in earnest, and I hope he will be more successful in his efforts.

Owing to the sudden death of the late Mr. Hodgson Podmore, the Grand Rapids school was closed last December, but it has again been opened by Mr. W. E. Jefferson, the former teacher at the Pas.

In March last, Mr. Thomas Hart, a well educated English gentleman, arrived to take charge of the Pas school, and has evinced remarkable tact in training Indian children. This school is undoubtedly making rapid progress.

In the spring of this year I spent seed time at the Pas Reserve teaching and encouraging the Indians to farm. I personally assisted them in some of their gardens, in ploughing, sowing and harrowing, and in completing a common field, sowing it with barley for seed grain. Besides this, they themselves, without my personal assistance, completed another common field, which was planted with potatoes for seed.

As the Pas Mountain Indians evinced a desire to cultivate the soil more extensively than formerly, and had ground prepared, I sent a supply of seed for them likewise.

On my way to Winnipeg in June last, the crops I saw looked generally well, so that it is hoped there may be a good harvest. I beg, however, to report that owing to the loss of so many potatoes last winter, there may not be so great a quantity for the Indians to depend upon as heretofore.

According to instructions received from the Department regarding the payment of arrears to half-breeds, I proceeded to Cumberland, for that purpose on the 16th of June last. My former assistant, Mr. J Carstairs, accompanied me from Cumberland House to Grand Rapids, and rendered me valuable and efficient assistance in completing this payment.

On 21st June, I left the office *en route* to Winnipeg, in order to obtain the annuity money on the 9th of July instant.

I beg further respectfully to report that throughout the year the Indians, with but very few exceptions, have conducted themselves peaceably and contentedly, are loyal to the Queen and are increasingly industrious, working more at the soil and their premises generally than formerly, glad to see their children progressing in education and thankful for the many benefits they derive from all the various supplies—whether stipulated or gratuitious—which they receive from the Department.

But it is my wish and endeavor that they may never be satisfied with present attainments, but turn their efforts more to the cultivation of the soil, and be in earnest in everything that concerns their temporal and eternal welfare.

The foregoing brief report is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

SELKIRK, 4th October, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the first part of my annual report regarding Indian matters in this agency, together with a tabular statement.

On the 6th July I left Winnipeg, in order to make the annuity payments to the Indians under my supervision, and on the 8th I arrived at Black River Reserve. The payments were quickly made to each band, but some delays were caused by taking census statistics, visiting gardens, examining schools, talking to the Indians and settling difficulties amongst them. At some of the reserves it was necessary to employ two or three constables to keep order and expedite the payments. Owing to circumstances, we were greatly delayed in reaching Poplar River, Norway House and Cross Lake Reserves. The Indians complained very much, stating that they had been detained in their hay making and other work, and claimed remuneration for lost time.

The cattle delivered at the different reserves were a very good lot of animals.

The flour, tea, biscuits and tobacco supplied by the contractors were good, and according to sample; the bacon, tools and implements were also good.

The potato gardens were looking fairly well in some of the reserves, but in others there was a very poor appearance, caused by drought and neglect on the part of the Indians. With the exception of a very small quantity, put in the ground by three or four, there were no other vegetables sown by the Indians in this agency.

The condition of the schools is somewhat discouraging. The progress made at some of the reserves is very slow.

Over 1,200 Indians of this Agency have been vaccinated during the summer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY—TREATY No. 5,
LAKE WINNIPEG, 24th July, 1886.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the second and last part of my annual report regarding Indian affairs in this agency, from the 5th October last to the 30th June, 1887.

I forwarded through Inspector McColl a tabular statement with the first part of this report dated the 4th October last, which I trust has been duly received by the Department.

According to instructions I enclose herewith a statement showing all the Government property in my possession, comprising office furniture and camp outfit.

During the months of February, March and April last, I visited the different reserves under my supervision, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, and in order to see how the Indians were getting along. I held meetings with them at each reserve, and heard what they had to say. I explained to them as usual what was required of them by the Department. I forwarded a full report, through Mr. McColl, on the 24th and 25th April last, regarding these matters.

The supplies for widows and sick Indians which were issued to them—with but one or two exceptions—by the chief and headmen of the respective reserves, were of great assistance to the poor people.

According to instructions I again notified the Indians that they must not expect to be supplied with any more seed by the Department, and that they must endeavor to raise better crops and reserve seed enough from the crop of one year to meet the requirements of seeding for the following spring. I also repeated to them again the instructions regarding sanitary precautions to be taken by them in keeping themselves and their premises clean and to be particular not to throw any unclean substance into, or in the vicinity of wells, rivers or lakes, &c. I directed the chiefs and headmen of each band to see that these instructions were carried out by all the Indians, which I am glad to say they try their best to do.

Most of the Indians made a good fall fishing; deer, rabbits and lynx were numerous; consequently they did not suffer for want of food during the winter, excepting as usual, a few old and destitute persons on some of the reserves.

Some fur-bearing animals have been plentiful during the winter, and high prices were paid by the traders for the skins, so that the Indians of this agency would have done very well this year, had it not been for the unusual degree of sickness on some of the reserves, which carried away a number of them, and prevented many more from hunting regularly.

Although the spring was unusually late and severe, the Indians put some potatoes in the ground.

In order to make the annuity payments to the Indians under my supervision, I left the agency on the 22nd June, and arrived at Winnipeg on the 29th.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
DUCK LAKE, 5th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have to report that last fall a very large quantity of fall ploughing was done on the various reserves in this district, and particularly on the reserves of Mistawasis, Attahkahkoop, Beardy and Okeemasis.

Owing to the failure of crops, a considerable quantity of provisions had to be given out during the winter.

This spring the Indians worked fairly well and got in their seed in good time. A very large acreage was seeded down, and, owing to frequent rains during June and July, the crops are looking very well, and I would say should yield at least twenty-five bushels per acre if not cut down by frost.

The bands of Mistawasis and Attahkahkoop saved their own seed wheat, and over and above this sold to the Department several hundred bushels of wheat for seed for other reserves on which the grain had been destroyed by hail last year.

The cattle on all the reserves are in good order, and were well wintered, One Arrow's being the only band that ran short of hay. The young stock are increasing fast, which shows that better care is being taken of them than heretofore.

The sheep on Mistawasis' and Attahkahkoop's Reserves have not done so well as was anticipated. They appear to have some sort of disease amongst them. The lambs, however, are doing fairly well.

Instructor Chaffee has as usual shown the greatest zeal and attention to the Indians under his charge, and to him is greatly due the fact that Mistawasis' and Attahkahkoop's Reserves are in such a creditable state. Each chief has a

large barn, 60x40 underground floor for stock and a threshing floor on a level with the ground, in fact they are the best barns in the North-West, and equal to a great many in Ontario. All the work was done by Indians. The roofs are shingled, the shingles being supplied by the Department. The Indians on the two reserves have nearly all fields, houses and stables of their own, so that the reserve looks quite like a settlement, and the houses are kept neat and clean. Now that they are receiving aid in the shape of milk pans, churns, &c., they show great interest in butter-making and some have constructed very good milk cellars.

Should the grain ripen this year, there will be a very great saving this winter in the issue of provisions, and the Indians will be encourged to greater exertions.

A very large quantity of land is being summer fallowed on the reserves and the Indians are beginning to see that this method is the best, though they did not like to do it at first, thinking that it was labor wasted. Those who had fall ploughing done last year see the great difference in the appearance of the grain which was sown thereon in comparison with that sown on spring ploughed land.

For further particulars as to crops, &c., I refer you to the tabular statement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. RAE,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY—BATTLEFORD,
SASKATCHEWAN, 21st July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report of affairs in this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I am happy to inform you, that the Indians on the different reserves are working quietly and progressing noticeably, although it may be slowly, towards the habits and modes of life necessary for their well-being and self-support.

The drought of last summer rendered farming operations almost a total failure. This state of things was not confined to the Indian reserves, but was the general experience throughout this district. In fact, the harvest, although small, that was reaped on the Indian farms, compared favorably with the crops belonging to white settlers in this neighborhood.

Wheat, being the first sown, and having the benefit of such moisture as remained in the ground in the early spring, yielded a little more than the seed sown. This was saved, with some barley and oats, and a considerable quantity of potatoes. The seed thus on hand this spring, was liberally supplemented by the Department, and every effort was made to have the seeding done carefully and in good time. I am thankful to be able to report that the season so far has been as favorable as could be desired, and present appearances promise an abundant harvest.

Hay was also scarce in some localities last summer, owing to the dry weather. The Indians were able, however, to put up not only a sufficient supply for their own cattle, but they also had, on most of the reserves, a considerable surplus to dispose of.

The cattle were brought through the winter in good condition, and there has been a considerable increase in calves.

The Indians, generally, take a greater interest now than formerly in cattle supplied to them by the Department. They are learning to milk the cows regularly, and begin to realize the benefit thus derived from them.

The health of the different bands has considerably improved during the past year.

Of the seven reserves included in this agency, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's have been placed under the charge of one farming instructor, Mr. G. D. Gopsill, a considerable saving of expense being thereby effected. These reserves being contiguous to one another, and the Indians beginning to locate so as to form a continuous settlement, it was considered unnecessary to keep up two farming establishments.

Mr. Gopsill is an experienced instructor and commands the respect of the Indians under his charge.

The school on Poundmaker's Reserve, carried on under the management of the Roman Catholic mission, has been regularly conducted and with very good results.

Sweet Grass' Reserve is under the charge of Instructor John Fitzpatrick, who has been in the service for some years. His experience and good judgment render him a valuable servant to the Department.

A school was opened on this reserve in October, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society. It has been regularly conducted, but the attendance has not been so large as it should have been, on account of the Indians living in different localities on the reserve, too far apart for any number of children to be within reach of the school.

Thunder Child's Reserve is still under the charge of Instructor Andrew Suffern. His long acquaintance with the band under his supervision, and his firmness in dealing with them, has enabled him to bring his Indians under as good control as can be desired.

The school is taught by Mr. John Hope, a native teacher, in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Hope is a most painstaking and faithful teacher, and his work is producing the best results.

Moosomin's Reserve has been under the charge of Instructor George Applegarth since the close of the rebellion. He has acquired a fair knowledge of the Indian language, and has the band under his supervision well under control.

Miss Applegarth, sister of the instructor, is in charge of the school. The number of children is not large, but the regularity of their attendance is an encouraging feature of the work.

The tribal system is breaking up among the Indians of this band. They are beginning to take up separate farms, and it is worthy of remark that the chief's eldest son was one of the first to commence work on a separate location.

The Stony or Assiniboia Reserve is under the charge of Instructor Orr, who has been only a little over a year in the agency, but who came with some knowledge of the language, in which he has since greatly improved.

The Stony Indians have kept themselves supplied with a good many necessaries and comforts by the sale of dry wood, of which they have a large quantity on their reserve, the result of the prairie fires that swept the district in the autumn of 1885.

The school has been regularly conducted, under the charge of Miss McConnell, sister of Mrs. Orr. A neat schoolhouse has been erected.

On Red Pheasant's Reserve, Mr. J. H. Price is farming instructor. He has been resident in the country for over ten years, and besides having a fair knowledge of farming and other work required on a reserve, has also a good knowledge of medicine.

This reserve has been occupied as a station by the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, ever since it was located, ten years ago, and, although the work has not always been very well sustained, yet the results are satisfactory.

The Indians are all working on separate farms, and the tribal system is fast becoming a thing of the past.

The school is conducted by Mrs. Price. She received this year a prize from the Department for the fourth best conducted school in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

All respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MACKAY.

Indian Agent.

PITT AGENCY, N. W. T.
ONION LAKE, 30th June, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June 1887, I have the honor to state that the Indians in this district are improving in their condition generally, having good houses and stabling for their cattle, but owing to the partial failure of the crop last year on account of the continuous dry weather, I had some difficulty in getting a larger area ploughed than before. The crops this year promise to be good, which has encouraged the Indians and they have broken more new land.

The health of the Indians on this reserve is good; the increase by births is equal to the death rate.

The large amount of clothing sent in by the Department made the Indians very comfortable, and pleased them very much; it gave them encouragement to attend to their work.

A great many Indians are hunting in this district and are making a good living

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY—TREATY NO. 6,
SADDLE LAKE, N. W. T., 30th June, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the affairs and condition of this district, covering the fiscal year 1886-87, together with tabular statement for the same term.

During the spring of 1886 a considerable area of land, 269 acres, was put under crop, and as the early spring was very favorable for the work, it was expected that an abundant harvest would result, but these expectations, I regret to state, were disappointed, the extreme dryness of the latter part of the spring preventing the seed from germinating and the cut worm destroying a portion of the growth of both barley and potatoes.

The spring now past has not been as favorable as might have been desired, being much later than usual; but notwithstanding this drawback, the area under crop has been increased over that of last year twenty-three acres.

During the month of August the Scrip Commission held sittings at several points in the district and a large number of half-breeds who were formerly in receipt of annuities were discharged from treaty and received scrip. In granting these discharges I acted with Mr. Wadsworth, Inspector of Indian Agencies, and great care was taken that none but those who would support themselves and families in the future were discharged.

I am glad to be in a position to state that of all those discharged, not one has to my knowledge, suffered therefor, although many were subjected to a most severe test, during the epidemic of measles of last summer.

The visit of Chief James Seenum, or Pecan, to Eastern Canada, has, I think, been productive of much good, both to himself and to members of other bands who have met him since his return ; a stronger desire being noticeable among the Indians to extend their farming operations, and an increased interest in the raising and care of cattle.

Cattle.

With regard to this industry, I am glad to be able to state that the present year finds the bands much better off than formerly, the large number of excellent young cows sent in last summer having done much towards placing the Indians on a good footing for stock-raising, as well as having greatly improved the quality of their herds. That success will attend their efforts in this direction is certain, in fact everything seems to indicate that, in so far as this district is concerned, by careful management, the raising of cattle will become an even more important industry than agriculture.

Supplies.

The contract supplies for the current year were delivered in a very satisfactory manner, all articles being of the best and fully equal to the standard. The clothing sent in was of a far superior quality to deliveries of previous years, and the most suitable for Indian requirements.

Fisheries.

The fisheries made by the Indians in Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake, Beaver Lake and Lac la Biche were, I regret to say, far below the usual average. The early setting of ice on the two latter named lakes seriously interfered with the work.

The cause of the smallness of the returns from the first named lakes is not so clear, but is probably due to the heavy draughts of former years during the spawning season.

Game.

The winter of 1886–87 was remarkable for its extreme severity, depth of snow, and almost complete disappearance of the rabbits.

Lynx, upon which the Indians are mainly dependent for the purchase of clothing and many necessaries, were also very scarce, especially during the early part of the winter.

The muskrats, from which the Indians derived a considerable income in former years, but which disappeared three years ago, have begun to return, and will probably again become numerous.

Schools.

The attendance at the school on Reserve No. 128 (Whitefish Lake) has been good, and the pupils seem to be deriving benefit from the instruction given.

A second school has just been opened at Goodfish Lake, on the same reserve, which promises to be well attended. The teacher is Mr. Lindsay, who was last year in charge of the Whitefish Lake school.

The Methodist Church having purchased from the Church of England the buildings formerly occupied by that body as a mission on the Saddle Lake Reserve, they are now to be removed to the western boundary of the reserve, and a school opened immediately, in the benefits of which both the Saddle Lake (Thomas Hunter's) and Blue Quill Bands will participate.

In May of the present year Blue Quill's Band, numbering thirty-one persons, were removed from their former location at Egg Lake, south of Victoria, to a reserve which had been surveyed for them on the west of the Saddle Lake Reserve, and about five miles from the agency.

This band, from the isolated position of their farms at Egg Lake, were deprived of the benefits granted to other bands more favorably situated, such as instruction in agriculture, educational and religious training, and the use of improved machinery, such as threshers, mills, &c., and it was therefore deemed advisable to remove them to their present reserve, where it is hoped they will make better progress.

Surveys.

The surveying of reserves for Thomas Hunter's, James Seenum's, and Bear's Ears' Bands, entered upon last summer, was completed in the autumn of 1886 by J. C. Nelson, Esq., D.L.S., in a manner highly satisfactory to the bands for whom the reserves were surveyed, Mr. Nelson's patience, fairness and desire to give satisfaction being appreciated by the Indians.

The reserves surveyed contain everything necessary for the pursuit of agriculture and stock raising, and enclose some of the finest land on the North Saskatchewan.

Agency.

In accordance with instructions received from the Indian Commissioner, the office and stores of this agency were removed on the 1st of the present month from Victoria to Saddle Lake, and the building formerly used by the instructor here and known as Farm No. 16, occupied.

In conclusion it affords me much pleasure to state that throughout the district I am not aware of a single case of discontent, all being thoroughly satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the Department.

The officials under me have rendered throughout the year most efficient service, having shown more than ordinary interest in the work of improving the condition of the Indians, and to this much of the prosperity and contentment of this people is attributable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MITCHELL,
Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY, 27th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian affairs for this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I regret that the condition and progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year is not so satisfactory as I could wish, or had reason to expect in the beginning of the year.

This condition of affairs is due wholly, or in a great measure, to circumstances over which we had no control.

During July and the first part of August, or until the issue of half-breed scrip in Edmonton had ceased, the Indians in this agency were greatly disturbed by the rumours circulated by parties who were interested in having scrip issued, and were annoyed by the taunts and sneers of those of the different bands in this vicinity who had been discharged from treaty and received scrip.

Twice the Bear Hill Indians left their reserves to escape these annoyances.

In August the measles made its appearance amongst the Bears Hill Indians, and until the end of September they were hindered by sickness from doing their work.

In the latter part of October the measles attacked the Stony Indians at Wolf Creek, just as they were about to leave for their hunting grounds. They remained on the reserve until the end of November, when they left, greatly against my wishes and advice, as they had not fully recovered from their sickness.

The evil results of this course were soon manifested, as they sickened and died all through the winter and spring, some of them died before they had gone ten miles from the reserve, but that did not deter the others from going on.

On the first of January, Chief Sharphead sent me word from his camp at Gull Lake, that he had lost several of his band, and that many others were sick and dying.

Provisions were sent to them at once, and as soon as possible a doctor went to their camp and prescribed for them, but as he informed me, that he could not do anything for them in their camp, I induced them to come back to the reserve and live in their houses, where they received all the attention and assistance that could be given them by their instructor, Mr. Robertson, but although all was done for them that could be done, they continued to sicken and die, until over fifty of the band perished.

In May, contrary to my expectations, this band put in a small crop. I did not expect that they would do any work. About the end of May they all left the reserve, hoping, they said, to benefit by the change.

At the Bears Hills but two deaths occurred from the measles, as the weather was warm while sickness prevailed.

These bands, although hindered and discouraged by sickness, and by the loss of a large quantity of hay through unseasonable and very heavy rains in August, succeeded in securing hay to feed their large stock, and harvested their crops without injury or loss.

The grain crops were good, the potato crop very good, turnips and garden produce not so good as usual.

The threshing was done with comparative ease and expedition by the threshing machine supplied to this agency; the Indians were greatly pleased with its working.

The absence of Chief Sampson while on his visit to the east with the Rev. John McDougall was greatly felt; but he has evidently gained considerable knowledge from his visit and intends to profit by it.

The winter was long and unusually severe. The severe weather and deep snow prevented the Indians from hunting or working as they usually do. Considerable fur was taken early in the winter, principally lynx; towards spring the lynx disappeared.

The fishery at Pigeon Lake supported quite a number of Indians until March when the fishing failed; rations were then issued to the destitute.

The spring opened late and the weather continued cold and dry until June, when warm and wet weather set in; the effect on our very backward crops was soon seen at present the prospects for a fair crop are good.

Very little breaking was done this spring, owing to the vaccination being most successful; through June the Indians were sick and disabled from its effects.

All the cattle belonging to the bands in this agency are in good condition, and rapidly increasing in numbers.

The Bears Hill Bands are now well supplied with cattle, implements and everything necessary to enable them to help themselves.

Should the Stonies when they fully recover from their affliction, show a desire to settle and go to work, they will require more cattle; they are well supplied with implements, and at present have sufficient cattle.

New buildings have been erected for the agency at Battle River; this will enable me to devote more time to the Indians, as I am in the midst of my work.

A dwelling-house for the Instructor, and a storehouse have been built on Farm No. 18 at the Bears Hills; the walls of a stable have also been erected there.

At Wolf Creek the walls of the Instructor's dwelling-house, storehouse and stables are built.

All these unfinished buildings will be completed as soon as lumber can be procured.

A school was opened by the Methodist Mission, on Louis Butt's Reserve, last November. This school owing to the exertions of the teacher, Mr. Somerset, is well attended.

On Ermineskin's Reserve a school has just been opened by the Roman Catholic Mission. It was much needed, and will, I hope, prove a success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY, MACLEOD, N.W.T., 24th July, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June last.

In the early part of the year this district was visited by extreme heat and drought, proving most injurious to crops of every kind; weeds were really about the only things that did grow. I experienced considerable difficulty in getting potatoes cleaned, as at that time the sun dance was going on and work to some extent abandoned. At the same time I must say that this annual festival is gradually but surely losing its old time importance; a few years more will probably see the end of it.

The annuity payments this year passed off in the most satisfactory manner, a more orderly payment I never made; naturally, there were a few disputes; happily these were easily settled to the satisfaction of all.

Shortly after the annuity payments "Red Crow," "North Axe" and "One Spot" visited Ottawa and other places. On their return they expresed freely their gratitude and delight to the Department for their kind treatment and the wonders they had seen. There cannot be two opinions as to the result of this visit in the future. "Red Crow" had been east before as far as Winnipeg, but was not fully believed when relating his experience, but on this occasion "North Axe," head chief of the Peigans, and "One Spot," a minor chief of the Bloods accompanied him, and as they are comparatively young men and have great influence over the young men, they were in a position to verify the old chief's statements, and very materially add to them. I consider the visit to Brantford to witness the unveiling of the Brant memorial was of incalculable importance, as they saw for themselves what civilization had done for those Indians.

The crops when harvested proved to be a complete failure, our potatoes being about the size of marbles, Indians' grain scarcely worth cutting except for fodder. On our home farm we threshed about eighteen bushels of oats to the acre; I think the best yield in the district. We were not alone in our crops as all suffered in a greater or lesser degree.

The winter was the most severe I ever experienced, and consequently nothing was done except procuring firewood. Fortunately the health of the Indians was good. A report got abroad that measles were prevalent on the reserve, but upon investigation four cases only were discovered and these were in isolated places, every precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading, with complete success.

During the winter a few of the young men braved the cold and ventured out on horse stealing expeditions with varied success. On two or three occasions parties from Montana succeeded in tracing their horses to this reserve, and in every case succeeded in recovering their property.

These war parties are composed mainly of young men from sixteen to twenty-five years of age, it being an exception for any of the older men to go.

As spring approached an uneasy feeling prevailed among the Bloods, caused by a visit of a few Blackfeet to the camp: they were anxious to go south and avenge the death of the five Bloods and one Blackfoot killed by the Gros Ventres, but although we took precautions to stop them, three small parties started in the night for the Gros Ventre Reserve. Chief "Red Crow" went after them and overtook two parties at Milk River, sixty miles away, and compelled them to return with him. I may state that "Red Crow," and the older men and chiefs, strongly object to this horse stealing.

This year spring opened much later than usual, but at the first possible opportunity I set the Indians at work repairing fences and ploughing. This year there was an increase in the number of Indians ploughing with their own horses, some of them doing the work very creditably.

Owing to the seed potatoes being so small, the Department sent us plenty of seed from the east for planting, and a quantity of seed oats; to judge from present appearances there will be an abundant crop. Turnips and small garden seeds have not done well; this I attribute to a grub called in this country, the cut-worm; just as soon as the plants were above ground these worms ate them off.

As a very bad feeling had sprung up between the Bloods and the Gros Ventres and Assiniboine (United States) Indians, I was instructed to proceed to Fort Belknap, Montana Territory, taking with me "Red Crow," "One Spot," and two Indians, with a view to making a treaty of peace with the American Indians and to recover thirty-eight horses that had been recently stolen from "Red Crow," by the Assiniboines. On our arrival at Fort Assiniboine, the commanding-officer treated us with the utmost courtesy, giving us transport and an escort of cavalry to the Indian reserve. The United States Indian Agent treated us with great kindness, co-operating with us in every way. We were successful in making a treaty of peace and recovering the stolen horses. The Indians have repeatedly spoken to me of their gratitude to the Government for sending me over with "Red Crow." I think and hope that the visit will prove beneficial.

The Indian Commissioner visited this agency twice during the year, being particularly well received on both occasions. The Indians listened with marked attention to the advice given them.

The schools this year have not been in operation, except the Church of England Mission, which re-opened on the 5th of May, Mr. Fossbroke being the teacher; there has been a very large attendance, but in so short a time it is impossible to report the progress made. Mr. Fossbroke appears to be an earnest worker and has great hopes of his pupils.

The Methodist Mission School has been closed, as the teacher was dismissed by the society, but as he refused to go, building operations for a new school house were abandoned, and no teacher appointed. I understand, however, from the Rev. Mr. McLean, that his term of engagement has ceased. Such being the fact, doubtless the schoolhouse and residence will shortly be commenced, and a new teacher appointed.

The medical officer reports the general health of the Indians good.

During the year there has been a hundred and sixty-five deaths as against fifty-five births; the mortality has been mostly among the aged, and young children. The death rate is very heavy and doubtless is due, in a great measure, to the extreme severity of the winter.

The conduct of the Bloods, on the whole, has been satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,
Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, N.W.T., 10th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Peigan Reserve for the year ended the 30th June last.

On this reserve as on that of the Bloods, the drought affected crops of every description. The Peigans did better in weeding their fields on account of their not having had any sun dance. It would appear that they have given up this annual feast, as they did not hold it this year.

The annuity payments passed off in a very orderly manner, no disputes of any consequence having occurred.

The crops harvested last year were a total failure, potatoes not being worth anything as they were so very small and scabby. The grain was cut for fodder.

The fencing on the reserve was re-made, wire taking the place of poles. Some of the fences are well put up.

Shortly after the annuity payments, North Axe, the head chief, was permitted to go to Ottawa. He was very well pleased with the manner in which he was treated by the Department. Being a young man his visit will prove of much benefit, as he has great influence over the young men in his tribe.

The Peigans began their spring work with a will. The following eleven of them did their own ploughing with their own horses: Otter Above, White Cow, Bull Plume, Twipe, Many Chiefs, Little Leaf, Big Swan, M. C. Takes-the-gun-last, Plain Eagle, Little Plume and Man-who-cuts-his-hair-off. North Axe, though he did not plough himself, loaned horses to members of his band.

The crops on this reserve were well put in. There are thirty-nine acres of oats, about thirty acres of potatoes, besides garden produce, and there is every appearance of an abundant harvest this year.

There are two missionaries at present working among the Peigans, one of the missionaries belongs to the Church of England and the other to the Roman Catholic, church; the latter has a very substantial and comfortable mission with a good school house attached. There are fifty-nine children on the roll, giving a daily average atten dance of about twenty-nine. I have visited this school on several occasions since it opened. It is really surprising how well the little ones have progressed under the able tuition of Monsieur Hebert, the teacher. On one occasion in the winter I visited the school when one of the worst storms I ever experienced was raging, and I found twenty-five scholars present, paying marked attention to their teacher. After holding a short examination, during which the children answered the questions put to them, they sang a verse of the National Anthem.

The Church of England missionary, the Rev. Mr. Bourne, has, until quite recently, resided at MacLeod, paying periodical visits to the reserve. At present there is no school in operation, but Mr. Bourne informs me it is his intention to open one soon.

During the year there have been forty-one births and thirty-one deaths. The medical officer reports the Indians to be in good health.

We are now engaged in repairing the house of the farming instructor, putting up office and quarters for the agent, and erecting other buildings. These are absolutely necessary for the officer in charge and his staff. When completed they will be very comfortable.

On the whole, the Peigans have conducted themselves well since my last visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,
Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 11th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit with my annual report the accompanying tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge in the Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1887.

There has been considerable improvement since my last report, in this agency. The Department has had buildings finished for the employees at the lower reserve, and others are in course of erection at the upper reserve; wells have been dug, slaughter-houses built, beef is butchered and dressed exactly as called for in specifications.

The Indians have scattered out along the river, and have made considerable improvements. Eagle Rib has moved his village about seven miles west of the old place, where there is more wood and where the land will not be flooded; he has fourteen acres under crop, and well fenced, the work having been done principally by the Indians. The following Indians deserve special mention as having worked well with their own ponies and with the work oxen:

Running Rabbit, M. C., Old Woman at War, Iron Horn, Good Axe, Three Bulls, M. C, White Man's Food, Weazel Calf, M. C., and at the upper reserve, Big Plume, M. C, Chief Sun, White Horses, and Low Horn, M. C.

The Rev. Father Lacombe has erected a new mission and schoolhouse at the lower reserve; the school is not in full operation yet. Père Doucet is in charge of the mission work; a permanent school teacher has not yet been selected.

The mission and school at the upper reserve, in charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims and Mr. Stocken as teacher, has been progressing fairly well. During last spring the Indian children at the North Reserve were attacked very severely by measles, but were well looked after by Mr. Tims and Mr. Stocken. The Department furnished some dried apples, milk, &c., to assist them.

Two boys left the upper reserve for Sault Ste. Marie Industrial School. It seems easier to get Indians to go long distances, than to schools near by.

The visit of Crowfoot and Three Bulls to Ontario has, I think, done some good; on their return they received a present of food from the Indian Commissioner to have a feast, and relate the wonders of the trip. The Department has erected a good house for Crowfoot, on account of his willingness in helping the Indian Department officials in their work amongst the Indians.

The Department has also issued a number of blankets and a quantity of tweed, which were much appreciated by the Indians.

The Indians had a surplus of potatoes, &c., which they sold for a fair price and they bought blankets, &c., with the proceeds.

A detachment of the North-West Mounted Police has been stationed here to patrol the country to prevent cattle killing, but there have been very few complaints against the Blackfeet, as they have generally stopped on the reserve; when they were in Calgary in any number, I always had instructions to go there and send them back to their reserve; their rations were stopped when they were away.

I have no complaint to make this year in regard to the Indians working the oxen, they have taken to it kindly, with few exceptions, and all the employees have assisted me in every way.

The payments passed off quietly, and as usual the North-West Mounted Police rendered valuable assistance.

Interpreter L'Heureux has been engaged in revising the census for the coming payments.

During the year this agency was visited by the Right Honorable Sir John and Lady Macdonald, the Indian Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, Inspector McGibbon and Mr. Wm. McGirr, who made a report on the working of the agency.

The Indians are always glad to see officials of the Department, and to talk with them over affairs connected with the reserves.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, 30th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report as principal of the Battleford Industrial School for the year ended the 30th June, 1887.

In my last report I laid before you the fact that "A" Battery, R. C. A., had been in occupation of the school building during the previous winter, and that extended repairs were being rapidly proceeded with by the contractor, Mr. J. G. Oliver.

As a consequence of the school building being in the hands of the Public Works Department while being repaired, I was compelled, in order to carry on the school work at all, to have recourse to the use of two small buildings which, being originally intended for private dwellings, caused great inconvenience and disadvantage in the proper carrying on of the work.

I am happy to report that this is now all changed. The repairs to the building were completed and I took possession in October last. The building was finished in a neat, workmanlike and substantial manner, and it is very gratifying to add that it proved warm and comfortable, and that the children did not suffer from the intense cold during the past as in previous winters.

On taking over the building from the contractor, I at once made every possible effort to increase the number of the pupils. Up to December, 1886, only fourteen children were in the school, but by the end of January the number had been increased to forty-one, and a short time afterwards this number was still further augmented by the arrival of three more children from the Prince Albert Agency, thus making a total of forty-four—thirty-two boys and twelve girls—all being comfortably clothed, clean, contented, and in diligent attendance at the various classes and artisan shops in the school.

This rapid increase is, in the main, due to the exertion of the Assistant Indian commissioner, who, during his visit to the Battleford Agency in December, spent several days in visiting the reserves in the agency and removed many false ideas and prejudices from the minds of the Indians, with reference to the nature of our work. Major Cotton, of the North-West Mounted Police, Mr. Indian Agent Rae, at Prince Albert, and Mr. Indian Agent Mann, at Onion Lake, also rendered valuable assistance in building up the institution.

The Indians were freely invited to visit the school, an invitation which was, in many cases, accepted. When the Indians came to the school, they were shown over the buildings, and their attention carefully drawn to the very comfortable circumstance in which they found their children, and every addition made to our number was voluntary by their parents, after such a visit as I have described.

The progress made in the various branches of initiative education taught in the school has been beyond my most sanguine hopes.

The very small boys, who are too young to do anything in the shops, attend classes twice daily, study in the evenings from seven to eight o'clock and do such light work around the school as their strength permits of. Considering the disad-

vantage under which their earlier training has placed them, they have made very fair progress in the several subjects taught them.

When the boys have advanced sufficiently in the rudiments of an English education, they are detailed for instruction to the different artisans employed in the school for that purpose. They then attend their respective classes in the mornings, and trades in the afternoons from one to five o'clock.

There are two workshops and a farm in connection with the institution.

First, the carpenter shop, which is under the charge of an energetic and skilled workman, Mr. John Gatley, who was engaged last December. Six boys were at once placed under his tuition, and he has, from time to time, reported most favorably upon their conduct, progress and keen desire to learn. This branch, as I surmised, last year has become almost self-supporting, and will, I believe, at no distant date, be quite so. All the window frames, sashes and doors for the Government farm buildings, now in course of erection, on the Indian reserve in this agency, are being made in our shop.

The blacksmith's shop has been under the care of Mr. John Mewhort. Six of the older boys were placed under his charge for instruction, and he reports very favorably upon their obedience, progress and willingness to learn, so that they might enable themselves to become efficient workmen. All the repairs to tools, implements and machinery in use on the seven reserves in the Battleford Agency have been done here for the past year. This branch is also becoming more and more self-sustaining, and at the same time imparts a practical knowledge of the trade to the boys, at a nominal expenditure.

Seven boys have been placed under the farmer, to be instructed in agricultural pursuits; they have worked steadily, and discharged their duties cheerfully. Twenty-three acres were cropped last spring with wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and a large garden; with the exception of the wheat, the crops are looking well, and if blessed with favorable weather, we may expect good returns.

In common with other schools of a similar nature, we have experienced a great difficulty in inducing the boys and girls to speak English among themselves in every day life. For some time indeed, the apparent results were discouraging. A change for the better, as I am gratified to say, is fast coming about, as a result of every day teaching being carried on in English.

I trust, therefore, I even think I may safely venture to promise, that as a natural sequence the English language will ultimately, and that ere long, be in general use.

Another important factor which strengthens such a premise may be found, is the mixture of Cree and Assiniboine pupils, there being no similarity between the languages spoken by these two tribes—the English language therefore becomes, as a knowledge of it increases, the natural, in fact the only medium of communication in daily intercourse: the older pupils all speak English fluently.

This is the first year in which arrangements were made to receive a limited number of girls into the school. The idea of educating them to habits of cleanliness, housework, sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, cooking, &c., is a most excellent one. The girls as a general rule, are much quicker in apprehension than the boys, and too great importance cannot be attached to their training. Those already in the school have made such wonderful progress, as to warrant increased accommodation at an early date. Every means in my power has been exerted to furnish healthful recreation, both for the boys and girls. In this our efforts have met with great success, not only are the hours of recreation pleasantly spent, thus bringing about contentment on the part of the pupils, but their physical condition is much improved thereby.

In conclusion, I have only to add, as I review the history and progress of this important institution—which has received such generous consideration and able

attention at the hands of the Government—that its success is to-day, beyond the possibility of doubt, firmly and permanently ensured.

The knowledge of this fact has already become disseminated among the Indian tribes of this district.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,
Principal.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, 27th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In making this my annnal report on the Indians in the Sarcee agency, I have to state that they have all made a marked improvement in civilization. The number of children now attending school is very satisfactory, and as the future of the Indians depends very much on the young generation, this cannot but effect great progress for the future.

The Sarcees devote themselves much more to agriculture than the Stonies, and are uow taking great interest in their crops. There are, of course, some exceptions, but the majority have done very well, some of them sticking to their work in a manner that has astonished me. I consider that having a market for their surplus grain and roots is, in a measure, the cause of this. The only fault I find now is that they farm such small pieces of land, that they can realize only enough to provide themselves with a few necessaries, but I expect that in time they will open up and farm on a larger scale, when we shall have some hope of their becoming in a measure self-supporting.

The Stonies, of Morley, although much further advanced in civilization, do not take to farming so well. They all leave early in the spring for the mountains, and do not return till near treaty time, unless the hunting is a failure. They leave scarcely any able-bodied men behind, consequently their crop has to be looked after by the old men and women, who are unable to go out with them. This year a greater number than usual went away hunting, and started much earlier in the season, on account of an epidemic of measles which attacked them at the end of the winter. The loss of life was large, although everything possible was done for them by the missionaries as well as myself. Their habit of wandering from house to house when ill is the cause of this, and it is impossible to stop it. When spoken to on this subject, they say when they are ill they must wander round, and often if one of a family dies, the rest move into a tent, notwithstanding that some of them may be sick at the time. They will not remain in a house in which a death has taken place. Under these circumstances it is impossible to prevent the mortality, especially in measles. The death rate from this disease and its after effects amounted to about 3 per cent.

The Indians in this agency are quiet, obedient to their instructions in regard to leaving their reserves without a pass, and generally contented.

The orphanage at Morley has been moved into the new building and, under the instruction of the principal, has quite a farm under cultivation. The children have made great progress during the past year.

The school on the Sarcee Reserve has done very well. The pupils, although as yet few in number, have improved very fast. I hope that during the coming year the number will double, as the old dislike to the children attending school is wearing out.

The mission on this reserve has not yet made much progress, the missionary finding it impossible as yet to overcome their belief in their old form of religion, but he finds that they are more inclined to listen to him now than at first, and I have great hopes that another year will see great advancement in this work also.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. CARNEGY DE BALINHARD,
Indian Agent

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
EDMONTON, N.W.T., '1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

I am happy to state that the Indians this year behaved remarkably well. In the winter many of them went off hunting and obtained much fur, which enabled them to purchase clothing. A part of the winter the snow was too deep to hunt; however, on the whole they were pretty successful. In the spring they worked well getting their crops in, they sowed a large quantity of seed which promises a good yield. A number of Passpasschase's Band, including the chief, have withdrawn from the Treaty, leaving only a few men and a number of women (widows) and children on the reserve, they have asked to be transferred to Enoch's Reserve on Stony Plain where they can be better looked after, and I hope that before long they will be settled there.

The cattle on all the reserves have done well, especially those of Alexander and Michel they have each a good herd of stock in which they take great interest.

There have been a good many deaths this year, most of them from the after effects of a bad type of measles; in many cases they caught cold which settled on their lungs. I saw that they had good medical attendance, which saved many of them.

One source of the Indian food supply, that of fish, was to a large extent a failure this year, in fact from over-fishing during the spawning season, it is getting scarcer every year.

All the Indians of this district appear well satisfied and contented, and are more inclined to agriculture than they ever were before.

The schools on Enoch's (2) and Alexander's Reserves have done very well during the year and promise to be of great benefit to the Indians who are only now commencing to understand the benefits to be derived from them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

COWICHAN AGENCY,
QUAMICHAN, B. C., 19th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887, and also a list of Government property under my charge.

With the exception of a slight epidemic of whooping-cough, the general health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the year.

It has, however, been necessary to grant relief to many cases of extreme destitution. In most of the villages there are some very old people, who, owing to age, disease, or blindness are nearly helpless; many have no relatives living, and when in health could only earn a livelihood by catching fish near the shore, but last winter was very long, and the unusually rough weather during the spring and early summer months, made it impossible for them to go out in canoes.

All the younger men can find employment on farms or at the sawmills and canneries, and many families are about leaving for the hop fields of Washington Territory; but the very old people who formerly lived entirely on fish, berries and roots, suffer a good deal of hardship through the settling up of the country. The lands that once yielded berries and roots are now fenced and cultivated, and even on the hills the sheep have destroyed them. Then again, the game laws restrict the time for the killing of deer and grouse, and the fishery regulations interfere with their old methods of taking salmon and trout. With the younger men the loss of these kinds of food is more than compensated for by the good wages they earn, which supplement what they produce on their allotments; but this mode of life does away with their old customs of laying in a supply of dried meat, fish and berries for winter use, and thus the old people again suffer, for Indians are often generous with the food they have taken in the chase, but begrudge giving what they have paid money for, without some suitable return.

In the cultivation of small fruits the Indian women are particularly successful. In June last I camped at a reserve where one woman had over an acre of strawberries which the family were gathering and packing in small boxes to be sold to the coasting steamers at 30c. per lb.

In October last I held a very successful industrial exhibition at the Cowichan wharf, and, although the weather was very bad, nearly 1,000 Indians were present, and the samples of grain and roots exhibited were extremely good, and the needlework and baskets brought by the women were highly commended, and at any future show more encouragement should be given to this kind of work. The exhibition and sports were attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, to several of whom I am indebted for their valuable assistance in the arrangement of the exhibits and the starting of the races; indeed, without such assistance it would have been impossible to have made the affair a success out of the small amount at our disposal.

During the year I vaccinated a large number of Indians of the agency, and when weather-bound near Comox last winter I vaccinated several parties of the Euclataws, who were at that time fishing at the streams in Baynes' Sound; but as there has been no serious case of small-pox for years, many Indians are very unwilling to be vaccinated; adults often being willing to let their children be operated upon, but dreading the operation themselves.

The census given in the tabular statement is as nearly as possible correct, but great difficulty is experienced in compiling it, as many of the Indians on the islands only return occasionally to their proper villages; for instance, the Lyacksun Band have not more than half their number residing at their village for the last two years; the only way therefore to obtain a correct census is to make a rapid visit to all the villages and camping places during the winter months.

The Comox Band show very little sign of improvment, and are away from their

village a good deal; they cultivate very little of their own land, though some of them are good workers. The manufacture of fish oil and hunting is more to their taste, and more profitable to them than agricultural pursuits are likely to be for some time.

The little band at Qualicum made a good start last year, fencing and cultivating a portion of their land; they had a good crop of roots; samples of their onions and carrots taking prizes at the Industrial exhibition, to attend which they had travelled over seventy miles by water.

When I visited them in November they were busy setting out an orchard, but I am sorry to say that since then a quarrel took place amongst them and under the influence of liquor one of the men killed the wife of the chief, and now the band is divided and scattered.

One peculiarity about this band is that all speak the Chinook jargon. Some of the old people are acquainted with the Cowichan language, and others with the Puntledge, between which tribes their village formed a sort of debateable ground. Some of the present members were raised as slaves by the Tsimpseeans and afterwards claimed by Chief Mahoy; thus the band having no general language, the Chinook has been adopted and the children speak no other.

At Nanaimo Reserve a slight increase of the land cultivated is perceptible this year, and new families are anxious to have allotments made for them, but nearly all the river reserve needs a system of dyking before it can be successfully worked. The white settlers back from the reserve are attempting to drain their lands, and will, therefore, be interested in assisting and advising the Indians as to how to build dykes to keep back the tidal freshets which occur during the winter months.

At the terrible mining catastrophe which occurred at this place, several half-breeds lost their lives, but no Indians were killed. I am glad, however, to see the names of several Indians subscribing their mite in aid of the sufferers.

The bands in the neighborhood of Chemainus have done little in the way of clearing new land this year; the wet spring made it impossible to burn brush and rotten logs till near the end of May, and by that time most of them were forced to get work at the saw mills and canneries; the women also finding ready employment in making nets for the latter. At the present time between twenty and thirty Indians are working steadily at the Chemainus mills.

I spent some time on Kuper Island in the spring, surveying the reserve into allotments and settling disputes, but the weather was so bad that I was not able to complete the work, and now most of the young men are away.

When the maps are complete I propose to forward one to the Department, with the recommendation that several families be granted location tickets for their lots.

All the unoccupied lands on Valdes and the neighboring islands have been purchased from the Government by a coal company, and some of the Indians trust to buy from that company the surface rights to their old garden patches, which I have before reported were left on the outside of the reserve when it was laid off for them; nearly all the land on the Lyacksun Reserve being worthless except for pasturage.

The Indians living on the Cowichan River are supported more by agriculture than by fishing, and are perhaps the most advanced in the agency, though in the towns of Nanaimo and Victoria individual instances occur where young Indians have learned trades, and are on many subjects as shrewd as the average white man, but, unfortunately, their intelligence is only superficial, and the true Indian often appears through the coating of veneer. The councils of these bands have passed some very useful by-laws, and do a good deal for the advancement of their tribe, though they are often discouraged by the opposition they meet with.

On the 28th of June I held in Cowichan Bay some Indian jubilee sports, and the aid of many kind friends was enabled to offer some very good prizes for boat and canoe races, &c. For the success of the day we were very much indebted to Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, who allowed H.M.S. "Caroline," to be present. Captain Sir Wm. Wiseman and his officers did all in their power to make the affair

a success. The blue-jackets and Indians made the wharf gay with flags and evergreens, and the 28th being Coronation Day, the ship also was gaily decorated, and fired a royal salute, after which she was open for visitors, and on this and the previous day many Indians availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the wonders of a war ship.

In addition to the large number of Indians, nearly all the white population of the neighborhood were present to see the sports and visit the ship, the officers and men of which entertained their guests in the kindest manner.

About twenty years ago the gun-boats were the dread of all these Indians, being often sent to punish them for the murders of white men travelling on the coast, and it was pleasant to witness the kindly feeling which now exists.

On the 29th the sports consisted of a few foot and horse races, in which both seamen and Indians took part—the Indians providing the horses—and they were very much amused at the style of horsemanship displayed by their new friends.

On the Quamichan Reserve a quantity of land is still being carried away by the river, which, in several places, has left its old channel and is cutting new ones through the land. It is now feared that the Indian Bridge at the Quamichan village will be lost. The chief of the band and some others are working hard to bring back the river to its former channel.

The extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway through the Songhees Reserve into the city of Victoria has been commenced, and each Indian compensated for such buildings or fences as he or she had standing on the "right of way." All seemed satisfied and removed their buildings rapidly. This band is still on the decrease, and must continue so while they live so near the temptations of a town. It will, however, be difficult to induce them to agree to the sale of this reserve, however good the terms offered may be. They have not been brought up as farmers, and several have regular employment in the city, and these would have to rent or buy houses if their reserve were sold. Some earn a living by peddling fish, while several of the women work as charwomen to many white families.

There is little change to report with regard to the villages of the Saanich peninsula. Through deaths and removals one village shows a decided decrease in the census lately taken. The land cultivated this year is about the same in area, but the yield will prove rather light owing to the dryness of the season, no rain having fallen since the beginning of May. I attended a meeting of all these Indians at the Pauquechin village in March, when I was requested to ask the Department to allow them a grant sufficient to support a school for their children. The villages are, unfortunately, rather far apart, but it was thought that two small schools might be built that would be within the reach of all, and that they might be open on alternate days or weeks.

There are still only three schools in the agency, two of which receive Government support. The average attendance is not what could be wished, but the progress made by those who do attend regularly is very satisfactory.

The Indian population of the agency, and I believe on the whole coast, is slightly on the decrease. A glance at the census will show that in nearly every place there is only one child for every two adults, and therefore this decrease must continue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 7th September, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement to the 30th June, 1887.

Last winter was unusually inclement—wind and rain without intermission, a late spring with heavy winds, making a bad sealing season. The "Black Diamond" in a gale on the 1st April, with a crew from this place, was struck by a heavy sea and a clear sweep made of the hatches and canoes on deck, the Indians returning without money and with the loss of their canoes and sealing gear.

At the same time the "Active," with a crew from Kelseemaht was lost with all hands. This has been a severe blow to the tribe, twenty-eight of the chiefs and young men having been drowned, leaving eighteen widows and forty-one children destitute; it is a sad sight to see these poor widows and orphans, some women have lost father, brother and husband, others husband and son; they have left their village site but have not burnt their houses as is usually done by these tribes when the head of a family dies. They hope to keep their reserve as a tribe and return to it when their children are grown. The partial failure of the sealing season has caused most of the Indians to travel to the American hop fields and the British Columbia canneries in search of work. Ten schooners with west coast Indian crews left for Behring Sea. One crew of Oiahts have returned by canoe *viâ* Fort Simpson, their schooner having been seized by the American authorities for infringing on the rights of the Alaska Fur Company; three other schooners with Indian crews have shared their fate.

I am sorry to have to report an attempt at murder by Indians, by whom two white men were shot and dangerously wounded, this being the first serious crime that has happened on the coast since I was appointed agent. The men were a party of three prospectors camped on a river in Sydney Inlet, and in the evening while in their tents they were attacked by two Indians of the Ahhousaht tribe, one man being shot with an Indian musket and the other with his own gun which he had carelessfy left outside; the second man wounded, not being disabled, made for the the Indians, who then ran away, carrying off the whiteman's gun and axe. The only reason Mr. Martin, the head of the party, could give me for the outrage was that the two lads had been working for him a short time before, and when paying them—being short of change—he had gone to his box where he had half a dozen twenty-dollar gold pieces which they had seen. The tribe had nothing to do with it; in fact they behaved very well, as I had no difficulty in getting the offenders arrested, and a large canoe and eight volunteers took the wounded men at once to Victoria. The prisoner went to gaol in charge of two young chiefs, Kilkla and Taesum, whom I swore in as special constables.

The death rate this year will be above the average, owing to the twenty-eight accidental deaths at Kelseemaht, and owing also to there having been much sickness among the children in some tribes, especially at Kyukaht.

The Reverend Father Brabant has just completed an excellent dwelling house on the mission land at Heshquiaht at a cost of $1300; four comfortable frame cottages are also in course of erection by some of the mission Indians. A commodious church and residence has also been built at Opitsat village, in Clayoquot Sound, for the Reverend Father Lemmeus in charge of that mission.

The Reverend Father Nicolaye of Kyukaht is still fighting against the Indian doctors and superstitions, and has a regularly attended school during the winter months. These gentlemen are most self-denying in their efforts for the moral advancement of the Indians, travelling in canoes in all weathers when their services are required; and they have had several narrow escapes from drowning. They have sustained a heavy loss in the death of Archbishop Seghers, who was most energetic

in all matters connected with mission work among the native tribes and who took a keen personal interest in their welfare.

The Hawaiian bark "Thomas R. Foster" was wrecked at Cape Cook in December 1886; the crew eighteen in number all got safely to land, but without provisions or clothing, and they were in great misery until they were picked up by the Chaicclesaht Indians, who took them to the Indian village and provided them with such provisions and blankets as they required, keeping them for a week, when they sent for the Reverend Father Nicolaye of the Kyukaht who took them to the mission where they stopped until they were taken to Victoria. These Indians should have some recompense for the help they gave the shipwrecked crew. I have applied to the Hawaiian Government through the council in Victoria on their behalf, but have not, as yet, received an answer. There has been no drunkenness in the agency except at Nitinat. Gambling has caused trouble in some of the tribes, in the settlement of Alberni; but with the aid of the local justice of the peace, it has been put a stop to altogether.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Indian Agent.

KWAW-KEWLTH AGENCY,
FORT RUPERT, B.C., 6th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

In August of last year I proceeded to take charge of this agency, and took up my residence for the time at Alert Bay, as being the most suitable and also the most central point in the agency; but owing to there being no suitable accommodation for the agent, I was most unwillingly obliged to remove to Fort Rupert, to the quarters occupied by the late agent.

The Indians belonging to the Kwaw-kewlth Band, who live at Fort Rupert, moved away in a body last October, to pay a visit to the Nim-keesh Indians at Alert Bay, and have been with them and the band at Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah ever since.

I have visited nearly all the different bands in the agency, but in several cases found them nearly all absent, and as the summer is the only time that any of them can be visited, I had to depend on their nearest neighbors for an account of their condition.

Generally the health of the different bands has been good, but the number of those afflicted with scrofula in its worst form is very numerous. During last winter I attended a large gathering of Indians at the Nim-keesh village, Alert Bay, about 800 or 900 being present. The gathering was so orderly that no disturbance took place, nor was any liquor brought among them, but I was informed that some most objectionable proceedings took place before my arrival, in connection with their medicine dances, but which I hope to put a stop to if they attempt them on another occasion.

They are no doubt anxiously looking to see whether any steps have been taken in other parts towards the suppression of the "Potlach," which custom they cling to with pertinacity, and which, I am convinced, is at the root of all the vices amongst these Indians, and the older members of the tribes take the opportunity at these gather-

ings to intimidate the younger ones who show any desire for reformation, and I doubt whether anyone has any idea of the persecution these younger members have to undergo.

As soon as the busy season is over, I hope to be able to induce the majority of the Nim-keesh and Kwaw-kewlth Bands to take advantage of the Indian Advancement Act, as a means of counteracting the influence of the old men, who are singularly averse to adopt any measures that tend towards their improvement. I spoke to all the chiefs and principal men of the tribes gathered at the Nim-keesh village about giving up these customs; but, though nearly all admitted the evil consequences, not one was willing to relinquish them.

The oolachan fishing grounds, at the head of Knight Inlet and Kingcome Inlet, were very productive this year, and all who went there secured a large quantity of the oolachan oil, which is so productive of good health, especially among the children.

This year, as far as I can ascertain, promises well for the different tribes, as most of the canneries have been in operation and employ a large number of Indians.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, missionary at Alert Bay, has a steam saw mill in course of erection, and hopes to complete it in about two months. This will furnish steady employment to some of the young men after the work at the cannery ceases, and will also be a means of supplying them with cheap lumber, which it is hoped will be an inducement to them to build separate and better houses. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hall are untiring in their efforts to improve the condition of these people, and, though meeting with many obstacles, not from the Indians alone, have, I feel sure, accomplished much good, and I am indebted to them for aiding me in my work among the Indians.

Unfortunately the quantity of land suitable for agricultural pursuits is so small on the different reserves, that this can never form one of their principal industries, and they show no inclination this way whatever, even where they have the opportunity; but they would, in time, I think, prove good workers at different trades, if they could be taught.

They still get liquor in limited quantities from Victoria and elsewhere, but not enough to cause much trouble, though the craving for it is still strong, and it brings a high price among them.

On the 21st June we celebrated the Queen's Jubilee at Alert Bay with canoe racing and other sports, but there was not a very large gathering, owing to the funds at our disposal being small, and also to a majority of the Indians being away at the canneries; but a very pleasant day was spent, and ended in the Rev. Mr. Hall inviting them to a feast.

The attendance at the school is still small and very irregular, and will continue to be so until they get into more settled habits, which they will do as soon as the custom of the potlach is abolished, which is in every way so demoralizing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 15th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement and list of Government property in my charge, on the 30th June, 1887.

In consequence of the unusually severe weather of last winter and spring in this Province, the Indians suffered severely from the loss of their stock. In the Dougla

district, on the Harrison River, the loss was greatest. The Pemberton Meadows Band lost ninety-seven head of cattle and eighty-nine horses; the other bands in this district also lost heavily—at least seventy-five per cent. of their whole stock. The Fraser River Indians have lost large numbers of their stock. The chief cause of this was the failure last summer of the salmon fishing on the Fraser River. The Indians were obliged to resort to some means to obtain money to buy provisions to support themselves and families through the winter; consequently they went in large numbers to the hop fields in Washington Territory. They remained there longer than they should have done, and did not reach their homes in time to cut and save sufficient hay to feed their stock during the long and severe winter.

Although the salmon fishing this season has been much better than it was last year, it is not at all so satisfactory as was expected, and the Indians have not made much money. They were paid good wages—from $1.75 to $2 per day during its continuance—but the time during which they were engaged was short.

There were at least 3,500 Indians camped along the banks of the Fraser, extending from Coquitlam to Canoe Pass, and although these were composed of different tribes and gathered from all parts of the Province, they conducted themselves admirably, notwithstanding that they had been several weeks at their camping grounds before the fishing commenced. There was not a single case of assault or theft complained of as having been committed by any of them, and very little drunkenness prevailed among them. The Indian constables who were appointed at each camp did good service in keeping the camps free from whiskey peddlars. Their vile trade of supplying whiskey to Indians has been an unprofitable business for them this summer at the Fraser River fisheries.

I regret to have to report that large numbers of the Indians of this agency died last winter and spring. The greatest mortality was among those located on the Fraser and Harrison Rivers. The chief disease among them is what appears at the first stage to be bronchitis, which rapidly developes into consumption. They linger only a short time before death carries them off. The disease is not confined to any age; death among the young is as frequent as it is among the aged. This mortality is not so prevalent on the sea coast, from Burrard Inlet to Bute Inlet: the Indian bands along this coast enjoyed good health last winter, and are happy and contented. The Indians on the Fraser and Harrison Rivers express much anxiety at the loss of so many of their children and relatives by death within the last twelve months; except for this cause they are contented and happy.

The abandonment by the Provincial Government of the tax of $3 per head from all Indians found working off their reserves has allayed their fear that they were about to be dealt with unfairly.

Since I received your instructions regarding the sanitary regulations to be introduced among the Indians of this agency, I have visited the different villages repeatedly and found them willing to adopt the measures I proposed to them in that respect. There is a vast improvement in and about their houses, which are kept clean and tidy and in a sufficiently good sanitary condition. The Indians keep numbers of dogs and are so unwilling to destroy even the most worthless of these animals that they accumulate and become a great nuisance, and in some cases prove troublesome to the whites. However, this will be remedied in a short time, as I hope to be able to convince them of the danger to health from keeping such numbers of these animals about their houses.

In June last I visited the Semihamoo village in company with Mr. O'Rielly, Indian Reserve Commissioner, when he defined the lines of the reserve for the Indians of that band. The land available for the purpose was very limited and insufficient for the number of Indians in the band; however, they were very well satisfied to have the reserve defined, so as to prevent any further encroachments by white men on what they considered to be their land.

The high water in the Fraser and Harrison Rivers in the months of June and July last, did serious damage to the crops on the low lands along the banks of those

streams, and as no rain has fallen from the middle of May up to the present time the crops on the uplands will be very light, and in some places not worth harvesting.

However, as the Indians are securing a plentiful supply of salt and dried salmon and are expending the money they earned at the fisheries in purchasing flour, rice, blankets and clothing, I do not anticipate any want among them this coming winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAMS' LAKE AGENCY,
LITTLE DOG CREEK, B. C., 29th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

In this agency there are three entire and distinct tribes, and part of a fourth each speaking a different language.

The Lillooet Tribe comprises the bands living on the shores of Anderson and Seaton Lakes, those in the vicinity of the town of Lillooet and as far as the foot of Pavilion Mountain. These all speak the Lillooet language.

That part of the Shuswap Tribe which belongs to this agency comprises the bands commencing at Clinton and extending north along Fraser River as far as Soda Creek. These speak the Shuswap language.

North of Soda Creek the bands at Alexandria and Quesnel form another tribe speaking also a totally different language, known as the "Alexandria."

On the west side of Fraser River are the various bands of the Chilcotin Tribe whose language is different from either of the others.

Lillooet Tribe.

Lillooet Band.—This reserve was visited by me last October. The band numbers ninety-eight, of whom I vaccinated seventy-two, the rest being absent.

All the bands of this tribe are very industrious and leave no means untried in order to make a living. Some even take pack horses every summer as far as the Cariboo Mines, a distance of over 200 miles, and by freighting to the different mining camps, not only make a good living, but return with enough to enable them to live comfortably during the winter.

They are all very pious and endeavor to follow the religious instructions given to them by the missionaries, who visit them three times every year. They are also obedient to their chiefs, whom they respect and obey as much as they used to before the whites came to the country.

Bridge River Band.—This reserve is situated five miles north of Lillooet on Fraser River.

The band numbers ninety-one; of whom I vaccinated seventy-four. This band remains more at home than the last mentioned and depends much upon mining for a means of support.

The reserve extends from the mouth of Bridge River up that stream on both banks for a distance of thirteen miles, and these Indians cultivate many patches of land in that distance, on which a considerable quantity of grain and vegetables are raised.

Like all landed proprietors, these Indians are naturally jealous of their rights; and strongly object to anyone except themselves mining on their reserve. I have at various times warned miners to cease their operations and leave the reserve. But the Provincial Government contends that mining is free to all—on a reserve as well as on a whiteman's land—and has so instructed the Government agent located at Lillooet. In such a case an Indian agent is placed in a false position with the Indians. They have the idea, and it is impossible to persuade them to the contrary, that an Indian agent is all-powerful, and is able, if he wishes, to settle all difficulties between Indians and whites immediately, by a sort of drum-head court-martial process; and that where the Indian is concerned, even the Provincial Government is a power secondary to the Indian agent. Also, that when any delay occurs in determining the rights of the case, it is because the agent is not zealous in doing his duty, and is favoring the whiteman's side of the question.

Cayoosh Band, numbering 39, is situated three miles south of Lillooet Reserve across Cayoosh River. The farming land of this reserve is of small size and of poor quality, and insufficient for the requirement of the band. Like all the Lillooet tribe this band is industrious, as instanced by a costly ditch and flume constructed by them two years ago, without any help from the Government. This is a solitary case of plenty of water and of little land. At each visit they complain bitterly of their want of land, and it is painful to listen to such just complaints without having the means to remedy them. I vaccinated twenty-three of the band, being all who were present. There are some very old and destitute on this reserve, to whom I have to give relief at each visit.

Pashilqua Band, two miles south of the last, also on the Flour River. These Indians are members of the Church of England, as are all the bands from this down the Fraser River to Lytton. In a former annual report I called attention to the poverty of this band, consequent on the constant failure of their crop, caused by the want of water for irrigation. As usual last year the crop was a total failure, including potatoes. Some of the young men work on the farms of the whites. The rest make a little, during low water by mining. The band numbers forty-four, of whom I vaccinated thirty-one.

Chuack Band, five miles south, also on the Fraser River, numbers eleven souls. There is a piece of good land with plenty of water on this reserve, which, although not large, yet affords a comfortable living to this small band. As they were all absent at Lytton to see the Bishop, I did not vaccinate the Indians of this band.

Colchopa Band is located six miles south of the last, on Fraser River. They number thirty-eight and were also absent at Lytton. This band is the last in this direction belonging to the agency. They belong more properly to the Lytton tribe, as they talk that language. They are also very inferior to the Lillooet Bands in cleanliness and other virtues. They cultivate little, depending upon mining for a living. One of the band has a good farm of about twenty acres on the opposite bank of the Fraser River, which he bought some years ago from a Chinaman, and on which he raises good crops.

The Bands of Seaton and Anderson Lakes consist of the following:

	Souls.
Mission Band	56
Elias'	9
Seaton Lake, head of	34
Anderson Lake, foot of	49
Anderson Lake, head of	64
Total	212

These bands were all assembled at the mission on Seaton Lake, to meet their missionary, the Rev. Father Chirouse; and I was enabled to vaccinate a great many of each band without loss of time.

I remained three days and vaccinated 156. There were some sick and some destitute, to whom relief in medicine and flour was given.

Fountain Band, eight miles north of Lillooet, on the waggon road, numbers 217. Here I remained three days and vaccinated 180. There is always some trouble on this reserve between the Indians and a Chinese Mining Company, on account of water. The Indians had for years used the water on their land, which is contiguous to the creek; but some years ago the water was taken from them and conveyed to a distance of eight miles for mining purposes. A Chinese Mining Company recorded the water, and the Indians having no resort—although in possession—lost their rights; and over two hundred souls were thus deprived of half their means of living, for the benefit of a few Chinese. The Indians cannot understand the justice of this, and many who are not Indians are equally dull of comprehension. During my stay at this reserve the cold weather began in earnest—fifteen degrees below zero—and I thought it imprudent to vaccinate any more until spring.

Pavillion Band were nearly all away on their fall deer hunt. A few who remained met me at the Fountain and were vaccinated, viz., twelve. This band numbers fifty-two, and is the last of the Lillooet tribe in this direction. Part of this reserve is on the opposite bank of Fraser River, and consists of good land, with plenty of water. But the village seems to have more attraction than good land, and only two Indians reside permanently on this, the best, part of the reserve. Many of this band work on the farms of the whites, and they bear the character of excellent farm hands. The chief, "Timpkin," owns a farm of his own near the reserve, purchased from a white man some years ago, but not quite paid for yet. Altogether this band seems to be in fair circumstances, and never applies for any relief for sick or destitute.

Shu-swap Tribe.

Clinton Band, fifty souls.—In spite of being located on the borders of the town of Clinton, these Indians are exceedingly well behaved. But this may be attributed to the very orderly character of the inhabitants of that town. The land fit for cultivation on this reserve is little in quantity and poor in quality, and is situated in patches along the waggon road for a distance of eight miles. I did not vaccinate here, on account of the severe cold weather.

Canoe Creek Band numbers 145.—This reserve is situated fifty miles north of Clinton, on Fraser River, and it is of large extent, but very little of the land is fit for cultivation on account of the summer frosts which occur on the greatest part. This band maintains itself in a great measure by working for the whites as cattle herders and packers, in both which occupations they excel. I did not vaccinate this band for the same reason given as regards the Clinton Band.

Dog Creek Band.—This once large band consists now of only eleven souls, consequent on the effects of the small-pox in 1863. They are well supplied with land and water and are able to make a good living by farming. The reserve is located on the travelled road, fifteen miles north of Canoe Creek and adjoining the white settlement of Dog Creek.

Alkali Lake Band, situated twenty-three miles north of Dog Creek, numbers 167 souls. Some few of the young men work on the farms as laborers, but they are not to be depended upon for more than a few days at a time. Many more could obtain employment of this kind, but they prefer to make their living by hunting, when not occupied with their own farming. They maintain themselves well, however, and never apply for relief of any kind beyond a few medicines. I have just delivered to the chief the fanning mill, plough, harness and other tools supplied by the Department, for which he expressed much gratitude.

Williams Lake Band, numbering 145 souls, was visited by me on 13th April. I vaccinated 110. As some discontent existed regarding the unequal quantity of land held by members of this band, I remained two weeks and sub-divided the reserve into equal lots of four acres to each male adult, which left very little unoccupied agricultural land, and that of the poorest kind. Besides this, however, there is the meadow

land of the reserve, which affords an ample supply of hay to the band. Owing to neglect in not preparing their ditches last year, the crop was a failure from want of irrigation. This spring they determined to allow the land to rest, and began to make a new ditch, which will carry water on to a larger portion of the reserve. I am not, however, confident that this work will be finished in time for next season; as these Indians, although individually good workers, do not work in harmony when the general good of the band is the object. Their Chief "William" has very little influence over them, although he is constantly advising them to be more united. I spoke to the whole band regarding this great failing and told them plainly that with so much good land uncultivated on account of their own fault, they could not expect any help from the Department in case of scarcity of food next winter. Many of the young men are excellent farm hands and are in constant demand at good wages, by the numerous farmers in the vicinity. They also trap in the early spring, before putting in their crops, and in the fall after harvest. This band is better provided with good farming and hay land than any other in this agency. It used to be a constant source of trouble on account of drunkenness, but is now as orderly as any other band. This change has taken place in consequence of the appointment of a provincial constable who resides near the reserve. Many of the horses of this band died during the last severe winter.

Soda Creek Band.—This reserve, numbering forty-five souls, is situated about thirty miles north of the Williams Lake Band, on Fraser River, and is the last in a northerly direction of the Su-shwap Bands in this agency. On my visit, 26th April, I vaccinated all the band; and during that and two subsequent visits in June I held court on seven cases of supplying intoxicants to Indians of this band, with the result of convictions and fines of $50 each in six cases, and conviction and fine of $100 in one case. This reserve suffers more than any other from the presence of the "reserve half breed,"—that is, half breeds who have been born on the reserve, and who are really Indians in every sense, but whose white blood gives them the legal right to obtain intoxicants openly at any licensed liquor house. Of course liquor so obtained is, in nearly every case, shared with the Indians on the reserve, and the vendors are aware of the fact.

I have, in a previous report, described the industrious character of these Indians, and also called attention to the very small extent and poor quality of the agricultural land on their reserve.

On the 4th July I met by appointment, at this place, the Indian Reserve Commissioner, the Hon. P. O'Reilly, whom I accompanied across Fraser River to the Chilcotin country, and with whom I remained during the selection of reserves for the various bands of the Chilcotin tribe of Indians.

Chilcotin Tribe.

Anaheins Band.—This large band, whose cultivated patches of land were scattered over twenty miles in length, have now been concentrated, by their own wish, into one large reserve, situated about fifty-five miles from Fraser River, and on the banks of Chilcotin River. This reserve consists of a large plot of excellent land, with a good supply of water for irrigation. These Indians were also given a certain amount of hay meadow. A great deal of fencing has been already done on the reserve; also a ditch made, and more than twenty acres of land have been broken and sown with grain.

Very few of the band being present, it was useless to attempt to obtain the census. The last one taken shows a population of 196.

Stone Band, consisting formerly of two bands, numbering 143, has now by their own wish been joined into one, and a large tract of very good land, situated on the south side of the Chilcotin River, was reserved for them. This land had been chosen by themselves previous to our visit. Hay meadows were also given to them, and they were perfectly satisfied with their reserve. Considerable fencing, of the best kind, has already been done on this location.

Toosey Band, situated near Fraser River, and numbering ninety-six, was next visited, and the land selected by them, together with a tract of grazing land, was reserved for their use; some very good hay meadows, chosen by them, were also included in this reserve. This band has always devoted much of their time to farming for themselves, and to working as farm laborers for the whites. They are industrious and well conducted. No liquor houses exist at present on this the Chilcotin side of the Fraser River, and it is to be hoped that, in their own interest, as well as in that of the Indians, the settlers will strongly oppose the introduction of that curse into this part of the country.

Kanim Lake Band.—The Commissioner proceeded next to select a reserve for this band; which is located about seventy-eight miles from Soda Creek, and fourteen miles due east of the Hundred Mile House on the Carriboo waggon road. These Indians belong to the Shuswap Tribe.

Hearing of the intended visit of the Indian Reserve Commissioner, this band, in two weeks, cut a road through the woods, and graded it in some places, from the Hundred Mile House to the proposed reserve, a distance of fifteen miles, by which we were enabled to drive the whole distance in a four-horse stage, without any difficulty. I mention this to show the energy of these Indians.

The band being all present, a correct census was obtained. They numbered forty-six. They have already made many improvements in fencing and ditching on their land; and in a few years this will be one of the most prosperous bands in the agency. The land, agricultural and meadow, selected by the band, was marked as a reserve; and they were highly pleased with the liberality of the Commissioner. No whites are at present located near this reserve. These Indians are very successful trappers; and make a good living with the proceeds of that industry. They have bought this summer a new mower, horse-rake, and harness. Last year they had a good crop of grain; but this year they put in nothing but a few potatoes, which were killed by the July frost.

Alexandria Tribe.

Alexandria Band.—This tribe, consisting of this and the Quesnel Band, speaks a language totally different from the Shuswap. It resembles slightly the Chilcotin language, and is easily acquired by that tribe, as is also the Chilcotin language by this tribe.

Formerly this was a very numerous band, but it was nearly exterminated by the small-pox in 1863. They are excellent hunters and trappers, and reside very little at their village. I found only eleven of the band present, whom I vaccinated. The chief, "Sam," was much pleased with the the two ploughs furnished lately by Indian Superintendent Col. I. W. Powell, and promised to make good use of them this fall. Last season being rainy, this band raised a good crop, chiefly oats, which they sold at a good price. This summer, however, being extremely dry, the grain crop has been a failure. The potatoes have also been ruined by the severe frost in July. They laughed, however, at thair bad luck; assuring me that they could always make a good living in the woods by trapping and hunting. This band numbers sixty-two.

Quesnel Band numbers sixty-three; all of whom I vaccinated, as also a few stray Indians from Fort George and the Chilcotin country. In spite of their promises this band has done very little in farming since my last visit. They have some very good land on a part of the reserve situated about three miles from the village; which with some work in clearing off some small cottonwoods might be made an excellent farm. One young man has promised to build a house and start to work on this land and if one only begins, others will soon follow. Altogether, this is the least progressive—to use a mild term—in this agency. Salmon and berries have been plentiful this summer; and little relief will consequently be required by any of the bands during the coming winter.

The general health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has been good. The decrease by deaths is sixteen, and it must be remembered that every death is punctually announced, but not the births; and I have no doubt that an equal number of—if not more—infants have been added to the population, so as fully to make up for the above decrease.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCIES,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 16th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Under your regulations I have the honor to submit the following reports on the affairs of the Indians belonging to these agencies, with a tabular statement filled according to your instructions, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

This tribe has decreased in numbers during the past year. Many of the decrepid, old and sickly young people succumbed to the effects of the long continued severe cold, weather of last winter; influenza and colds being then very prevalent. Since the beginning of summer these maladies have left them.

Owing to the scarcity of water for irrigation during the two years last past, the N-hla-Kapm-uh have not added to their improvements on the land. The abundant supply of water this season may cause them to renew their exertions in this direction. These Indians have added considerably to their comforts and personal property, within the past year, and although they lost a large proportion of their live stock, especially their pack-horses, by cold, exposure and starvation in the winter, they are not without the means to re-establish their pack trains should occasion arise for their profitable employment. They have not added materially to the number of their dwellings; they have, however, largely renovated and improved those which they occupy, and have done away with a number of dirty and unsightly shanties in which they lived during their transition from the filthy underground dwelling to the more healthy and convenient log house fitted with doors, chimney, stove, and glass windows. They are also attending better to the housing of their live stock. Although they have not added to the number of their barns and stables, they have increased the size and added to the conveniences of those they have.

Owing to the ruggedness of the country between Spuzzum and Lytton, most of the land which the Indians have under cultivation within these limits is tilled by means of spades and hoes. These Indians have but few ploughs. They still do their transport on pack horses, and have in few instances only taken to the use of the wheeled vehicles. The high prices at which waggons have sold in this region being beyond the means of individuals, have heretofore deterred these Indians from acquiring those useful appliances. Cheap transport by the Canadian Pacific Railway is, however, reducing the cost of rolling stock, and it is a growing ambition amongst the Indians to possess at least one cart or light waggon for each band.

As the N-hla-Kapm-uh acquire means again to increase the number of their live stock they will probably invest more heavily in horned cattle than in horses. It has

been one of their aspirations to own as many horses as possible, regardless of their utility, the owner being respected and lauded by his tribesmen in proportion to the number of horses he possesses. The younger Indians are now becoming alive to the advantages of owning a few marketable beef cattle, as compared with having a number of untamed ponies. Most of their crops were partially failures last year, in consequence of the scarcity of water. For the same reason a very limited assortment of seeds was sown by them. Their hay crop was very deficient in quantity and in quality.

Their services being in less demand on the Canadian Pacific Railroad works, they increased their take of fish as compared with that of the previous two years and laid in an abundant supply for the winter of last year.

The advance in the prices of bear and beaver skins has stimulated the Indians in hunting these animals. The result is a large increase in their fur returns generally. I beg here to remark that the persistent destruction of the beaver has, in the drier regions, a marked effect in decreasing the water supply for irrigation purposes. The beavers' system of reservoirs at the sources of the streams prevents the immediate speedy flow of the melted snows towards the lower valleys, thus retaining an equable supply of water for use in the dry season.

Mr. General Superintendent Abbott, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., has kindly furnished me with figures showing the quantity of firewood supplied by the N-hla-kapm-uh to the railroad in the past year; also the amount of money paid to them for labor in the same period.

The Kapa-tsi-tsan Indians have nearly completed a schoolhouse on their reserve, under the auspices of the Anglican Fathers of St. Paul's Mission.

The T-qua-ya-um Indians are contemplating the building of a house for church purposes; but as they are at present divided in opinion as to the best form of worship, the progress of putting up the building is likely to be somewhat tardy.

The Lytton chief, Spinttam, died in June last. At the time of his death he was about 92 years old. He was already married when the white men first made their appearance in the interior of what is now the Province of British Columbia (A.D. 1812–1813).

The Lytton (Il-kam-cheen) Indians are advancing with their irrigation ditch at Bittany. They cannot improve their farming lands until water in abundance be brought thereon.

It is to be regretted that the Anglican mission of St. Paul's was not established at Lytton, as there are children enough there to keep up a large average attendance. Where the mission is at present planted, at the foot of Jackass Mountain, there are only three or four children of an age to attend school.

The Indians living between Lytton and Ashcroft in the Thompson Valley, those in the Fraser Valley between Lytton and Nes-i-keep, and those living in the lower section of Nicola Valley, mostly use the plough in tilling their lands. They place great importance on the advantages of possessing cultivable lands. In their eagerness to secure these, disputes often arise among them, and I often have considerable difficulty in preventing rival claimants from proceeding to extreme measures. Two dry seasons in succession had somewhat discouraged these Indians in regard to farming. This year their crops are looking well, very much to their satisfaction and profit; they will now continue to extend their agicultural operations with renewed confidence and energy.

The Shuswap Tribe.

The Tluh-ta-us Band.—These Indians have not increased in numbers. They have added to their land improvements on the Hat Creek Valley. The want of water has compelled them to abandon their operations in the Buonaparte Valley for the present. They have improved their dwellings and have added to their personal property. Notwithstanding last winter's severe weather, they managed to save most of their live stock, and although they were short of water last summer,

they show a small excess of farm products for last year over the returns of the preceding year. They do not depend much on the fish-catch for food, but rely on the chase for provisions, when their lands do not produce the quantities they require. Their fur collections for 1886-1887 exceed in quantity those of the previous year.

The Ski-chis-tan Indians might extend their agricultural operations, were they to enlarge their irrigation ditches. To do this in a safe and efficient manner, they require the assistance of skilled labor; they cannot do the work themselves.

In the spring of 1885, Quimpchean a chief of this band, died. Before his death, he made his will in due form. In this will he bequeathed a horse to His Lordship Sir Mathew B. Begbie, Chief Justice of British Columbia. The Chief Justice did not accept the bequest, giving technical reasons for his non-acceptance. Touched, however, by the goodwill and thoughtfulness of the Indian, he sent to the reserve a monument with epitaph, for Quimpchean's grave. This monument was last summer placed on the grave, with appropriate religious ceremonies, conducted by Father Sejaeg, O.M.I.

The Indians are much and favorably impressed by this kindness on the part of the Chief Justice. They appreciate it the more as coming from so high a source.

Such incidents tend to enlarge their confidence in that friendliness and solicitude for their welfare which they ever hope for, and expect, from the ruling powers of the country.

The Kamloops Indians lost nearly the whole of their crops last summer, in consequence of the extremely dry season. They also experienced heavy losses in live stock, caused by the long continuance and unusual severity of last winter.

Some of the tribesmen have this spring broken new lands, on the hill sides back from the Thompson River, in the valley of Paul's Creek; with every prospect of good results. The water of Paul's Creek, which last year was nearly dry, is now discharging in sufficient volume for the requirements of the season.

The Indians now find, in the growing town of Kamloops, a ready market for the vegetables they raise, and are thereby encouraged to forget their losses of last year, and to trust hopefully for reasonable returns and remunerative prices for their farm products, in the future. They are improving their breed of horses. A few of their teams now find employment at paying rates in delivering fuel to the townspeople. They caught a few fish last year, but did not depend on these as a staple article of food. The young men get employment in town and on the neighboring farms. Some of them are exceptionally good stock-herders.

These Indians are much improved in morals and in sobriety by the teachings and discipline of the Roman Catholic Fathers of St. Louis mission, O.M.I., and are becoming quietly amenable to the laws and police regulations. They are anxiously awaiting definite arrangements for the establishment of a school for their use and benefit.

The Chuk-chu-qualk Indians are nearly all hunters, and do not cultivate so much land as they might. They are industrious and energetic, and whenever necessity compels them to resort to farming for a livelihood, they will not be backward in adapting themselves to that mode of life. Fur-bearing animals are still numerous in their country. The high prices now being offered for these present an irresistible temptation, and may excuse them for their present neglect of the more steady occupation of farming.

The Ha-la-ut-Halt-kam and Ku-a-ut Bands had poor crops last year. They are short of ploughs, and owing to the lack of winter pasture, they cannot raise many live stock. They secured a fair supply of fish last autumn; and were successful in collecting a considerable quantity of furs. They are disputing amongst themselves respecting the division of the meadow lands, allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission to these three bands in common, at the mouth of the Salmon River. I hope very shortly to have this difficulty amicably adjusted.

During the past year I vaccinated over 800 Indians in this agency. There are yet quite a number to be vaccinated.

Okanagan Agency.

The Indians of this agency have experienced a small diminution in their numbers since the 30th June, 1886. The greatest mortality occurred amongst the Nhla-kapm-uh of Na-a-ik. The children suffered most. They were attacked by a malignant type of influenza which proved fatal in a number of cases.

On the N-a-a-ik, N-zis-kat, Quis-kan-aht and Zoht Reserves, about one third of the live stock perished from cold and starvation last winter. Discouraged by the dryness of the weather in the previous year, these Indians did not add to their improvements on the land. They have, however, made additions to their personal property, and have prepared quantities of logs for new buildings, which I did not include in my valuation of their houses. They still find considerable employment in the carrying trade. One team owned and driven by an Indian belonging to Na-a-ik runs regularly backwards and forwards in the Nicola Valley, between Spence's Bridge and Nicola Lake. The late hard winter has induced mange among the horses on these reserves, and unless stringent measures be adopted to eradicate this contagion, it is likely to spread and to do very much mischief.

The Quin-sha-a-lan Reserve lies comparatively high above the level of the sea. The winters are correspondingly rigorous. Seventy-five per cent. of the horses brought here from S qua-ya-um, Skuzzy and other reserves on the Fraser perished in the storms of last winter. This reserve has been overstocked. The wild grasses which were never very prolific here, have been entirely eaten down. The land is good in places, but summer frosts prevent the successful culture of the cereals usually grown in this country. Rye has not as yet been tried. The hardier grasses might be introduced here with advantage.

The Spahamin Band suffered loss of live stock in a less degree than did their neighbors of the reserve above reported on. They have better pasture land, and had secured more forage for the winter. Although the summer of 1886 was unusually dry, these Indians, by utilizing the water at their command, raised comparatively fair crops. If they could be induced to work their lands steadily, they would soon become a very thriving community. As it is, they are far from being in want. Two brothers raised 36,000 pounds of oats off eighteen acres of land. This statement is proved by a respectable settler who, with a machine, threshed out the grain for the Indians by contract, and weighed it himself.

They have been improving the breed of their horses. I saw a horse from this reserve sold last summer for $100.

George Tnemalst, whom I mentioned in my last report as having applied for the purchase of 160 acres of land, has completed his purchase and appears to be accumulating property.

The Similkameen Indians were much demoralized by the rush of adventurers to their country consequent on the discovery of paying gold-diggings at Granite Creek. The miners were supplemented by the usual following of restaurateurs and whiskey sellers, some of whom did not scruple to supply the natives with alcoholic stimulants contrary to law. For some time the Indians seemed to be able to get intoxicants without stint. Several serious disturbances took place amongst them, and in one drunken fracas a young Okanagan chief met his death. This untoward circumstance caused much trouble and expense, and the provincial authorities, taking cognizance of the situation, cancelled all the liquor licenses held in the Similkameen Valley outside of the mining camps. This wholesome regulation has stopped the liquor traffic with Indians in this region for the present. The drought which prevailed in the Fraser and Thompson valleys last summer was also felt in the Similkameen country.

The Chu-chu-way-ha Indians had poor crops. In some cases these were total failures.

At Ash-no-la, ten miles below Chu-chu-way-ha, on the right bank of the Similkameen, is a high mountain on which grazes a large flock of mountain sheep (big horn). Some parties of tourists hunted these animals last autumn, and shot several

of them for their heads, leaving the valuable meat to spoil and waste. The Indians are much exercised at this act of vandalism, as they preserve the flock for use as far as lies in their power.

The Keremeus and Sheunos-quankin Indians had poor crops, and lost some of their live stock in the winter.

The reserves in the Similkameen Valley have not as yet been wholly defined, and not one of them has been surveyed. This unsettled condition of so important a question is highly detrimental to the advancement of these Indians.

The N-kam-ip Band is small, and does not increase its numbers. These Indians are, however, improving whatever good land they have, as far as their knowledge of farming extends. They do not understand the construction of ditches. Their reserve is unsurveyed.

The Penticton Indians are preparing to extend their enclosures and their improvements on the land. I am, however, in doubt as to the limits of this reserve, as it has not been surveyed, and pre-emption records are being made by settlers on the commonage lying immediately north of the reserve.

These Indians offer to sell one thousand head of horses at $10 per head. A horse dealer from the North-West Territories left Kamloops for Penticton a few days since with the view of purchasing some or the whole of these animals. The Indians intend investing the proceeds in the purchase of horned cattle, these last being more saleable and profitable than horses in this country.

The N-Kam-ap-lix Indians were heavy losers of live stock last winter. This is the more to be regretted as they are raising some good stock. They have, however, to a great extent themselves to blame for the loss they have sustained.

They have the best reserve in the country for pasturage, but, owing to dissensions among themselves, they do not make such good use of the advantages presented to them as they might. They raised good crops last year, and are fairly prosperous. They are well equipped with farming implements. Half of their numbers profess christianity. The others are not particulary attached to their old superstition, but they prefer to indulge in freedom of thought and action, as far as these can be attained within the limits of the law.

The Spallamcheen Indians did not suffer from the effects of last winter's inclemency. They had forage enough for their live stock, and they laid in a sufficient supply of fish and venison for their own use, which with the products of their fields kept them in comparative comfort through the winter. Their fields do not require irrigating. They might improve in their ploughing, which is done in a very perfunctory manner; they are, however, quick to learn, and when it is considered that only a few years have elapsed since these Indians first tried to use the plough, the wonder is that they have advanced to their present degree of proficiency in so short a period of time. Their houses are not so neat and commodious as those of their neighbors at N-kam-ap-lix. In housebuilding they are, however, advancing and each new house shows improvement on those previously built by them.

The fur returns from the agency for last year were more than double the value of those of the year before.

Several important questions respecting the Indian reserves in the Kamloops and Okanagan agencies remain as yet unsettled. I lately sent a special report on these to the Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, at his request.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY,
WILD HORSE CREEK, KOOTENAY, B.C., 2nd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to place before you the following particulars relating to the Indians of this district.

The Kootenay Indians are divided into two bands: the Upper Kootenay and the Lower Kootenay (or Flatbow) Indians, who mix but little with each other.

The former are entirely horse Indians, and formerly subsisted upon the buffalo crossing the Rocky Mountains three times every year.

The Flatbows are canoe Indians, living on the Flatbow Lake and Lower Kootenay River. A timber belt 100 miles in width divides these two bands.

The Upper Kootenay Indians are divided into three divisions, and have at this time three reservations laid off for their use.

A small offshoot from the Shuswap Indians also reside in this district; they live upon a reserve at the Columbia Lakes at the north portion of the grass country. Nothing but good can be said of these Shuswaps, who are known as Kinbasket Band. They pay great attention to their farms and are very industrious. Their crops at the present moment are better than those of many of the white settlers.

The men earn money during the summer as packers; and all trap and hunt during a portion of the winter.

Next to them and about ten miles south is the reserve of one of the sections of the Upper Kootenay Indians (the Columbia Lake Indians) under an old chief of the name of Mooyees. They also have good farms wherever water can be brought on the land; their potato crop this year looks very well.

This reserve like that of the Shuswaps is immediately under the shelter of the Rocky Mountains and faces the west.

Like all the table land in the Upper Kootenay it contains much waste and rock land and can only be cultivated where the small streams come from the mountains. From its favorable aspect it is however one of the few good winter ranges in the country.

About sixty miles to the south and upon the opposite or western side of the Kootenay River is the reserve of the main body of the Upper Kootenays (the St. Mary's Indians) under Chief Isadore.

The Chief, Isadore, (a man not only of considerable wealth, but of much energy) does not reside or farm upon the reservation, but claims and at present holds a farm of his own further to the south, and which is not on Indian land.

At the present moment there are no Indians on the reservation. At high water they never reside on their land; it is enclosed by the St. Mary's and Kootenay River and communication between it and the outside world is both difficult and dangerous. In the winter time they reside in log cabins on the land of Father Foquet, the Catholic Missionary.

The reservation on the St. Mary's River is composed partly of a fine bunch grass prairie and partly of open timber. It is high bench land and not fit for cultivation but makes a most excellent summer range. Facing as it does the east, the snow lies deep in winter and cattle cannot winter there without feed.

The flat where they have their gardens is near the Kootenay River. It is of no great extent and is very poor land, much exhausted by repeated cropping.

The gardens this year, nine in number, are much burnt up by the long continued dry weather, and the crops will be very light, almost a failure. They have no ditch and do not irrigate.

Although the chief and some of the leading Indians are wealthy in cattle and horses, the greater portion of the tribe are poor.

At least a fourth of the St. Mary's section of the tribe make a living directly or indirectly from the whites. They hire their horses and do light work. A great

number, I regret to say, do little more than subsist on the charity of the settlers, miners and Chinese. They trap less and less every year. Fur-bearing animals, especially beaver, are getting less plentiful. Those that are working for the whites simply make a hand-to-mouth living, owing to the great cost of buying provisions and goods at the local stores.

The best reservation belonging to the Upper Kootenay Indians is on the Tobacco Plains, seventy miles further to the south.

They have only two gardens this year, one of which belongs to the chief, David. The Tobacco Plain Indians have suffered more from the loss of the buffalo than any other section of the tribe. They are unable to make money from the whites owing to the absence of settlers, mines or other industries.

They have of late years been eating up their cattle and even cows, and now have little left. The failure of the surface berry crop will cause much suffering this year. They usually dry the berries for winter use.

The reservation on the Tobacco Plains is, without an exception, the finest bunch grass range in the Kootenay country; it is, unfortunately, poorly watered. One spring and a few shallow lakes that frequently dry up in the summer comprise all the water on the land.

As a winter range it has no equal in British Columbia. The range consists of rolling gravel hills; only about thirty acres can be cultivated.

The Flatbows or Lower Kootenay Indians are not only inferior in physique, but also in honesty and morality to the Upper Kootenays. So far, they do not cultivate the reservation laid off for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL PHILLIPPS.
Acting Indian Agent,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, 18th October, 1887,

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Complying with instructions contained in circular letter of 6th May, 1887, I herewith submit the annual report of the affairs pertaining to this school.

On the 21st of March, 1887, I was appointed principal of this school, before that date I was acting-principal. This appointment was necessary to re-inforce the authority and impart new energy towards good order and progress in the school. A new farm instructor was also engaged in May. These were the only changes made in the staff of the institution.

The number of pupils has not varied since last year; those who were taken by their parents during the summer of 1886, for the reason stated in my last year's report, were immediately replaced by the same number, and the average of children attending school during the year was thirty.

I would like to say that all these new recruits are Blackfeet, but the truth is that only two of these belong to Treaty No. 7, and the others are Cree children. Does this mean that no exertion has been made in this direction? May I be allowed to give the public a clear idea on this historical point of our school, in order that credit be given to those who deserve it. It may appear rather long, but it may at the same time answer several remarks made on this point.

This school was opened on the 17th October 1884, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Lacombe. On the 20th of the same month, the reverend principal, in company with Mr. Reed, Assistant Commissioner, went to the Blackfoot Crossing to confer with Crowfoot and the people of his tribe upon the subject of filling the school with Blackfoot children; they promised to do so. On the 24th of the same month those gentlemen proceeded to McLeod for the same purpose, but they did not find the Bloods so well disposed as the Blackfeet and Peigans.

On the 15th of November, Mr. Agent Begg sent eight young Blackfeet under the charge of his interpreter, Mr. J. L'Heureux, and I read this remark about them in the school diary : "some of the boys appear too big and too well acquainted with the Indian fashion to remain in an institution like this. However we receive them, and will do our best with them as long as they stay." On the 15th of the same month "some Indians arrive and give much trouble, trying to demoralize the boys and create disturbance," and on the 16th, "three boys leave the school in company with the Indians."

On the 20th of the same month, Mr. J. L'Heureux comes again with three Indian boys. At the date of the 24th I may read again in the school diary : "Our boys are getting more and more difficult to manage," and on the 1st December another Indian passing by the school takes his brother, while the principal is compelled to send away another as incorrigible. On the 23rd of the same month two others left.

On the 10th of December, 1884, the Principal writes to Mr. Agent Pocklington, that he was ready to receive children from the reserves under his charge, and receives the following answer, 11th December: "That owing to the very inclement weather, he did not consider it advisable to get any, but so soon as it becomes better will endeavor to comply with his request."

On the 27th December Mr J. L'Heureux arrives again with two children. Then the Principal, seeing that no children had come from the Blood Indians and Peigan Reserves, solicited Mr. J. L'Heureux's services to go to McLeod, as he could not leave the school himself. Mr. Agent Begg kindly granted his request, and Mr. J. L'Heureux came back on the 14th January, 1885, with nine Indian boys, about whom I read in the same school diary : "Three of them are very big, and not likely to remain long here."

On the 5th of February, 1885, the Rev. Father Legal, missionary on the Blood and Peigan Reserves, commissioned by the principal, succeeded in bringing three children. He was kindly helped in this work by Major Cotton of the Mounted Police, who furnished the team and necessaries for the journey.

At the date of 7th April, 1885, I read again in the school diary: "The principal has received instructions to remain in Calgary until the trouble with the half breeds is settled, even at the risk of the school suffering during his absence." The school had not much to suffer from his absence, as only five Blackfoot boys were then remaining at school at the Home. Three were taken by their parents or guardians, one deserted with a band of Indians passing by the school, only one remained and is still in the school, and several attempts have been made by the Indians to drive him away.

It was during the rebellion that I came here to take Father Lacombe's place while he remained at Calgary, complying with the above instructions, although I was appointed acting principal only in September.

When the trouble was over, new attempts were made in the direction of again filling the school. The Rev. Father Lacombe went to confer again with Crowfoot and the Indians on the subject; this took place in August, 1885. The journey was almost unsuccessful, as we could have but one boy who came here on the 19th and was taken away by his mother on the 12th of the following month. At the same time Mr. Agent Begg proposed taking into the school an insane Indian hunted by the police for threatening the Rev. Mr. Sims, minister of the Church of England, with violence. We accepted the proposal, hoping to keep his two children in the school. No idea can be formed of the trouble I had, for three days, to obtain these children although the parents were expected to be rationed and to remain here. At last, see

ing my efforts of no avail and the insane man turning mad with me, I was compelled to send him away.

About the same time the Rev. Father Lacombe made another fruitless journey to the Sarcee Reserve.

In October, 1885, the Rev. Father Lacombe conferred with the Hon. the Indian Commissioner; went again to the Blackfoot camp, and a few days after to the Blood and Peigan Reserves, and expended much of his money without success.

In February, 1886, Mr. Reid, Assistant Commissioner, visiting the reserves, wrote me from the Blood Indian Reserve on the 26th: "That several lads there were anxious to come to our school, that I had only to send an order to the agent to bring them." I immediately did so, and Mr. Pocklington answered me on the 29th March that no one could be found who liked to come to the school. This was another disappointment.

During my stay here, how often have I tried to obtain children from Indians passing by the school; two or three times I kept some a few days while the parents were camped around and fed, but I always experienced that this was merely a trick to get food, and my efforts invariably proved fruitless.

In the summer of 1886 I requested Rev. Father Legal and Father Doucet of the Blackfoot Reserve to use their influence in trying again to obtain a few children for our school, but all to no avail. In the fall I expressed to the Indian Commissioner a desire to go to the Blackfoot camp in company with the eldest Blackfoot boy we had at school, hoping that the presence of this boy would have more effect than our efforts. I was answered on the 15th of November that he would confer with me on the subject later on. The fear of another fruitless expense prevented this journey. In December, 1886, I obtained leave of absence to go to Macleod, and in company with Father Legal, proceeded to the Peigan Reserve, where I obtained two children, but with great difficulty and a poor prospect of keeping them a long time, although they are still with us.

In the spring of 1887, the Rev. Father Lacombe with the Indian Commissioner, proceeded again to the south reserves, where some trouble had arisen among the Indians, and the school question came again to be dealt with but without success. Another journey made by the same gentlemen to the Blackfoot Reserve this summer was another unsuccessful attempt.

All our missionaries among these Indians joined with us in this direction; they did not succeed more than we.

At last I wrote again this fall to all the agents in Treaty No. 7, in connection with the same affair. Mr. Agent Begg, of Blackfoot Crossing, answered me 22nd August, that only large sized boys could, perhaps, be had, such as proved unmanageable at the opening of the school. Mr. Pocklington wrote me 10th September, that he could not find any. Mr. DeBalinhard did not answer me.

Such is the page of history relative to the efforts made to obtain Blackfoot children for our school. Whose fault is it, if the success does not correspond to so many attempts, fruitless journeys, and such expense of money? I positively say that the Blackfeet are unwilling to give us their children. For, they were not only repeatedly invited to do so, but they have often passed by the school, and had more than one opportunity to see how our pupils were treated, and how they appear contented at school, as the school diary shows 483 to be the number of our more or less troublesome Blackfoot visitors during the past year. I should not forget to mention, in all cases Chief Crowfoot never troubled us here by his presence, at least, since I have been in charge of the school. The old reason, "that they won't resemble the white people," remains still the best for me to explain their unwillingness.

I come to the second part of my report, which will answer, I hope, another objection which I have often heard myself: "The school does not pay." It is not for our schools to re-pay for all the expenses made by the Indian Department; but our schools profit the people, that the pupils do the work and become proficient in the trades they are taught. Should their work only repay the Department for their instructor's salaries, this would be a fair result, but I am pleased to say that our pupils here done more.

We have at present at school 19 boys and 10 girls. Out of 19 boys, 7 are taught farm work, 3 carpentering, all the others being under 9 years of age, are unfit for heavy out-door work. The boys who learn trades are alternately half a day at work and half a day at school. The others have regular hours of fatigue duty, two in the morning, and two in the afternoon in summer time; they have a little less during the winter, as there is less domestic work to keep them busy. To these youngest ones pertained the weeding of the garden and the housework on their side of the school, and I must say, that this summer none denied our watchword, "No idleness here," as all work was exclusively done by the pupils.

The girls, under the supervision of the Reverend Sisters, followed exactly the same rules, only four of whom are above 10 years of age, and are alternately taught a half-day sewing, and a half-day cooking. The youngest ones have same hours of fatigue duty as the boys, in the sewing room or at various kinds of household work. I am pleased to say, that excepting the two children of 4 and 5 years of age, they all knit and repair their own clothing, half of them are able to help the seamstress in making new clothing, suits, dresses, &c.

May I be allowed now to give a summary of my work-book, which will give an idea of the amount of work performed by our pupils under the supervision of their instructors and its value in money.

BOYS WITH THE FARM INSTRUCTOR.

Work.	Quantity.	Estimated.	Expenditures.	
		$ cts.		$ cts
Ploughing	24 acres	30 00	Instructor's salary	720 00
Breaking new land	10 "	50 00	Potatoes purchased	83 94
Sowing and harrowing	30 "	41 50	Oats for seed	25 50
Improvements, worth on farm	Various	127 50		
Crops harvested	123 bush.	132 16		
Potatoes	70 "	140 00		
Roots	24 "	13 00		
Hay put up	25 tons	225 00		
Straw stacked	20 "	160 00		
Ice cut and carted	12½ "	12 50		
Wood gathered and seasoned	38 cords	323 00		
Incidental work		285 00		
		1,539 66		829 44

BOYS WITH THE CARPENTER.

Work.	Cost of the Making.	Total Cost.	Material Used.	Expenditures.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ ct
New closets	200 00	305 00	3,000 feet	Instructor's salary	480 0
Pig-stye	151 00	245 00	2,800 "	Lumber, 12,025 feet	364 9
Carpentry shop	250 00	600 00	10,000 "	Shingles, 8 M	36 2
Bake room	55 75	108 25	1,500 "	Tar paper, 2 cwt.	8 0
Improvements in building	172 05	217 05	1,475 "	Windows	18 0
Furniture	87 05	111 80	635 "	Nails, 300 lbs	14 7
Incidental works	73 05	93 52	624 "		
Shelving	45 50	73 60	725 "		
Repairs		234 00			
	1,034 40	1,988 22	20,759		921 8

GIRLS WITH THE SEAMSTRESS.

Work.	Quantity.	Cost of the Making.	Expenditures.		
			Material.	Quantity.	Cost.
		$ cts.			$ cts.
Aprons	27	15 15	Cotton bleu and brown duck.	29¾ yds...	7 17
Chemises	20	6 00	Cotton, light	42½ " ...	4 25
Curtain	1	0 60	Drugget	6½ " ...	1 98
Drawers	30	9 00	Cotton bleu	52 " ...	6 76
Dresses	20	18 80	do and drugget lining	135 " ...	30 68
Jackets	18	14 10	do	54¾ " ...	17 38
Mats	2	10 00	Crash Russia and rags	6¾ " ...	0 62
Mattrasses	4	0 80	Cotton, factory	28¼ " ...	2 83
Mending (Days)	286	351 00	Cotton silicia, duck, &c		4 43
Napkins	32	3 20	Crash Russia	24½ yds...	2 45
Overstockings	52	7 80	Duffle	11¼ " ...	14 08
Pants	8	6 00	Etoffe	25¾ " ...	13 64
Petticoats	7	2 10	Cotton bleu	18 " ...	2 34
Pillow cases	129	25 60	Print cotton, thread	114½ " ...	16 42
Shirts	37	14 80	Flannel	132½ " ...	42 40
Socks	76	21 50	Cotton and wool	28 lbs. ..	11 76
Stockings	39	30 60	Wool	22 " ...	8 80
Suits	7	34 00	Etoffe and lining	127¾ yds...	46 52
Towels	16	1 60	Crash Russia	15½ " ...	1 55
		572 65			236 06

I am satisfied that the above figures are rather below the usual prices of the country and that many details are omitted for the reason that the work-book on which these tables were constructed has been only recently opened.

The farm comprising 400 acres was increased during the past year by eighty acres which was appropriated by the Department of the Interior, on my application, for the use of our school. This raises the extent of our farm to 480 acres. Ten acres were broken and brought the extent of our cultivated land to thirty-four acres. Of this, fourteen were sown in oats, seven in barley, three in wheat, three in potatoes, one in peas, one in turnips, one in vegetables. The weather did not favor our country. Owing to the drought in the spring, everything sprung up too late and the frost came before the grain could ripen. The hail and summer frosts also very much damaged our crops, while offering a fair prospect. The farm, under the able direction of Mr. Auvé, was really, this year, in a condition better than ever before. Had we not to suffer by the inclemency of the weather it had been assuredly a great success. Only a part of the produce of the farm can be shown on the present report for this fall. 200 bushels of potatoes were harvested, eighty bushels of turnips, ten bushels of carrots, four bushels of onions, two bushels of beets ; oats to be threshed, estimated at 100 bushels ; oats and wheat not ripe enough to be threshed, estimated at twelve tons; barley threshed, twenty bushels. We have sufficient roots for the use of the school ; seed of potatoes can be saved out of them for next spring, but the seed of grain will necessitate an expense, as ours was blighted by the frost.

As can be seen by the above table, much was done in the carpenter's shop during the year, part of which would have necessitated great expense, if done by contractors. This contributed much to the proficiency of the pupils taught in the shop. One of them has made great progress, and, after a year, will be able to teach others, at least in the ordinary kinds of work.

Although the trade instruction is the main object of our school, the intellectual training is not neglected. The younger pupils are in class five hours daily, those who learn trades two and a half hours a day, besides special classes I may give them in leisure hours. Their progress in school is good. Half of them are out of the second metropolitan reader, able to explain any problem in the four elementary rules

of arithmetic, to make a dictation good enough on the lessons of their book, to recite fairly well their catechism, and their writing is good. All understand English passably well and few are unable to express themselves in English. They talk English in recreation. I scarcely need any coercive means to oblige them to do so.

The system of discipline is a military one and strictly carried out, no breach of the regulations remaining unpunished, but I must say to the honor of our pupils that all, with few exceptions, observe perfectly the daily routine. Good order prevails in the movements from one day to another, so that we scarcely need to see that work is done in time. The silence in the house is well observed out of recreation. The only point which does not give me entire satisfaction is the order and cleanliness in their person and habits, although some progress has been made since last year.

The health of the children was perfect, with the exception of one boy who came near death with a severe attack of pneumonia. I feel pleased to say that owing to the capable attendance of Dr. Lindsay, of Calgary, and the good care of the matron, he has perfectly recovered.

Our visitors during the year were very few, only fifteen names being recorded in the visitor's book. I am pleased to reckon among them, Mr. Inspector McGibbon's name, whose experience was of great value to me in his past two visits. May I tender him my sincere thanks for the interest he took in our work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. CLAUDE, *O.M.I.*
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 26th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter, dated 2nd May, No. 76,188, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year 1886-87.

Since my last report the number of pupils has increased from fifty-five to ninety-four.

The health of the pupils generally has been good, a great deal better this year than last; this satisfactory state is chiefly due to the great care that the Reverend Sisters take of them, and to the appointment of Dr. Seymour as medical attendant; he visits the school at least twice a week, and has done much to prevent sickness. We had, unhappily, nevertheless to register one death, that of an orphan boy, who had been in poor health for years.

Parents have been visiting their children frequently, and although their visits are somewhat troublesome, still they see the progress their children are making, and on returning to their reserves, they speak of it to the other Indians, and now we have more applications for admission than we have room for; many more pupils could be admitted if we had accommodation for them.

Of our ninety-four pupils fifty-five are boys ranging from 6 to 17 years, none of them were more than fourteen when admitted; the younger boys require more care but are likely to remain longer in the school, still they are far easier to manage, and are much more obedient and apt to learn, and on the whole are very promising. When the time comes for them to learn a trade, they will be well-grounded in reading, writing and arithmetic, and will be able to speak English. I consider it more advisable to receive them when young: if admitted after they are 12 years

old, they, generally, are not very obedient, and are more inclined to be discontented, still, we need to have some of the older boys to learn the trades and work on the farm.

We had one truant this year, that of a boy who was here only a few months. I did my best to get him back, but without success.

Since the school was opened, only one of our boys has been allowed to leave, a son of Chief O'Soup. I am pleased to quote the following passage from a letter of Mr. Inspector McGibbon: "I have just been visiting the reserves, and called on Mr. O'Soup. His son was working well, and the instructions received at your school have been of great use to him. Mr. O'Soup has about 50 acres under crop, all looking well; cattle also; and in excellent condition, and he has a nice house, and altogether has a splendid place."

At the present time there are four boys in the blacksmith's and four in the carpenter's shop, they work half a day in the shop and half a day in school; besides these, six boys are working with the farmer, although all the boys often work on the farm, weeding, hoeing, thinning vegetables, and doing other farm work. We also have a boy with the baker, but we cannot leave the same boy for any length of time at the trade, as the Indians seem to have some prejudice against it.

Since my last report, a blacksmith shop, 18 by 20 feet, has been erected. I secured the services of a good blacksmith, who is also a good tinsmith; some tinsmithing tools have been lately furnished. I hope soon to have some boys learning that trade. The progress of the boys at the blacksmithing has been most satisfactory. There has also been some work done for the neighboring reserves.

Four boys are in the carpenter's shop, and are making good progress. We are unable to have more boys learning this trade, owing to the present shop, which was intended for a milk house, being too small. The carpenter has no shop, and has been working since his arrival in the milk house. Seven buildings have been put up by him with the assistance of the boys; besides this a great deal of repairing has been done, and some furniture made.

The farm under the charge of Mr. Redmond has this year given very satisfactory results, besides forty acres of grain, part of which was cut green for fodder, over twenty-five hundred bushels of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables of excellent quality have been raised, the fields have been well tilled and are clean and show a good example for the boys to follow. We shall have at least five hundred bushels of potatoes more than we will require. The stock has been steadily increasing and we now have nineteen head, having received four cows and a yoke of oxen in 1885; the most of our land is fenced, and the rest could at a small expense be also fenced, and would afford pasturage for our stock, and also keep the people from camping on it; this will be necessary owing to the increasing number of stock.

The progress of the pupils in school has been most satisfactory. This is chiefly due to the appointment of Mr. Fitzgerald, who has proved himself to be a good teacher. One of our boys got the first prize for penmanship at the exhibition lately held at Regina, and this in competition with white children. The emulation of the pupils was greatly stimulated by the late inspection of Mr. Macrae.

At present the size of the trades shops does not permit of more than seven boys being employed in them at the same time, and except when there is work on the farm, there are about fifty boys in school at one time. This is too large a number for one teacher to look after and teach properly, and after school the teacher has also to oversee the boys at the outdoor work.

The book keeping and store keeping is now sufficient work for the assistant, and he can but seldom help in the teaching, and never regularly. When the pupils come here they do not understand a word of English; they come from different tribes, speaking different languages, therefore it is a difficult task to explain anything to them and they require much more careful attention than the same number of white children would. If fifty white children are too many for a teacher to take charge of, how much more so are fifty Indian children?

My assistant is in charge of the book-keeping, the books to be kept in the insti-

tution, the numerous reports and returns to be sent to the head office, the letters, vouchers, the receiving of goods and provisions, the issuing of rations and clothing, which keep him busy, and require, in order that it may be well done, that he should not be taken away by any other occupation.

Besides the fifty-five boys, we have thirty-nine girls in charge of the Reverend Sisters. At present they have their schoolroom, dormitory and work room in the attic, but a suitable building is in course of construction and when finished will afford accommodation for seventy five children.

Notwithstanding the limited accommodation, their health has been good and they are a considerable help to the Reverend Sisters, but they cannot be depended upon to do any work alone and require some one with them constantly. The inconsistency of the Indian character is remarkable in them, especially in the elder ones. The sisters do all the washing, mending, house work, tailoring and cooking with the help of the girls and no outside labor has been employed, but it is now more than they can do, one of them having lost her health. Owing to the increase in the number of pupils more sisters will be required; the making and mending of the clothes takes a long time and occupies two sisters almost every day, especially when the clothing is not of excellent quality.

We have had this year many more visitors than before, and I am pleased to see that public opinion is in favor of this institution, and that the work done to civilize the Indian is appreciated.

The agents on the neighbouring reserves have been endeavoring to send as many pupils as possible to this school, and it is chiefly due to their endeavors that we have such a number; and still there are several reserves from which not one pupil could be got. The Indians are afraid that their children after leaving the school will not go back to the reserves, and that they will stray away from them; they also do not wish their children to acquire the habits of the white people.

The present building was veneered this summer; the work has been well done, and it will certainly add to the warmth of the house.

The whole place is being much improved and now presents a neat appearance.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

PIERREVILLE, 7th November, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report in connection with the affairs of this agency.

I have nothing particular to which to call your attention, but there is a marked and steady progress among the Indians of this village in the manufacture of Indian curiosities.

The financial position of several members of the tribe has been materially improved thereby, and I have observed with pleasure that many are putting up buildings for themselves or are improving their houses.

As I have stated already, in a former report, hunting is now almost a thing of the past, and that source of revenue is not appreciable.

The chiefs appear to be decided on being very severe towards all drunkards, it is a good point in their favor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,
Agent.

AGENCY No. 2, KENTVILLE, N.S., 30th November, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to apologize for sending in my report so late, but have to plead the state of my health at the proper time for doing so; indeed there is very little to write concerning them. There are no Reserves—except thirteen acres at Cambridge—in this Agency. But as a rule they are industrious and quiet, and with what aid the Department gives them, make out a somewhat comfortable existence. With two exceptions there has been no serious sickness. Joe Basso and child, both very sick, came in from the extreme eastern section of the county, and died. Mr. Peter Glade recovered, after a serious sickness, causing a heavy medical expense. The tabular statement, compiled from my own knowledge and with the help of these Indians, was sent in during the month of July I think, it shewed a population of seventy-eight souls. The products of their labor much the same as the previous year.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir,

Yours, very sincerely,

J. E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 26th November, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June, 1887.

Immediately after the close of the last Departmental year I paid an official visit to Kootenay in connection with the land reserves in that district, for which I beg to refer you to my special report thereon of the 18th November, 1886.

The serious difficulties which occurred in that district, subsequently necessitating the unusual course of sending thither a force of the North-West mounted police, where it is now stationed, have engrossed most of my time and attention since, so that I am unable to report any extended visits of inspection to other agencies in the Province.

It will be remembered that three years ago considerable agitation prevailed throughout Kootenay, owing to the alleged murder of two white miners by Indians.

Beyond suspicious circumstances little proof was obtained, and, on account of the absence of the supposed murderer, the matter was allowed to rest until last winter, when the resident constable, having heard that Kapla, the suspected Indian, and a member of Isadore's Band, was in camp at the Roman Catholic Mission, arrested and conveyed him to the gaol at Wild Horse Creek.

Great excitement among both Indians and white settlers followed this act, and, a few days afterwards, Chief Isadore, with twenty-five armed followers, proceeded to the gaol, broke down all barriers, and by force liberated the prisoner, who returned with them to camp. The Indians having taken the law into their own hands, the white settlers, being scattered and in a minority, held meetings and made such strong representations for assistance, that, after my personal report to you at Ottawa, it was arranged to send into the district a company of seventy-five mounted police.

In June, I again visited Kootenay in company with Col. Herchmer and Stipendiary Magistrate Powell, to arrange for the peaceable entry of the police, which was accomplished, and I obtained at the same time, from Isadore, a promise in writing that the prisoners liberated by him would be returned whenever the authorities were ready to have an investigation.

I beg to refer to my report of the 15th July last, for particulars which will not therefore, be adverted to here, though it is perhaps well to state that Isadore, in defence of his conduct, informed me that both he and his Indians had the impression that the constable who arrested the accused Indians acted upon his own responsibility, and had not been empowered by proper judicial authority to make the arrest, and so keenly did his people consider the matter, that he deemed it prudent to take the part he did in order to prevent worse and more serious troubles, which would, he alleged, have occurred had his young Indians acted without him in rescuing the prisoners.

After hearing from me the position in which he had placed himself, he expressed his regret, and gave me his bond for the delivery of the prisoners, promising, at the same time, that whether soldiers came into the district or not, he would endeavor to keep his young men in order, over whom he sometimes had not full control.

Isadore mentioned his land troubles to me, and I informed him that I would make strong representations to the Government to have them reviewed, and, if necessary, rectified.

I was received well by all the Bands in Kootenay, and at the Columbia Lakes a large deputation of horsemen, with the old Chief Moyeas at their head, assembled to show their good feeling. They have behaved weli since, and instead of showing opposition to the Police, as many supposed they would, they have taken advantage of their presence in selling their produce, cattle, &c., and have fared well in consequence.

Pursuant to my reports to the Department and representations to the Provincial Government, the Joint Reserve Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, accompanied by me, visited Kootenay in August and September, when we went carefully over all the lands that had been reserved, with the result that considerable additions were made to their hay lands.

Chief Isadore, for himself, claimed a small piece of land consisting of forty acres on Joseph Prairie which he stated had belonged to his predecessor Chief Joseph. In lieu of this, which having been previously alienated by the Crown and being the property of Col. Baker, hence beyond the reach of consideration, a much larger and more valuable reserve was made on the Kootenay River, about ten miles from the prairie, for Isadore. Some hay meadows contiguous to this land were also set aside for some other Indians.

The commissioners framed a joint paper containing the decision, and also a warning to Isadore that he would be held strictly accountable for any further trouble among the members of the band, a document which they wished to be read by Major Steele in command of the police, as Isadore was then absent.

However, I remained in Kootenay some three weeks after the other commissioners left, and, Isadore having returned, I had a lengthened conference with him and explained in person the substance of the letter left with Major Steele.

The chief although greatly coveting the land on Joseph Prairie, and stating that he was unwilling to give it up expressed himself as greatly pleased with what had been done otherwise and thanked me generously for my exertions in his behalf. Since then the resident agent has informed me that he, Isadore,has made up his mind to give up the Joseph Prairie place and is building sheds, &c., on the land reserved for him on the Kootenay, apparently in the best of humor. So indeed he should be, the land now secured to him is not only much greater in extent, but superior in quality, affording him in addition to a good quantity of hay and meadow land an excellent winter run for his cattle.

With a little improvement, the St. Mary's Reserve would show great capabilities, and the expenditure of a few hundred dollars in draining and breaking up a small piece of it would cause the Indians to appreciate it much more fully aud to take more to agricultural pursuits than they have in the past.

Mr. Surveyor Green who accompanied us estimated that a drain costing about forty or fifty dollars would increase the capacity of the meadow on St. Mary's Reserve from two hundred to eight hundred or a thousand tons of hay.

Some of the Indians asked for a school, and I think the establishment of one for Isadore's Band, one for the Upper Kootenays or Shuswaps, and, possibly, another for the Lower Kootenay or Flat Bow Indians would be appreciated.

It must be remembered that the Kootenays live on the border and have associated more or less with the Indians of the North-West Territory, with whom treaties had been made and who receive annuities, as well as with those on the American side of Tobacco Plains for whom large resrrves have been established at Flat Bow Lake and who, besides annuities are supplied with schools, farm instructors, saw and grist mills, &c.

Naturally, they cannot understand the reason why they are treated otherwise, and I have no doubt they are more or less discontented with their lot in being consigned to the care of the Federal Government with a very different policy from that extended to those just referred to.

At present large numbers of them visit Sand Point in Idaho and purchase their winter supplies of flour, blankets, ammunition, &c., which for years past they have brought in, paying no duty therefor. The traders who lose considerable with their annual pilgrimage complain of it, and not without reason, as the same rule has not been customary in other parts of the Province.

Duty should manifestly be collected from them if all are to be treated alike, but on the other hand there should be some generous appropriations in their favor, the proper expenditure of which would aid much in improving their condition, and popularising the Agent and the Department generally among them.

On the occasion of my visit in June, I appointed, subject to your approval, Mr. Michael Phillipps as resident agent. Mr. Phillipps is an old inhabitant of the district and speaks the Kootenay language fluently, and, if instructed to initiate and carry out some suggestions for utilizing the reserves, will become most acceptable to the Indians, and a useful officer to the Department. The Shuswaps and Upper Kootenays are already progressing, some of them being well-to-do ranchemen who live in houses superior to those of the white settlers.

My meetings with them were most satisfactory and of the most amicable description.

The lower Kootenays or Flat Bow Indians are very inferior in character and degraded in comparison with those above named. They go to and fro across the international border upon which they reside, and seem to have fallen a prey to the dissipated and renegade habits of those who claim no nationality, but are veritable denizens of "Tom Tidler's ground."

The reserve made for the last named band is subject to overflow, and is not of much value, unless the scheme of lowering the Kootenay should be carried into effect.

It would then become cultivable and exceedingly productive) Unfortunately, there was no good land in the vicinity for reservation purposes, and there cannot be a doubt that they are indeed badly off in consequence.

Mr. Phillipps has erected a comfortable log hut at Kootenay Ferry, within a mile of the police quarters, to be used as an office and residence. I considered it a central point, more convenient however to Isadore's band, to which most of his attention will have to be given for some time to come.

Upon my return to Victoria, I sent two good ploughs to the agent for immediate use on St. Mary's Reserve, pending your possible approval and instruction to carry out some improvement necessary to the development of the reserve, such as drainage, &c.

The serious troubles at Metlakahtla which were adverted to in my report for last year, continued until July or August, when Mr. Duncan, who had visited Washington for the purpose of enlisting in his favor the United States' authorities and collecting funds from the American people, returned and induced his adherents to accompany him to Alaska.

So far as Mr. Duncan is concerned, his departure was desirable, inasmuch as, without reason or justification, his guiding hand was seen in the hostile attitude

assumed by his followers, and in the many rebellious acts against law and order, of which they have been guilty, and which during the last three or four years have disturbed and agitated both settlers and Indians in that section of the country.

The most absurd and untruthful statements were made from time to time, to the Indians, as to the intentions of the Government towards them, by means of which, added to the assurance of large collections of money from private American sources, United States Government capitation grants, &c., I am informed about 500 of them were induced to sacrifice their hereditary and other rights, and join Mr. Duncan in exile.

One cannot but keenly regret the exodus of so many people under such circumstances, and it seems to me a heavy responsibility has been taken by those who encouraged and brought it about. I have no doubt that as soon as remaining Tsimpsehean Indians realize the nature of the many misrepresentations sent out in various directions from Metlakahtla, and the honorable and just intentions of the Government towards them, renewed confidence and contentment will most certainly follow. In this respect, I think the Department is to be congratulated upon the selection of Mr. Charles Todd, to act as resident agent on the North-West Coast; a gentleman who, as an old time resident of the Province, and an active and faithful public officer of many years' experience will, as his many friends predict, give a good account of himself in fulfilling the duties of a position which has been made exceptionally difficult from the causes referred to.

Should one of the three industrial schools proposed for the Province be estab- at Metlakahtla, or at some other central point in the vicinity, where native industries could be taught, particularly those appertaining to the best modes of developing their important fishing interests, it will be an advanced step in the right direction. Mr. Todd will also be able, upon further acquaintance, to sub-divide the reserves in severalty, and give to those sufficiently advanced, location papers which will impart a feeling of security to the holders.

The formation of councils under the Advancement Act would soon enable any of the bands who are fit for it, to manage their own affairs. Protection of their fishing and other rights should follow, and if the interference with their temporal matters in the past is prohibited in future, Indians will soon learn from experience who their real friends and protectors are, and become law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Todd left for the North-West Coast immediately upon his appointment, and is now residing at Metlakahtla.

WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Agent Meason gives a favorable report upon the Indians of his Agency, especially as to the energy displayed by the Lillooet, Cayoosh, Canoe Creek and Kanim Lake Bands, the latter having, upon hearing of the intended visit of the Reserve Commissioner, cut out and graded for him a good waggon road to the land they wished to be set aside, a distance of fifteen miles.

Many of the male members of these bands make their living by working as farm hands, and are nearly all expert packers and good workers. I doubt if there are any Indians in the Province to compare with those of Lillooet in this respect.

I observe that Mr. Meason states "that he has at various times warned miners to cease their operations when working on a reserve, but the Provincial Government contends that mining is free to all, on a reserve as on a white man's land, and have instructed their agent at Lillooet accordingly." I have pointed out to Mr. Meason that the Indian Act, especially the amended one, is very explicit upon this subject, and he should not hesitate to enforce it in all cases where the license of the Honorable the Superintendent General, to mine on a reserve, has not been obtained. The powers conveyed to an Agent, by the Act, are pretty extensive, and he should feel that on a reserve, in his charge, he is really a Chief and possesses all the powers to be desired in affording ample protection to its occupants.

The important task of reserving lands for the Chilcotin Bands was accomplished in July last, by the Reserve Commissioner.

The concentration of Anahem's Band upon a large reserve on the banks of the Chilcotin River which they wanted instead of having scattered small cultivable patches, is a wise action. It is greatly to be hoped that the Indians concerned are thoroughly satisfied with the award, and that there will be no future disturbing influence to agitate them.

Sufficient irrigation water appears to have been set aside by the Commissioner, but I am not aware that any of such reservations have been placed in the Provincial Government records, and, while this is not done, I do not see what is to prevent a settler from recording water which really belongs to a reserve. Indeed this has been done with a number of the water allotments made by the Joint Reserve Commission, and very serious trouble is likely to ensue in time, if this state of affairs be not corrected and put right.

For the year ended 30th June last, the various bands of the Agency owned:—

Ploughs	51
Harrows	41
Waggons	1
Fanning mills	5
Implements	124
Horses	2,588
Cows	186
Pigs	425
Young stock	50

They have raised of:—

Wheat, bushels	9,000
Oats do	2,000
Peas do	200
Barley do	300
Potatoes do	8,000
Hay, tons	1,000

Their buildings and personal property are valued at—

Buildings	$16,450
Personal property	41,900

Mr. Meason closes his report with a favorable comment on the health of the Indians in his agency, and thinks that the population is not decreasing.

KWAHKEWLTH AGENCY.

This is one of the coast agencies, situated on the northern part of Vancouver and adjacent islands.

The report of Mr. Agent Pidcock is not, by any means, as favorable as one would like to see. The Indians however are the poorest and most degraded in the Province and no doubt much "up hill work" will have to be overcome by an energetic and hard working agent ere there will be marked change.

Some of the missionaries on the North-West Coast who have endeavored to prejudice the minds of the Indians against Indian agents, so that they might retain their own temporal influence among them, point to the Kwahkewlth Indians as an evidence of backwardness.

It must be remembered, however, that from a long time back various missionaries of different sects having from time to time settled among the Kwahkewlths with the intention of evangelizing them have given it up, and left them as incorrigible.

The present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Hall of the Church Mission Society, is the only gentleman among his predecessors who has exhibied a perseverance worthy of the cause, and with his wife have made up their minds to remain and "Hold the Fort" in spite of the numerous obstacles and discouragements.

They have a school at Alert Bay and Mrs. Hall teaches a number of resident girls some of whom will no doubt carry the lessons and principles taught them into distant camps.

With commendable energy, Mr. Hall has imported and put up a good saw mill and upon the agreement, that Indians are to be supplied with lumber, at cost, the Department has appropriated from its funds substantial aid towards its erection.

The agent should be assisted, with a firm hand to put a stop to the assemblages for the purpose of holding medicine and potlach feasts, which prevent the adoption by them of more creditable and settled habits.

It is gratifying that a stop has been made to a great extent, to the large quantity of liquor which these Indians used to obtain in former years.

The Kwahkewlths, with the exception of a few potato patches cultivate no land, but their wealth in canoes and all sorts of fishing gear is considerable and they live altogether on the products of the sea.

FRASER AGENCY.

Mr. Agent McTiernan reports considerable loss of stock in the Douglas and Harrison districts owing to the unusually severe weather during the past winter and early spring. In fact, this is unfortunately the case with most of the interior tribes who like white settlers suffered much in losses of stock during the rigorous weather which prevailed both in the east and west during the months of February and March.

The failure of the salmon run the previous year obliged the Indians to leave their reserves and obtain work in the hop fields of Washington Territory, and they remained away so long, that they failed to cut enough hay for their stock, and, as many had to feed their cattle during the two months mentioned, the largest percentage of the stock thus unprovided for perished.

It is most creditable to the character of these Indians, that although 3,500 of them from various parts of the Province encamped on the lower Fraser during the fishing season, there was not a single case of theft or assault complained of, and the arrangements made by Mr. McTiernan, for keeping the peace, seems to have been very satisfactory.

The reservation of some land at Semiahmoo, near the 49th parallel, in June last, was a most necessary proceeding, urgently required, as the Indians were being closely pushed by land seekers in all directions. The reserve is small, but it is all that could be obtained in this vicinity, and its allotment has pleased the band.

Mr. McTiernan is an energetic agent, who is most conscientious in the performance of his various duties.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Cowichan Agency embraces the southern portion of Vancouver Island, and like their kins-people on the Fraser, the Indians have similar industries both on sea and land, and speak the same language. They are the only Indians so far (with the exception of the Kincolith Indians on Nass River) who have taken advantage of the Advancement Act, and have a Municipal Council. They are progressing every year, extending the cultivable area of their fine reserve, which they accomplished with very little or no aid from the Government.

The younger members of the band obtain constant employment at the saw mills, canneries and hop fields of Washington Territory, and are very well off, as a glance at their houses, their stock and implements, all purchased by their own exertions fully prove. There is a slight falling off from the quantity of crops raised last year, but this is due to an exceptionally dry season.

Mr. Lomas has been employed in surveying the Kuper Island Reserve in allotments and when the plans of the same are finished he proposes to apply for location tickets for the various holders.

Tickets were issued to Cowichan Indians three years ago, and the system has worked well and given satisfaction to the holders.

The following statistics, furnished by the agent, show what these Indians have done in acquiring stock, implements, buildings, &c., and the produce raised last year:—

Wheat, bushels	690
Oats do	2,795
Peas do	325
Potatoes do	5,815
Hay, tons	521
Horses	421
Cows	466
Sheep	287
Pigs	145
Oxen	144
Young stock	516
Ploughs	89
Harrows	52
Waggons and cart	94
Fanning mills	2
Acres under cultivation	1,774
Value of buildings	$69,228
do personal property	81,700

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I am sorry that better reports of these Indians have not come to hand.

They are veritable "toilers of the sea," and the risks they run in braving the dangers of a rock-bound coast and tempestuous seas are constantly very great. The wreck of the schooner "Active," with a loss of all hands, resulted in the death of twenty-eight chiefs and young men of the Kelsemaht Band, leaving eighteen widows and forty-one children totally destitute, and aid, in the way of food and clothing, was bestowed by the Department. Several schooners, with West Coast Indian crews, have been seized in Behring Sea by the American authorities, the hunters returning with loss of their time, gear and skins.

In December last the Hawaiian barque, "Thos. R. Foster," was wrecked near Cape Cook; the crew, eighteen in number, were picked up by the Chaiclesaht Indians, and provided with provisions and blankets. The Department of Marine have forwarded a check for the sum of $65.70 to be distributed among the Indians of Naspahte (Chaiclesaht), as a slight compensation for their services, pending the action of the Hawaiian Government in a hoped for further substantial recognition of the same. The outside coast of Vancouver Island is very exposed, and scarcely a season passes without shipwrecks, some of them being of the most distressing character. It is most important, therefore, that the numerous acts of bravery shown by these Indians towards luckless mariners should meet with prompt recognition. In fact the establishment of two or more life saving stations is nowhere more necessary, and no better crews for such a purpose could be found than among the brave and hardy West Coast Indians. Their conduct in the case of the "Foster" deserved a more prompt and satisfactory recognition.

The following statistics have been furnished by Mr. Agent Guillod:—

Potatoes raised, bushels	2,000
Hay cured, tons	8
Horses	16
Pigs	36
Acres under cultivation	10
Furs taken	$31,700
Value of improvements	1,600
Oil	6,200

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCIES.

The Indians in these agencies have, on the whole, had a fairly properous season although many of the old and sickly have died from the effects of colds and influenza caused by the long and severe weather of last winter, but since the opening of the summer these complaints have entirely disappeared.

The agricultural labor of some of the bands has been very successful, large quantities of grain and other produce having been raised. Mr. Mackay mentions one instance where three brothers have obtained 36,000 pounds of oats from eighteen acres of land. This is quite a large yield, and fully equal to any raised by white settlers in the locality.

The sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians was carried on to a certain extent during the gold excitement at Granite Creek, and caused much trouble, but the provincial authorities took the matter in hand, and by cancelling all the licenses outside the mining camps, put a stop to the traffic.

The following crops have been raised in these agencies:—

Kamloops.

Corn,	bushels	28
Wheat	do	933
Oats	do	1,457
Peas	do	111
Barley	do	94
Beans	do	62
Onions	do	45
Potatoes	do	13,085
Hay, tons		134

Okanagan.

Wheat	bushels	3,694
Oats	do	4,710
Peas	do	141
Barley	do	154
Beans	do	65
Potatoes	do	13,245
Hay, tons		409

They own, of implements and stock :—

Kamloops.

Ploughs	66
Harrows	51
Waggons and carts	5
Fanning mill	1
Horses	2,903
Cows	227
Pigs	20
Oxen	71
Young stock	563

Okanngan.

Ploughs	75
Harrows	60
Waggons and carts	10
Horses	4,790
Cows	469
Sheep	80
Pigs	100
Oxen	151
Young stock	931

Their buildings and personal property are valued at :—

Kamloops.

Buildings	$13,576
Property	55,899

Okanagan.

Buildings	$ 5,333
Property	74,130

SURVEYS.

Three survey parties have been engaged in field work.

One under Capt. Jemmett proceeded to Queen Charlotte Islands, and after finishing the reserves in that district, went to the Skeena River and neighborhood.

The second, under Mr. Skinner, has been engaged surveying in the neighbor. hood of Queen Charlotte Sound and Fort Rupert.

The third, under Mr. Tuck, proceeded to Metlakahtla, to complete the unfinished work at that place.

SCHOOLS.

During the past year the following schools have received the Departmenta grant :—

Lakalsap, Nass River, Wesleyan.
Kincolith, do Anglican.
Port Simpson, Wesleyan.
Massett, Anglican.
Port Essington, Wesleyan.
Bellabella, Wesleyan.
Alert Bay, Anglican.
Nanaimo, Wesleyan.
Kyuquat, Roman Cathotic.
Clayoquat do
Hesquiaht do
St. Mary's do

MEDICINES.

Medicines have been supplied to the various agents throughout the Province an to missionaries and others in distant parts, who have applied for and undertaken t dispense the same. A good supply of vaccine lymph was obtained and distributed t the agents and others.

FISH, FURS, OIL.

Under this head a considerable increase will be observed over the last yea particularly in marine and land furs, which are almost entirely the product of India labor :—

Furs, marine	$ 287,377 00
do other	299,368 00
Salmon, canned	601,812 00
do salted	13,823 00
Fish oil	7,322 00
do preserved	171 00
	$1,209,873 00

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I. W. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 20th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report of m inspection of agencies and reserves in the North-West Territories.

Having been instructed by the Indian Commissioner to meet the Half-bree Scrip Commission at Prince Albert early in April, I proceeded to that district at th time named, and as the Commission had not arrived, I immediately undertook th duty of inspecting the agency.

My inspection this year was for the most part confined to the auditing of the books and accounts of the agents and farming instructors, upon which I reported at great length immediately upon completing the inspection of each district, to the Commissioner. I presume, therefore, that it will not be necessary for me to go into these details here.

Duck Lake Agency.

Mr. J. M. Rae has been acting agent since the annuity payments last autumn, and Mr. M. S. Vankoughnet acting as clerk; Mr. Justus Willson, storeman.

The removal of the headquarters of the agency from Prince Albert to the reserves near Duck Lake has been of great benefit to these Indians.

The Indians generally of the district were well settled down to industrial pursuits.

The work upon the different reserves was under Instructors Chaffee, Marion and Tomkins; the Indians were interested in putting in large crops, and as it was a most favorable season, their prospects of reaping a good harvest were excellent.

The cattle industry was prospering, and the herds steadily increasing. They were milking their cows and many of them making butter.

The introduction of sheep had received a fair measure of success, quite sufficient in my opinion to warrant extending it to other resources.

Schools.

The schools established in the district are located at Assisippi Mission, Rev. John Hines, C. E.; Joseph Sasakwamoos, teacher; Armadale Mission, Rev. John McKay, Presbyterian; Miss Christina McKay, teacher; Muskeg Lake, Rev. Père Paquette; John Smith's Reserve, Miss Margaret Finlayson, teacher; James Smith's Reserve, Rev. John Badger. The attendance at these schools has increased since my last annual visit, and the interest taken in them by both Indians and pupils is greater than ever before. There has been a new school opened and a teacher supplied, by the Rev. John Hines, at Stony Lake. The introduction of knitting into the schools has been received with much satisfaction, even the smaller children engage in it with great pleasure, and with profit to themselves.

While in the Prince Albert district I received notice to proceed to Saddle Lake for the purpose of selecting a site for a flour mill for Chief Pakan and his band. I left for that place late in June, being detained on the way for a short time at Battleford. I filled in the time by inspecting the Industrial School there; I was also able to make considerable progress in an inspection of the agency, but left again without finishing it.

Industrial School, Battleford, Rev. Thomas Clark, Principal

At the time of my inspection, 1st July, there were thirty-two boys and eleven girls in the institution, the children—with the exception of four who were on the sick list—were the picture of health and contentment, and discipline was maintained without any appearance of coercion. I observed that, in common with most Indian children, those here are apt to learn, and they have already made good progress. All of them can read, most of them can write; some very well indeed; the older ones are advanced in tables, and are studying the map of the world.

The dormitories were kept clean and well aired.

The crops looked fairly well, but I have since learned that with the exception of potatoes the yield proved disappointing.

I found the books and accounts of the institution had been properly kept and balanced regularly each month, all letters, copies of returns and vouchers had been properly docketed and filed. Rations were issued every morning, by the Principal himself, to the cook, and the routine of work and discipline of the institution was well observed.

Saddle Lake Agency

Mr. J. A. Mitchell, agent; Thos. H. Edmundson, clerk.

I made a close examination of the receipts and issues of all goods since my last inspection. I have much pleasure in reporting the work of this office to be in excellent condition; the books have been written up daily, and all kept in a business-like manner and in proper form. The agent and the clerk had already prepared against my arrival statements of the different accounts, made up to the end of the last fiscal year. These proved of great advantage to me in expediting my work. The books kept in this office are as follows: (*a*) Order Book; (*b*) Journal of Receipts; (*c*) Provision Ledger; (*d*) Implement Ledger; (*e*) Implement Record; (*f*) Cattle Record; (*g*) Cattle Loan Book; (*h*) Letter Book; (*i*) Voucher Register; (*j*) Register of Authorities; (*k*) Register of Discharges and Applications for Commutation; (*l*) Standing Orders; (*m*) Vital Statistics. Letters received, copies of Bills of Lading, quadruplicates of Vouchers, copies of Receipts, copies of Farm Returns, were numbered, properly endorsed and filed.

Vital Statistics.

Measles became epidemic throughout this district during the last three months of 1886, and proved fatal to at least nine Indian children. Since 1st January the births registered are two, and deaths nine, four being adults.

The farming operations at Saddle Lake are under the supervision of James E. Ingram. He is a most diligent and competent man, being also an expert mechanic.

White Fish and Good Fish Lake Indians.

Having remained among these Indians for some time, I had a good opportunity of observing them closely. They are exceedingly industrious and very religious; they ask a blessing before, and return thanks to the Supreme Being after each meal; have family prayers every evening, and often general prayer meetings. They are well-meaning, but the fact remains that they cannot at present support themselves without considerable material assistance from the Government.

Blue Quill.

This headman with his followers has removed from Egg Lake, where they have continued to reside since 1879, to Snake Hills, a distance of seven miles from the agency. They have built two houses and broken some land. They had a few acres under crop, but it was very backward.

Wahsatenow Indians.

This small band, under Headman "Bear's Ears," makes but little progress in agriculture. They care little for the occupation, and prefer the precarious living produced by hunting and trapping.

Schools.

There are two schools in this district, one at White Fish Lake, Rev. O. Germain teacher; another at Good Fish Lake, taught by G. A. Lindsay. They are under the direction of the Methodist Church. This church has this year appointed the Rev. R. B. Steinhaur to the spiritual charge of the Saddle Lake Indians. He will open a school shortly. I was present at his Sunday school. There were twenty-two children in attendance, boys and girls between the ages of five and fourteen years.

During my visit to White Fish and Good Fish Lakes, it being holiday time, the schools were closed.

Edmonton Agency.

Mr. Agent Anderson being laid up by serious illness, Major de Balinhard, from the Sarcee Agency, was in charge, with Mr. Kildahl acting as Clerk. I found the following books in use, and for the most part written up to date: (*a*) Order book, (*b*) Journal of Receipts (*c*) Provision Ledger (*d*) Implement Ledger (*e*) Implement Record (*f*) Letter Book (*g*) Voucher Register (*h*) Register of letters received and authorities (*i*) Register of discharges and commutations (*j*) Standing Orders (*k*) Vital Statistics (*l*) Invoice Book; letters received, bills of lading, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of receipts, copies of farm returns, copies of school returns, copies of pay sheets, were all docketed and filed.

Pass-pass-chase's Band, No. 136.

The chief, headmen and nearly all the members of this band, having taken their discharge from treaty and received scrip, they no longer exist as a band, the few remaining members having been induced to remove to Stony Plain and join Band No. 135.

Farm 17, *James O'Donnell, Farming Instructor.*

I made a careful inspection of the books of this farm and the work of the Indian bands subject to it. The accounts were kept in a satisfactory manner, and there has been a great deal of work performed by the Indians. The proposed concentration of the instructor's work entirely to Alexander's Reserve, No. 134, will no doubt have a most beneficial effect upon that band.

Schools.

I visited the St. Albert Mission boarding and day school which is under the immediate direction of the Reverend Mother Saint Rocque, assisted by Sister Dillon and the other ladies of Yeoville Convent. Taking advantage of the official visit of the Rev. Father Leduc, inspector of schools for the North-West Government, I was present during his examination of the scholars. I was much pleased with the progress they had made in their various studies since my previous visit a year ago. There were in the school room twenty-two girls and thirty boys, the older children being engaged in industrial pursuits connected with the institution. There are thirty orphan Indian children inmates of the institution, thirteen of them being still in treaty and receiving their annuity. I examined the needle work, knitting, home made flannel, yarn, &c. I also inspected the dormitories, work rooms, kitchens; all of which were in beautiful order. Cleanliness was supreme. The children appeared healthy and contented. At an early day the Sisters will remove into their beautiful new residence, which is now nearly completed, the cost of which I learned from Father Leduc has been nearly $40,000.

I visited the school upon Alexander's Reserve, it is under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Father Lestanc, of St. Albert Mission, with Mr. Ringuette as resident teacher. The school-house is an excellent building, a chancel and altar are separated from the school room by folding doors, these are opened during church service; accommodation for a residence for the teacher is supplied in the second story. The school room was suitably furnished with blackboard, desks, &c.; there were twenty-two names on the roll, thirteen boys and nine girls.

Upon Reserve No. 135, two schools have been established, one under the direction of the St. Albert Mission, Mr. Ridsdale, teacher, the other under the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Magnus Anderson, teacher. I was shown by Mrs. Anderson some knitting and sewing, the work of her pupils; this lady is taking great interest in teaching them these useful arts. Both denominations have erected good school-houses, also comfortable residences for the teachers.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

Mr. S. B. Lucas, Agent; Mr. J. D. Molson, Clerk.

Since my last inspection of this agency, a little over a year ago, the headquarters have been removed into the new agency buildings, situated on Sampson's Reserve, Battle River.

The work of this agency is being pursued with diligence, the officials are all most industrious, from the agent down. The Clerk, Mr. Molson, has also charge of the storehouse. I have great pleasure in testifying to the good order and the methodical manner in which everything is kept therein.

The following account books are kept in the office; they were written up daily, and presented a business-like appearance: (*a*) Order book; (*b*) Ledger of Receipts and issues for all goods; (*c*) Implement record and return book; (*d*) Petty issues book; (*e*) Letter book; (*f*) Register of letters received; (*g*) Record of commutations and discharges; (*h*) Vital statistics; (*i*) Record of vouchers; (*j*) Standing orders; (*k*) Cattle record; (*l*) Copies of farm returns, way bills, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of school returns, agency store returns, ration lists from instructors which were docketed and filed. I have also much pleasure in stating that I found every preparation had been made for the Inspector's visit, by having already prepared statements and balance sheets of the different accounts, this not only at the agency but at each of the farms, thus simplifying the work of that official to a mere checking of accounts.

Farm No. 18, *Mr. John Ross, Farming Instructor.*

This instructor has charge of Reserves Nos. 137, 138, 139, 140. The condition of the Indians of these reserves is favorable; they have good health, no wants or complaints, they have large crops. The change in the condition of things in connection with the change of farming instructors of these reserves since last year has been a good one and already has had a most beneficial effect upon the Indians. Mr. Ross is a good man and is taking great interest in his work. The sympathetic kindness of his family towards the Indian women increases his influence and approaches friendship. Many of them have been taught to knit and make bread.

Chapoostiquhan's Band, Reserve No. 141, *Mr. Duncan C. Robertson, Farming Instructor.*

A terrible affliction has been placed upon this small band of Stony Indians. Late in the autumn of 1886 measles became epidemic; this dire complaint, with its contingent consequences, carried off many of them, almost every family having to lament the death of one or more of its members. This so completely broke down their energies that they gave but little attention to farming during the past summer. They had, however, cut and stacked sufficient hay to winter their stock.

The instructor has built a very excellent dwelling house, storehouse and stables for his own accommodation. The Indians themselves built a bridge across Battle River at the point named by myself last year. It is a creditable evidence of Indian skill.

Schools.

That on the Stony Reserve is taught by the Rev. Mr. Nelson. It has suffered severely by the greal mortality of the band. Upon the day of my visit there were nine boys and five girls present.

The day school on Ermine Skin's Reserve, No. 137—Roman Catholic—was closed, the teacher having resigned.

The school on Sampson's Reserve, No. 138, is under the direction of Rev. Mr. Glass, Methodist. It is taught by Miss Neelands. There were sixteen children present the day I visited it, the average attendance for the quarter being twenty-two. The children showed some proficiency in reading, spelling and arithmetic. The new schoolhouse is a fine large building.

The school on Muddy Bull's Reserve, No. 140, was established in December last by Mr. C. E. Somerset, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, since which time he has erected two fine buildings, one as a church and schoolhouse, the other as a residence for himself. My visit was during the forenoon session. There were fourteen boys and fourteen girls present, with well-washed faces and clean clothing. They ranged in age from three to fourteen years. The school was opened by all kneeling and the teacher and the children after him repeating the Lord's Prayer in clear audible voices, in English. They then sang a hymn, also in English. Mr. Somerset has a natural talent for teaching Indian children. He uses the blackboard and object lessons almost exclusively at this stage of their progress; he keeps up their interest, and when he finds them wandering from the subject in hand he gives out a hymn. It is truly wonderful how plainly he has taught them to follow him in the English pronunciation of the words of a hymn in so short a time.

ONION LAKE AGENCY,

Mr. George G. Mann, Agent.

I finished my inspection of this agency on the 15th October.

The following books are properly kept:—Journal of receipts, ration book, order book, provision ledger, implement ledger, cattle book, vital statistics, voucher book, letters received register, quadruplicates of vouchers, all letters received, bills of lading and duplicates of all returns are properly filed.

The Indians had an excellent harvest, and the grain is well stacked. The potatoes are of fine quality, and are well taken care for the winter. They have put up abundance of hay and most of them have at least one stack, and a comfortable stable built near their house. The fall ploughing was well advanced, and still going on. I observed ten yokes of oxen at this work within eyesight from a single point on the reserve. Upon no reserve is there so good a class of dwellings as upon this one. All were built of flatted logs, well cornered, one and a-half story, with pitched roof, well thatched; all are floored, and some ceiled with tongued and grooved lumber of their own manufacture. Most of them have some home-made furniture, such as benches, tables, &c. Each house is located near the farm of the Indian owning it. Very few are living in lodges, which I attribute to the comfortable condition of their houses. The agent informs me that several intend making shingles, and will, another year, substitute them for the thatch; this will make them still more comfortable and promote health, as the thatch retains some moisture.

Agency Buildings.

Since I passed by this agency in July, Mr. Mann has erected a very fine dwelling house, one and a-half story, frame 22 by 32 feet; it is not a balloon frame, but of square timber, double lined, and the boards outside and inside—and the partitions—are of dressed, tongued and grooved lumber. Nearly all the lumber was made upon the reserve with whip saws by the employees and Indians. The same also may be said of the lumber and construction of the other agency buildings, namely, storehouse, 40 by 60, two stables, 40 by 60 and 25 by 40, respectively, Interpreter's dwelling house, farm storehouse, agency office and blacksmith and carpenter shops. The whole is a monument of what an energetic man can accomplish. These building operations have not interfered with the regular duties and farm work of the Indians, as the harvested crops, the large quantity of hay in stack, the land fall ploughed and the well finished dwellings of the Indians show plainly that none of those necessary industries have been neglected.

Vital Statistics.

The births registered on the reserve are sixteen; the deaths twenty—ten children, ten adults; seven of the children died, itis supposed of consumption. The agency has been

free from epidemic complaints; little,if any medicine has been required by the Indians and there has not been any occasion to employ a doctor, excepting for vaccination. I attribute their generally healthy state to their constant industry.

Schools.

A day school was opened on this reserve about the 1st of July by Mr. D. D. McDonald; it is under the auspices of the Church of England. There were eleven children present the day I visited the school, but the roll contained fourteen names. The attendance had been fairly regular, the children were clean and properly dressed and were very attentive. It was the agent's intention to immediately commence the construction of a schoolhouse.

There is a detachment of Mounted Police stationed near the reserve, but I am happy to say that the Indians are very peaceably inclined and there has not been a single instance of crime.

The Roman Catholic Church have a mission here and a resident priest; as yet he has not opened a day school.

I beg to direct your attention to the efficient manner in which Mr. Mann performs his multifarious duties, namely, those of agent, clerk and farming instructor.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

Archdeacon J. A. McKay, Indian Agent; Mr. William Laurie, clerk, and Mr. John Carney, storekeeper.

I commenced an inspection of this agency on 30th June, but was very reluctantly obliged to leave there before completing it. Mr. Laurie had prepared very elaborate and complete statements and balance sheets of the different accounts. Up to the point where my inspection ceased, I found the books had been very accurately and neatly kept. This being by far the largest and most important agency in either treaty four or six, the clerical work is very heavy and embraces the accounts of six farming instructors.

I found the large stock of goods and supplies in the storehouse to be kept in a manner highly creditable to the storeman, Mr. Carney, who proved to possess an intimate knowledge of all goods passing through his hands, keeping a check ledger of the different accounts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Supt. of Farms.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 23rd June, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith for your information a Minute of Decision and sketch of a reserve defined by me on the southern shore of Cowichan Lake, containing 100 acres.

This land is within the timber limits of Mr. William Sutton, who holds a lease of it for twenty years from the 9th January, 1879.

I had an interview with this gentleman, and inasmuch as the 100 acres does

not materially interfere with the timber valued by him, viz., the fir, he does not offer any objection to its being declared an Indian Reserve.

It is valued by the Indians, their potato gardens being situated upon it, and large cedar trees used for making canoes. The stream flowing through this land supplies an abundant quantity of fall salmon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

COWICHAN LAKE, B.C., 31st May, 1887.

Minute of Decision—Cowichan Lake Indians.

A reserve of one hundred acres, situated on the southern shore of Cowichan Lake.

Commencing at a point on the lake shore, fifteen chains south of an Indian house near Mr. Sutton's logging camp, west forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east to the lake, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 27th June, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that in consequence of the representations made by Mr. McTiernan, the local agent for New Westminster District, to the effect that the Indians at Semiahmoo were disturbed by rumors regarding the possible sale of their lands, and were anxious to have a reserve laid out for them, I deemed it advisable to visit this tribe without delay. I arrived at Semiahmoo on the 14th inst., and, accompanied by Mr. McTiernan, proceeded to visit the several patches of land cleared by the Indians.

Having made a careful examination of the surrounding land, I allotted to them the following described Sections, viz., 25, 26, 27 and 36, Block 1 north, Range 1 west, New Westminster District (see Minute of Decision and sketch enclosed).

This village is situated on the coast immediately adjoining the international boundary line, and is within the railway belt; it is evident from the remains of old houses pointed out to me, and from the statement of the chief, and others, that this was once a large and powerful tribe, but that they suffered heavily by the ravages of small-pox, and have not since materially increased in number. They are industrious, and from what I gathered from the Indian Agent and others resident in the neighborhood bear an excellent character. They support themselves by working in the logging camps, in the canneries on the Fraser River, and by fishing and hunting, and they cultivate several patches of land. The Campbell River flows through the greater part of the reserve, and from it a plentiful supply of fall salmon is obtained.

The larger and best portion of the timber has been cut and disposed of by loggers in the neighborhood, and the camp of Messrs. Ellwood & Murne is situated on Section 25, as shown on the rough plan annexed; the same parties have also constructed a dam at the upper portion of this reserve, but hold no title to it.

The census was taken in the presence of Mr. McTiernan, who, from his knowledge of the Indians and the lands claimed by them, was of very great service to me. They number 16 men, 14 women and 30 children, of whom Sam is chief.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

SEMIAHMOO, B.C., 14th June, 1887.

Minute of Decision—Semiahmoo Indians.

A reserve of three hundred and eighty-two acres, situated on Semiahmoo Bay, at the international boundary line, consisting of Sections 25, 26, 27 and 36, Block 1 north, Range 1 west, as described on the official map of New Westminster District.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B. C., 19th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose Minutes of Decision and rough tracings of two parcels of land, containing in the aggregate 4,570 acres, allotted by me on the 9th July, for the use of the Stone Indians, resident on the south bank of the Chilcotin River, about 40 miles from its mouth.

This tribe numbers 68, "Kanim" is the chief; they possess 168 horses.

These Indians have had but little intercourse with the whites, they are wild, and uncivilized, and have hitherto maintained themselves almost entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing; lately a small portion of the tribe has shown a disposition to improve their condition by farming. They built a few cabins, and cultivated some small patches on the left bank of the river, immediately opposite the site of their present reserve; these they abandoned prior to my visit, as they said the land was poor, and there was not sufficient water for irrigation, nor was there good feed for their horses.

The Chief "Kanim" was absent, and the Indians complained that he spent all his time in the mountains, and was seldom if ever with them; they wished to know if they could not have another chief appointed. I told them this was a matter with which I had nothing to do, and referred them to the Indian Agent, Mr. Meason, who was present.

"Quantl," one of their chief men, acted as spokesman, and after learning from him and from the tribe what land they wished to have, I made the two reserves referred to above, and which are more particularly described in the Minutes of Decision herewith enclosed. The Indians expressed themselves very well satisfied with the land allotted to them.

Not more than 150 of the 4,250 acres on Reserve No. 1 can be profitably cultivated, only forty acres were cropped at the time of my visit; 1,600 acres form a good bunch grass range, the remainder is open timbered land, covered with wild grass of inferior quality.

Two hundred inches of the water from "Menton Creek" have been set apart to be used on this reserve, and the Indians in connection with Messrs. Menton and Shultz, whose farm is situated about a mile and a half below the reserve, have constructed a ditch for the benefit of their respective lands.

Reserve No. 2 contains 320 acres, and is situated on the mountain south-east of Reserve No. 1, and distant therefrom about eight miles. It is valuable as producing a limited quantity of swamp hay.

A graveyard situated on the left bank of the river nearly opposite the present reserve, and a short distance above the old houses abandoned by the Indians, has, at the request of this tribe, been marked off.

The salmon fishery of these Indians, situated on the Chilcotin River, a mile and a quarter below Mr. Hance's house, has also been reserved.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CHILCOTIN, B.C., 11th July, 1887.

Minutes of Decision—Stone Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of four thousand two hundred and fifty acres, approximately, situated on the right bank of the Chilcotin River, about forty miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a fir tree, marked "Indian Reserve," on the right bank of the Chilcotin River, and running south one hundred chains; thence west two hundred chains; thence north two hundred and eighty chains; thence east to the Chilcotin River, and thence following the right bank of the said river in a south easterly direction to the place of commencement.

Two hundred inches of water from Menton Creek are assigned to the Indians for use on this reserve.

No. 2.

A reserve of three hundred and twenty acres, situated about eight miles south-east of Reserve No. 1.

Commencing at a black pine, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east eighty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west eighty chains; and thence north forty chains to the place of commencement.

A graveyard situated on the trail between Hance's and Anaham's flat, and distant about three miles from the former, is also reserved.

The right to fish in the canon on the Chilcotin River is also reserved for these Indians, from a point one and a quarter miles below Mr. O. T. Hance's house, down stream for one mile.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 22nd August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that having completed the reserves for the Stone Indians, I proceeded to visit the Toosey branch of the Chilcotin tribe. They reside on the banks of Riskie Creek (a tributary of the Fraser), about a mile and a half west of the farm houses of Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont.

I took a census of the band and ascertained that the population amounts to 62, of whom "Toosey" is chief; they possess 121 horses, 20 cattle and 71 pigs.

After the usual conversation with regard to their requirements, I, accompanied by the Chief and a number of the principal men of the tribe, visited and examined the land they asked for, and I then marked off three blocks of 5,760, 560 and 14 acres, respectively.

The first of these, upon which the village stands, and through which the stream known as Riskie Creek flows, is well adapted for an Indian settlement. It is for the most part an excellent bunch grass range, and is supplied with an abundance of timber. In the valley some 200 acres of fairly good land may be cultivated; about 45 acres were under crop, irrigated from Riskie Creek by means of a ditch constructed by the Indians.

I regret to say that an attempt has recently been made to deprive these Indians of the water supply enjoyed by them for many years. It will be necessary to explain in detail the circumstances connected with this matter.

Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont, who have recently purchased the farm of Mr. Riskie, together with his right to the water (recorded on the 22nd August, 1868), claim 1,000 inches which is far in excess of the capacity of the creek. Probably not more than 200 inches has ever been used at any one time. Shortly after Mr. Riskie took up the land, the Indians settled on the present village site, built some houses, and commenced to farm on a small scale, using the water from Riskie Creek, having with the consent of Mr. Riskie constructed a ditch (see sketch). They managed to get on fairly well, and would, no doubt, have continued to live in harmony with their neighbors, Messrs. Drummond and Beaumont, were it not that Mr. Albin Provis acquired the right to pre-empt 320 acres of land about 2½ miles above the Indian village, and recorded on the 30th June, 1887 (four days before my visit to that part of the country), 200 inches of water to be taken from Riskie Creek.

It must be borne in mind that the Indians have been in possession of this farm for nearly twenty years, and should Mr. Provis be allowed to deprive them of the water, their farming lands will be of little or no use to them.

Unfortunately there is no provision in the Land Act for the record of water by or for the Indians, and if Mr. Provis persists in using the water to the detriment of the Indians, steps must be taken in a court of law to assert the prior right of the tribe.

It is to be regetted that Mr. Provis was allowed to make this record. Distinct assurance was made by both the late and present Chief Commissioners of Lands and Works, that no such record would be sanctioned in the Chilcotin country pending the visit of the Reserve Commission.

I have reported this matter to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and have asked him to interfere in the interest of the Indians as far as the law will permit.

I have reserved for the use of the Indians on this land the surplus water of Riskie Creek, whatever that may be, and at the urgent request of the Chief I have set apart 300 inches of the water of Macken Creek (a tributary of Fraser River, above Soda Creek) distant some twenty-five miles, and which they are anxious to divert and thereby increase the supply in Riskie Creek. I am by no means certain that it will be found practicable to divert this water as proposed, the country through which it must be carried, is rough and difficult; I would therefore suggest that a survey of the line of the contemplated ditch be made when the reserve surveyor is in the neighborhood.

Reserve No. 2, situated on the mountain, is specially valued by the Indians, as producing a quantity of swamp hay, a scarce commodity in this part of the country.

Reserve No. 3, a salmon fishery on the right bank of the Fraser River, two

miles above the mouth of Riskie Creek, is a spot much frequented by the Indians during the salmon run, and is valuable for no other purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY.
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CHILCOTIN, B.C., 13th July, 1887.

Minutes of Decision—Toosey Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres, situated on Riskie Creek, Chilcotin, about four miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a point eighty chains west of the south-west corner of lot 66, Cariboo district and running south forty chains; thence west two hundred and forty chains; thence north two hundred and forty chains; thence east two hundred and forty chains; and thence south two hundred chains to the place of commencement.

The surplus water of Riskie Creek is reserved for the use of the Indians, also three hundred inches of water from Macken Creek (a tributary of the Fraser, above Soda Creek) to be diverted and added to the supply in Riskie Creek.

No. 2.

A reserve of five hundred and sixty acres, situated on the north fork of Riskie Creek, about five miles north-west of the village.

Commencing at a poplar, marked "Indian Reserve," and running west eighty chains; thence north seventy chains; thence east eighty chains; and thence south seventy chains to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

A reserve of fourteen acres, situated on the right bank of Fraser River about two miles above the mouth of Riskie Creek.

Commencing at a fir tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains; thence west ten chains; thence south to the Fraser River and thence up the right bank of the said river in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'RIELLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 27th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that on the 18th ultimo I visited the tribe of Indians resident at Canim Lake, situated about eighteen miles east of the One Hundred Mile House on the Cariboo waggon road.

The chief, Mas-que, gave me a very cordial reception and expressed the satisfaction of himself and his people at my arrival, stating that for a long time they had been fearing that their land would be taken from them.

Accompanied by the chief and the principal men of the tribe, I visited the land they wished to have reserved, and I was fortunate in being able to allot for their use all they desired, viz., two blocks of four thousand four hundred and six hundred and forty acres respectively.

No. 1, the larger of these blocks, through which Bridge Creek flows, is situated about a mile west of Canim Lake; upon it stands the village, church, and burial ground. About 50 acres have been cultivated, and some 150 laid down in timothy, for the growth of which the land is well adapted. The banks on either side of the creek are covered with willow; they may be cleared with a comparatively small outlay of labor. There is an abundance of timber for fencing, fuel, and building purposes, while the hillsides afford plenty of bunch grass for the horses and cattle.

No. 2, 160 acres, situated half way between the village and the 100-Mile House, is a favorite camping spot, well sheltered, and convenient as a resting place, particularly when they travel backwards and forwards between the waggon road and their homes.

These Indians are industrious, well conducted, and are highly spoken of by the white people of the district.

Assisted by Mr. Meason, the local agent, I took the census of the Indians of this tribe. They number 46, and possess 150 horses and 26 cattle.

I forward herewith Minutes of Decision and sketches of the lands referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

Canim Lake, B.C., 18th July, 1887.

Minutes of Decision—Canim Lake Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of four thousand four hundred acres, situated on Bridge Creek, about eighteen miles east of the 100-Mile House on the Cariboo wagon road, and one mile west of Canim Lake.

Commencing at a fir tree marked Indian Reserve, and running north fifty chains, thence west four hundred chains, thence south one hundred and ten chains, thence east four hundred chains, and thence north sixty chains to the place of commencement.

Twenty inches of water are assigned for use on this reserve to be taken from a lake situated to the north-west of the village and conveyed by means of a ditch to the reserve.

No. 2.

A reserve of one hundred and sixty acres, situated about half way between the Indian village on Reserve No. 1 and the 100 Mile House on the Cariboo waggon road.

Commencing at a black pine, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence south forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains; and thence east thirty chains to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 16th August, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information, that as previously intimated in my letter of the 20th June, and more recently by telegram, I left Victoria on the 29th for the Chilcotin country, where I arrived on the 6th July.

Accompanied by the local agent, Mr. Meason, I repaired to the north bank of the Chilcotin River, about 45 miles from its mouth, where I was waited upon by the Chief Anaham and most of his tribe.

The chief expressed his satisfaction and that of his people at my arrival, and at the prospect of having their lands defined.

After much conversation explanatory of the object of my visit and of the desire of the Dominion Government to assist them, I invited them to accompany me to point out the lands they wished to have. I subsequently allotted to their use a block containing 8,930 acres, in this is included their village, church and three burial grounds; there are four fenced fields containing in all about 100 acres, 50 of which are cropped with wheat, peas, potatoes and vegetables; 1,500 acres of this reserve, being level and free from brush, may be cultivated without any expense other than ploughing. The soil on the low land is for the most part excellent, being deep and of rich loamy character; the mountain side affords good grazing, and there is timber sufficient for the purposes of fencing, fuel, &c.

Fortunately no difficulty can arise regarding water rights, as there are no settlements for many miles; the water supply of the creeks is sufficient to irrigate about 300 acres. Three hundred inches of the water of Anaham Creek flowing southward through this land, and also the water of a small creek, 1½ miles south of the village, are set apart for the use of the Indians.

I consider this one of the most valuable reserves I have yet dealt with.

Accompanied by the chief and his people, I went on the following day up the mountain, situated north of the village, to a swamp containing about 2,000 acres, where the Indians have been in the habit of cutting small quantities of hay for winter use. I here defined a second reserve of 640 acres, consisting of swamp meadow, at present capable of producing about a ton of hay to the acre; with a small expenditure of labor in the way of drainage the yield might be largely increased. The chief asked me to give him the whole of the swamp; this I declined to do, as I consider it altogether in excess of the requirements of the tribe. I pointed out to them that even could they cut the 2,000 acres of hay, they had not sufficient animals to consume one-fourth of it, nor could they find a market for it, and I drew their attention to the reserve I had allotted to them the previous day, 1,500 acres of which can be converted into hay land without the expense of clearing a single acre.

The Chilcotin Indians have had but little intercourse with the whites, very few settlements having been made in their country; they were considered lawless, and some years ago gave much trouble to the authorities; latterly they have earned for themselver a better character. They are good hunters and trappers, and living on the confines of a country abounding in game, large and small, they are able to make an easy livelihood.

According to the census supplied by the local agent, Mr. Meason, they number 196, and possess about 200 horses.

I enclose herewith Minutes of Decision and rough sketches of the lands, &c., above referred to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

CHILCOTIN, B.C., 8th July, 1887.

Minutes of Decision—Anaham Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of eight thousand nine hundred and thirty acres, situated on the left bank of Chilcotin River, about forty-five miles from its mouth, and known as "Anaham's Flat."

Commencing at a fir tree, marked "Indian Reserve," on the trail to Tatla Lake, and running east three hundred and twenty chains; thence south three hundred and sixty chains; thence west to the Chilcotin River; thence up the left bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point, and thence east to the place of commencement.

Three hundred inches of water from Anaham Creek, and also one hundred from a small creek flowing through the Reserve, one and a half miles, south of the village, are assigned to the Indians for the purpose of irrigation on this land.

No. 2.

A reserve of six hundred and forty acres, situated about five miles north of the Indian village, and known as Anaham's Meadow.

Commencing at a black pine marked "Indian Reserve," and running north eighty chains; thence east eighty chains; thence south eighty chains; and thence west eighty chains to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 15th October, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with the instructions contained in your telegram of the 2nd September, I left Victoria on the 8th of that month, and accompanied by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works proceeded to Kootenay for the purpose of readjusting the reserves for the Upper Kootenay Indians, of whom Isidore is Chief, representations having been made by certain settlers and others that the lands set apart for these Indians were inadequate.

At Donald we were joined by Mr. Superintendent Powell.

The Commission arrived at Kootenay on the 21st September, and after a thorough examination of the Indian lands the Commissioners were of opinion that while the reserves form a valuable tract and are sufficient, if properly utilized, for the requirements of the band, yet that with a view to allaying all feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, three small allotments should be added to those already assigned; these aggregate 1,038 acres, and are numbered 4, 5 and 6.

No. 4, known as Isidore's Ranche, contains 680 acres and includes two small enclosures and two dwellings in a dilapidated condition, situated on the right bank of the Kootenay River, about eight miles south of Galbraith's Ferry. This reserve forms part of a block of 3,200 acres which Col. James Baker applied to purchase under date 23rd February, 1886.

No. 5 contains 160 acres of meadow land, and is very valuable from the fact that hay land of this description is scarce in the Kootenay valley.

No. 6, a favorite camping ground during the summer months, contains 198 acres and is situated on Bummers' Flat on the left bank of Kootenay River, about three miles above Galbraith's Ferry. This land is subject to overflow during the spring freshets, and its value will be much increased should the scheme of Mr. Baillie Grohman for diverting a portion of the Kootenay River prove a success.

I enclose herewith rough plans and Minutes of Decision of the plots above referred to, and which have since been formally approved by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, under date 11th October.

It is to be regretted that the Chief, Isidore, and most of his band were absent at Sand Point during our visit to Kootenay. They had gone, we were informed, to purchase their winter supply of provisions, consequently neither Mr. Vernon nor myself had an opportunity of communicating with them in person. The result of the Commission's investigation was, however, formulated and left with Dr. Powell, who was to declare it to Isidore. A copy of this document is herewith enclosed.

When examining Reserve No. 1, situated between the St. Mary's and Kootenay Rivers, the Commissioners were struck by the apparent ease with which a large tract of overflowed land might be reclaimed. To satisfy themselves on this point Mr. Green was instructed by me to examine and report on the feasibility of draining the land in question. A copy of his report and accompanying section is herewith enclosed, from which it will be seen that at an expenditure of from forty to fifty dollars, some two hundred acres of hay land at present under water can be reclaimed. I strongly recommend that this trifling work be carried out at once, under the supervision of the local Agent, for if left to the Indians it may long remain undone.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

KOOTENAY, B.C., 27th September, 1887.

Minutes of Decision—Upper Kootenay Indians.

No. 4.

A reserve of six hundred and eighty acres, situated near the right bank of the Kootenay River, about eight miles south of Galbraith's Ferry, and known as Isidore's Ranche.

Commencing at a pine tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running south ten chains; thence west forty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north sixty chains; thence east eighty chains, and thence south ninety chains to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

A reserve of one hundred and sixty acres, situated on the trail between Joseph's Prairie and Tobacco Plains, about nine miles south of the former and nearly opposite the mouth of Bull River.

Commencing at a pine tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains, thence south forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north forty chains, and thence east twenty chains to the point of commencement.

No. 6.

A reserve of one hundred and ninety-eight acres, situated at Bummer's Flat, on the left bank of the Kootenay River, opposite Reserve No. 1, and about three miles above the mouth of the St. Mary's River.

Commencing at a small cottonwood tree, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains; thence south to the Kootenay River; and thence following the left bank of the said river in a westerly and northerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B. C., 21st November, 1887.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,--I have the honor to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 18th May, for Fort Rupert and the northern coast of Vancouver Island. The steamer failing to deliver all my freight caused me a delay of two or three days which I employed in retracing the boundaries of the reserve at Alert Bay.

On the 7th June having completed the Nimkeesh Reserves, I proceeded north to Nawhitti and surveyed two small fishing stations for this tribe, I remained upon Hope Island from the 13th June until the 30th, and traversed one half of the coast line and two small islands adjoining. High winds and rain caused constant loss of time, and I found it impossible to get canoes to venture out, the north west winds being then at their height, and without canoes the northern coast of Hope Island cannot be traversed.

I had, therefore, though reluctant to leave the island unfinished, to return to Fort Rupert, where I surveyed all the reserves for the Kwaw-kwelth tribe.

I estimated that three weeks would complete the survey of Hope Island and the other two Nawhitti Reserves, and had intended if the weather was favorable to cross Queeen Charlotte Sound later in the season and complete these reserves.

From Fort Rupert I moved down to Village Island and surveyed a reserve there and one upon Harbledown Island for the Ma-ma-lilli.culla tribe, and the Kla-wil-sis Reserve on Turnour Island, then moving on the Tsa-wa-ta-neuch and Ah-kwaw-ah-mish Reserves.

The great distance these are apart necessitated long and in a few cases hazardous canoe trips with frequent detention from wind and rain. The reserves vary in distance apart from twenty to one hundred miles, the coast is very rough and the places of shelter few.

Having completed the reserves for this tribe I moved on to Bond Sound and Thompson Sound and surveyed the reserves at those places for the Ma ma-lilli.culla Indians, completing all for this tribe. I then started for the head of Knight Inlet a stretch of water about eighty miles in length, with rocky and inhospitable shores.

I had further detention from wind and rain before leaving this inlet, after surveying the reserves upon it at the head and in Glendale Cove.

I had determined, the weather being so bad, to return to Victoria, but learning that the steamer had gone down I remained and worked upon the Ma-keelth-pe Reserves until the 9th November, completing the surveys for this tribe, with the exception of one at Port Neville, upon which a tidal flat should be traversed. Another day would have finished it, but feeling assured that I should miss the steamer and looking at the great expense of the party in case of further delay of two or three weeks, I started for Albert Bay, and after a hard trip during which I had to leave the main channel and travel among the islands some twenty miles out of a direct course arrived there on the 12th, and taking the steamer "Boscowitz" the following morning arrived in Victoria on the 15th, the weather having been so severe that the steamer was compelled to lie up twice.

I enclose schedule of reserves surveyed, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

The inclemency of the weather which has been extremely severe upon the northern coast during the past season, the distances travelled and the difficult nature of the ground prevent a larger return in mileage or acreage.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. SKINNER.

Schedule of Surveys by E. M. Skinner, 1887.

Date.	Vols.	Tribes.	Miles.	Links.	Miles.	Links.	Remarks.
May	1	Nimkeesh—					
		Reserve No. 1	1	41·59			
		do 2		18·72			
		Connection.		30·81			
June		Reserve No. 3	4	66·05			
May		do 4	1	17·63			
		do 5	1	22·90			
					9	37·80	
	2	Nawhitti—					
June		Reserve No. 1	9	40·32			Not completed
		do 5		58·85			
		do 4		64·39			
					11	3·56	
		Fort Rupert.					
July	2	Kwaw-kwelth—					
		Reserve No. 1		30·12			
		do 2		77·57			
		do 3		14·60			
		do 4	1	29·95			
		do 5	1	8·57			
		do 6		30·77			
		do 7	2	8·84			
		Connection 1, 2, 5, 6	3	26·85			
					9	67·27	
	2	Ma-ma-lilli-culla and Kwick-so-te-no					
		Reserve No. 1	4	63·34			
August		do 2		60·00			
July		do 3		66·59			
		do 4		44·29			
		do 5	1	50·76			
					8	44·98	
July	1	Kla-wit-sis (Karlukwees)		77·52			
						77·52	
August	3	Tsa-wa-ta-neugh & Ah-kwaw-ah-mish					
		Reserve No. 1 and graveyard	1	54·06			
		do 2	1	9·95			
		do 3		61·28			
		do 4		41·05			
		do 5		45·12			
		do 6		41·76			
		do 7	4	12·11			
September		do 8	3				
		do 9		18·11			
					12	44·14	
		Knight Inlet.					
	1	Tanock-teugh and Ah-waeth-thla-la—					
		Reserve No. 1	4	49·72			
		do 2	2	60·97			
October		do 3	1	29·17			
		do 4		42·12			
					9	21·98	
	2	Ma-teelth-pe—					
		Reserve No. 1	1	56·57			
		do 2	1	17·28			
November		do 3.	1	57·12			
		do 4	1				Closed, but tidal flat should be traversed.
					5	50·97	
					67	28·22	

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., 19th November, 1887.

The Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for your information that I arrived at Massett, on Graham's Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, on the 1st June, 1887, where I commenced my surveying for the season.

Massett District.

The Massett District is the main reserve of this district and is situated at the mouth of Massett Inlet and contains a small quantity of grass land and the chief village. The Hudson Bay Company and the Church Mission Society have 21 $\frac{45}{100}$ acres of land situated within the boundary of this reserve.

There were very few Indians present. The weather was fine up to the 7th of June, when the rain commenced; after completing this reserve I proceeded up the Massett Inlet and surveyed three small fishing stations. These reserves are only used for fishing purposes and there were only one or two Indians present. I then returned to Massett and proceeded up the north coast of Graham's Island as far as the north-west corner of the island, surveying ten small reserves, including those situated on North Island and on Virago Sound. These reserves consist of a few old villages and fishing stations. There were no Indians on these reserves.

Returning to Massett I went eastward and surveyed two small reserves on the north coast used for fishing purposes.

Nearly all the Massett Indians were away at the canneries, &c., on this main land.

The chiefs and a few Indians who were present, were very anxious to have a few small places reserved for them in addition to those already surveyed, where they chiefly grow potatoes and build their canoes.

I was very much hindered in my work by the incessant rain and black flies.

Skidegate District.

On the 1st August, I left the Massett District and started for Skidegate, situated at the south-east corner of Graham's Island, where I arrived on the 10th August, after a pretty rough journey by canoe and having surveyed a small reserve on my way down. I then proceeded south to Tanoo Island, where there is a small village of the Cloe Indians. This village was very clean and the Indians civil and well behaved. I then surveyed the Skedance Reserve on Louise Island, also belonging to the Cloe Indians; only the Chief and very few Indians here. I then went to the Cum-she-wah Reserve on Moresby Island, the village here is entirely deserted. I also surveyed a small fishing station at Copper Bay. On my return to Skidegate I proceeded up the Skidegate Inlet, and surveyed a small reserve on the south coast of Graham's Island. I then surveyed a small reserve on Maude Island, the head-quarters of the Gold Harbor Indians. The Chiefs, with their Indians, were very civil and seemed glad to get their village surveyed, as they are building a lot of new houses, but they are very anxious to get their potato gardens, &c., reserved for them. I then surveyed a small fishing reserve on the north coast of Moresby Island, after which I returned and surveyed the reserve at Skidegate, which I completed on the 16th September. This is the largest reserve in the district, and contains a few potato patches and a good sized village, which is being rapidly rebuilt with good houses, the Indians pulling down their old Indian houses, I found the Chiefs of the three tribes in the Skidegate District, and a few of their Indians, waiting to receive me, and they seemed glad when I arrived and rendered me what assistance they could, and after their places were surveyed they requested me to write about some small

places they were very anxious to have reserved, chiefly potato gardens, which I promised to do.

The weather was much finer in the Skidegate District than it was in the Massett District.

I left Skidegate for the Skeena River on the 17th September, on board the schooner "Skeena," and arrived there on the 21st September, having been becalmed for some days. On my arrival at Port Essington, on the Skeena River, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Tuck, who was in charge of the party surveying the Tsimpsean Reserves, in accordance with instructions received, and was requested by him to survey the Tsimpsean Reserve on the Skeena River, so I proceeded up the Skeena River for about 17 miles above Port Essington, on the 29th September, having been detained some days at Port Essington by the continued heavy rains. I then surveyed five small reserves on the Skeena River, which I completed by the 14th October, having been somewhat hindered by heavy rains.

I then broke up my camp and returned to Port Essington, where I paid off my Indians, as I did not deem it advisable to commence surveying reserves for another tribe on account of the constant heavy rains, and as my next reserves were upwards of a hundred miles south of Port Essington. A steamer for Victoria was expected daily, but none arrived until the 9th November, and I reached Victoria on the 15th inst., when I paid off the men of my survey party.

I beg to enclose a return showing the number of reserves surveyed by me during this season, and the number of miles run during the season. The mileage is very small, but that is chiefly owing to the continual rains, and the loss of time in constantly moving camp from reserve to reserve, most of which were a considerable distance from each other.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Surveyor to Dominion.

RETURN of Indian Reserves Surveyed by CAPTAIN JEMMETT, showing number of miles run during the Season of 1887.

Date.	Vols.	Reserves, &c.	Mileage.			
			Miles.	Links.	Miles	Links.
		QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.				
1887.		*Massett Indians.*				
June.....	3	Massett, or No. 1 Reserve.....	6	38·14		
		Ain do 6 do	2	32·20		
		Lanas do 4 do	2	18·90		
		Satunguin do 5 do	2	50·14		
		Tic Line do 5 to 4 do	2	79·95		
		Yan do 7 do	3	20·66		
					15	79·99
July.....	.....	Kioosta do 15 do	2	11·32		
		Tatense do 16 do	.....	67·28		
		Jalun do 14 do	.....	60·96		
		Yatza do 13 do	1	42·34		
		Duningay do 12 do	.....	68·97		
		Kung do 11 do	1	41·37		
		Kose do 9 do	.....	40·00		
		Naden do 10 do	.....	63·98		
		Meacwan do 8 do	1	58·30		
		Hiellen do 2 do	1	40·45		
		Yagan do 3 do	2	03·89		
		Tic Line do 3 to 2 do	1	37·22		
					15	56·08
		Skidegate Indians.				
August.....	2	Skaigha, or No. 2 Reserve	1	42·86		
		Kaste do 6 do	.....	79·15		
		Tanoo do 9 do	1	42·81		
		Skedanse do 8 do	2	52·67		
		Cumshenah do 7 do	1	42·14		
		Iagins do 5 do	.....	78·95		
					9	18·58
September...	.....	Khrana do 4 do	3	45·43		
		Deena do 3 do	2	04·56		
		Skidegate de 1 do	5	71·06		
					11	41·05
		INDIAN RESERVE ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.				
		Tsimpsean Indians, Skeena River.				
October.....	1	Scuttsap, or No. 11 Reserve	.....	35·79		
		Khtahda do 10 do	.....	37·95		
		Kilcutseen do 9 do	.....	64·89		
		Khyex do 8 do	1	78·70		
		Point Lamber do 7 do (Veitch).....	.....	50·45		
					4	27·78
		Total run.....	.....	.....	56	63·48

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Dominion Surveyor.

VICTORIA, B.C., November 19th, 1887.

VICTORIA, B.C., 21st November, 1887.

P. O'REILLY, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the field operations of my survey for the season just closed.

In compliance with your orders, my party left Victoria by the steamer "Maude" on the 18th May last, but I was detained unexpectedly by an order of the Supreme Court of the Province, issued at the last moment, as a witness in a pending law suit. I was able, however, to leave on the 24th of the same month by the steamer "Biscovitz," and joined my party at Fort Simpson on the 30th day of May.

The two succeeding days were excessively wet and boisterous, so that I was unable to accomplish anything but some preliminary work, I began the active work of the survey on Birnie Island on the 2nd June, following the suggestion of your letter of instructions of the 14th May, which said that in your opinion it would be most convenient to commence operations on the islands in the vicinity of Fort Simpson.

After completing the traverse of Birnie Island, I made the survey of Finlayson Island, which I finished on the 9th June. There is much good land on these islands and the coast line, save on portions of the outside, moderately even and easy of access.

On the morning of the 10th June I left Fort Simpson with my party and camp equipage, for the head of the South Fork of Work's Canal, which I reached on the same afternoon and camped on a small clearing made on the bank of Lach-mach River, Reserve No. 16. Having first completed the survey of this reserve I made the other surveys in their order, as I travelled down the Work's Canal, first To-on, on the north forks, and then Wil-ska-skam-mel, and En-she-shese, finishing in this vicinity with Tym-gow-zan, at the mouth of the channel.

These reserves are all very rough and rocky, being situated, for the most part on the mountain sides, which rise precipitously from the shores of the inlet.

On the 29th June, I moved camp to steamboat passage, and surveyed Spa·kels, Reserve No. 17, at the mouth of Khutz·ey·ma·teen Inlet, returning to Fort Simpson on the 1st July.

From the time of leaving Fort Simpson until my return the weather was exceedingly disagreeable. It rained every working day but one of the entire time, and at intervals the wind rose to a gale.

After my return, too, it was so constantly wet and stormy at Fort Simpson that I was unable to begin the survey of Reserve No. 1 until the 5th July. Having run the interior lines of this reserve I began the northern boundary of Reserve No. 2, which was continued until the north-eastern corner was reached, and the corner post established and duly marked. The route along this line is exceedingly rough and mountainous. It is intersected by numerous streams flowing through deep gorges with high and precipitous sides. At the eastern end it was particularly difficult of access, and several sheer descents of considerable height were encountered.

Turning from the northern to the eastern boundary, or back line of the reserve, I had not proceeded very far before I met a deep gorge, or canon, which I found it impracticable to cross. On the side from which I approached it, the descent was so precipitous that it was quite impossible to set up an instrument upon it, nor even directly to descend it without the use of ropes, while on the opposite side of the canon there were precipitous cliffs, one above another, and beyond the nearer one was a second mountain, snow clad, and bare of trees. I was, therefore, very reluctantly compelled to abandon the survey of the line and return to Fort Simpson.

While engaged in this work, I was very seriously delayed by the failure of two sets of Indians whom I had engaged as packers, to keep their engagements, compelling me to sen some of my own immediate party to Port Essington to engage another lot.

After the ab donment of the rear line of Reserve No. 2, I proceeded southward and made th survey of Tugwell Island, Reserve No. 21, and after its completio I traversed Shrub Island, Pyke Island, and the Islands to the eastward of them, embraced in Reserve No. 2, including Digby Island, which I found to be very nearly twenty-six miles around its coast line.

Having finished the detached islands, I took up the traverse of the shore line of the reserve at the point where I had left it last autumn, and continued to the point where it intersected the rear line of the reserve at which I established a corner post, duly inscribed. I also continued the traverse of the coast line to the head of an inlet which approaches to within about seven chains of the rear line, about seven miles north of the intersection. I then chained this distance, and established a point on the line and ran a short distance on each side as far as time and the nature of the ground permitted.

On Kai-en Island I established a point due east from the southern end of Digby Island, and thence surveyed the portion of Reserve No. 2, which is located on this island.

It may be proper for me to observe that when running the interior line of this portion of the reserve, I crossed a tract of alder bottom land of considerable extent, which is the best piece of agricultural land I saw during the whole season's work.

From Kai-en Island I proceeded to Inverness, and made a survey of Willaclough Reserve No. 6, having considerable trouble in locating the western boundary line of the Inverness Cannery Company's location.

While at Inverness I was waited upon by a deputation of Tsimpsean Indians, who asked to have further reserves allotted to them on the Skeena River. I have already reported to you upon this matter, and refer to it here in order to say that upon further enquiry I have learned that the additional reserves asked for are to cover certain fishing stations discovered and established since your allotment of reserves in this section.

From Willaclough I proceeded to the more northern part of the inlet and completed the survey of Wil-nes-can-cand, Shoo-what-lans, and Clo-yah Reserves, Nos. 3, 4 and 5. These being finished completed my work for the season, and I returned to Victoria, reaching here on the morning of the 15th inst.

During the entire time that I have been in the field, the weather has been wet and unusually boisterous, and thus unfavorable for the production of large results.

Appended is a schedule of reserves surveyed with their chainage, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. P. TUCK.

Schedule of Indian Reserve Lands surveyed during the Season of 1887.

Names and Location.			Total Length in Chains.
Tsimpsean Peninsula.			
Reserve No. 1, Fort Simpson		74·24	
Reserve No. 2, embracing Metlahkatla—			
Northern and eastern boundaries	392·00		
Shore Line	1,493·91		
Kai-en Island	940·82		
Lak-a-nian Island	79·01		
Lak-wil-giapsh Island	41·06		
Lak-kzam-ulth Island	20·20		
Lak-shish Island	37·24		
Pyke Island	94·74		
Shrub Island	14·58		
Grave Island	18·14		
Garden Island	22·52		
Digby Island	2,069·77		
		5,223 99	
Wil-nes-can-cand, Reserve No. 3		37·13	
Shoo-what-lans do 4		70·13	
Clo-yah do 5		416·84	
			5,822 33
Skeena River.			
Willaclough, Reserve No. 6			74·46
Works Canal.			
Tym-gow-zam, Reserve No. 12		121·68	
En-she-shese do 13		91·33	
Wil-ska-skam-mel do 14		38·95	
To-on do 15		76·73	
Lach-mach do 16		76·60	
			405 29
Khutz-ey-ma-teen Inlet.			
Spakels, Reserve No. 17			63 64
Island Reserves.			
Birnie Island, Reserve No. 18		170·74	
Finlayson Island do 19		604·91	
Tugwell Island do 21		311·49	
			1,087·14
Total			7,452·86
	= 93·16 miles.		

S. P. TUCK,
Surveyor in Charge.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY, OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 22nd December, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my tenth Annual Report, with carefully prepared tabulated statements, giving every possible information to the Department as to the actual condition of Indian Affairs within this Superintendency during the past year.

I am happy to inform you that the Indian Agents generally are performing the responsible duties incumbent upon them in connection with their respective agencies in a satisfactory manner.

Since the adoption by the Department of the system of having the Inspector instead, of the Agents, as formerly, appoint clerks to accompany them as assistants, it is very seldom that any mistake occurs in the payments of annuities to the Indians, and it is also a rare occurrence that any complaint is made in reference to the quality of the cattle, implements, provisions or other articles supplied them; hence with the exception of some chronic disputes between Indians and non-treaty parties about the ownership of certain parcels of lands at St. Peter's and several other reserves, there is not the remotest cause for any reasonable complaint against the Government by the Indians of this Superintendency that the conditions of their respective treaties are not faithfully and liberally carried out and the only grievances existing are generally those of an imaginary character manufactured by unscrupulous agitators for sinister purposes and in order to catch the sensational ear of an overcredulous public, promulgated over the assumed signatures of chiefs, councillors, and other prominent Indians who in all probability never signed nor authorized their names to be attached to those spurious petitions, and even when Indians are persuaded through false represensations to do so by designing demagogues who have succeeded in ingratiating themselves into their confidence with the intention of making merchandise out of their bodies and souls, they frequently have not the slightest conception of what these documents contain.

It is extreemely gratifying to observe the increased interest in agriculture awakened among the most civilized and progressive bands within this superintendency, I may mention as an illustration of this encouraging advancement, that, on the reserves within the agencies of Messrs. Muckle and Ogletree about 20,000 bushel of grain and 15,000 of potatoes were raised last season.

Large quantities of potatoes and some cereals were also grown on many of the reserves within the other agencies.

The reserves situated within the original boundaries of this Province as well as those along Rainy River are unsurpassed in fertility and admirably adapted for producing an abundance of wholesome food for the maintenance of the Indians belonging to them, but nearly all the other reserves are unsuitable for extensive cultivation, as large portions of them are generally marshy and rocky; therefore the Indians of those reserves are frequently compelled to resort to their fisheries and hunting grounds for means of supporting themselves and families, as the supply of potatoes raised by them is inadequate to meet their necessities. If, however, their fisheries, upon which they principally depend for subsistence, are sufficiently protected no destitution is to be apprehended for an indefinite number of years as they can easily obtain the necessaries of life in proximity to their reserves; should, however, those resources ever become exhausted, the Indians living on those sterile reserves must abandon them and remove to localities more favorable for obtaining their livelihood or they must inevitably be supported by the Department; for every year game and fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer, and not many years will have elapsed before the pursuits of the chase will cease. The bison, upon which the Western Indians depended for food, clothing and shelter, is already gone, and

nothing remains to indicate the innumerable herds of buffalo which recently covered the plains, excepting the bleached skeletons scattered over the prairies. The lodges of the beaver are rapidly disappearing before the march of civilization. The acute instinct of the moose and the fleetness of the elk and cariboo will not enable them long to escape, and the Indians are looking with alarm at the changed condition of affairs and naturally attribute all their calamities to the advent of the white people.

It is very apparent in my inspection of the Indian schools in operation within this superintendency, that notwithstanding the intellectual acquirements of a large portion of the teachers conducting them, the mental development of the majority of children in attendance is unsatisfactory, in consequence of the unfavorable circumstances surrounding them. The teachers, generally having but an imperfect knowledge of the various Indian dialects spoken by their pupils, are incapable of conversing intelligently with them, and, therefore, the instruction imparted is, for the most part, superficial. This difficulty, however, might largely be remedied by adopting the Kindergarten system of teaching, which has been attended with marvellous success wherever introduced. Irregular attendance is another serious obstacle which retards the progress of learning in Indian schools. This arises chiefly from the nomadic habits of Indians who wander away from their reserves, fishing and hunting during the greatest part of the year.

Various epidemics, attended with considerable fatality, were prevalent among the Indians throughout the superintendency during the current year, and large supplies of medecines were forwarded to the different dispensers in order to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted. Physicians visited and prescribed for the more aggravated cases of sickness requiring greater medical skill than the ordinary dispenser possesses, and thus much misery was averted.

The following summary of tabular statements, herewith enclosed, carefully compiled, approximately represents the actual condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency up to the present date, viz., the total number of Indians paid at the last payment was 8,829, being an increase of 75 as compared with the last year.

The number of houses, barns and stables on the reserves is 2,009, an increase of eighty-one over last year, valued at $117,915.

The area of land under cultivation is 1,584 acres, and the quantity of new land broken during the year is 205 acres. The number of agricultural implements is 272 ploughs, 256 harrows, 98 waggons and carts, 7 fanning mills, and 7,285 smaller articles.

The number of horses is 240, an increase of 50; of cattle 1,641; the number of sheep 4, and of pigs 151. The number of bushels of corn raised last season was 713½, an increase of 608½ bushels; of wheat 7,577½, an increase of 5,129½ bushels; of oats 1,655, an increase of 900 bushels; of peas 80, an increase of 55 bushels; of barley 3,038, an increase of 2,328 bushels; of potatoes 39,955, an increase of 621 bushels; and of hay 6,576 tons, an increase of 1,005 tons.

The value of the fish caught during the year was $66,810, and of furs $32,520 an increase of $2,152.

There are 4,439 children in the several bands within this superintendency, of which 2,363 are of age to attend school; the number attending the several schools is 1,237, with a daily average attendance of 533·30. There were forty schools in operation during the last year, and among the teachers in charge of them there are twelve graduates of Cambridge, England, St. Johns, Manitoba, and other universities, besides thirteen natives, who, notwithstanding their limited acquirements, are occasionally excellent instructors.

The interest manifested in education by the Indians is more apparent every year, although the progress made by the children is not very satisfactory. One hundred and fifty-three quarterly school returns were examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

One hundred and nine requisitions for stationery were received and the materials asked for were supplied and a record of the same is filed in this office.

The following books and other official documents are accurately and systematically kept, and the general routine of the office is in a satisfactory condition.

1. A register wherein all letters received are entered and the action taken upon them is noted. All letters received are immediately filed and indexed upon action having been taken upon them.

2. The letter books are promptly indexed every day, showing to whom the letters are sent, office numbers, date and purport of them.

3. A record book showing the supplies to which the different bands of Indians in the Manitoba Superintendency were entitled according to their respective treaties, the supplies distributed to date, and the balance, if any, still due them and supplies received in excess.

4. A supply book, showing the quantities of provisions issued to sick, aged and helpless Indians.

5. A register of vouchers audited, requisitions for teachers' salaries, cheques received and of their disposal. The number of letters received during the year was 2,772. The number of letters written during the past year at this office was 3,162, covering 4,382 pages of foolscap; besides the above there was a large amount of work done in examining applications and writing out discharges for half-breeds withdrawing from treaty, memoranda for letters to be written, reports on accounts, &c., numerous searches had also to be frequently made for documents and information in respect of past transactions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

BELLEVILLE, 6th December, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the surveys made by me during the past season.

Receiving my instructions from the Indian Commissioner, dated 15th June, last, with regard to the survey of a reserve at Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegoosis, I spent the time from the date of receiving them, until my departure, completing any office work which it was essential should be finished before leaving Regina.

Leaving Regina 16th July, my first destination was the Crooked Lake Agency, having been directed to make a division of the timber at Reserve No. 74 between the two portions of what formerly comprised the Sakemay Band, now separately under Yellow Calf and Shesheep. This I found could not be done with advantage at the time, the press of work entailed on Mr. Agent McDonald by the annuity payments which had just occurred, making it impossible for him to accompany me, as it was important that he should be present when the division was made, I decided to return later in the season. I proceeded to Winnipeg, visiting Mr. Inspector McColl's office to obtain information with regard to the proposed reserve at Pine Creek, and the best means of reaching there. Here I found that there was no regular mode of travel up Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegoosis, and that it would be necessary to await an opportunity at Westbourne. At Westbourne I was unable to obtain immediate transport, the steamer "Saskatchewan" being held for examination by the Government Inspector of steamboats, and being then undergoing repairs. No other means of proceeding farther by means of canoe or sails being available, my only course was to wait for the steamer. This plan, however, I was at last able to abandon. A small trading schooner arriving on the 1st of August, I made arrangements with

the owner, Mr. G. Hartman, to take myself and party to Pine Creek. Leaving Westbourne 2nd August, we proceeded to the mouth of the Waterhen River, at the head of Lake Manitoba. Here we changed to a York boat, also owned by Mr. Hartman, and proceeded by the Waterhen River and Lake Winnipegoosis, to Pine Creek, reaching there 16th August. I may mention meeting Mr. Agent Martineau at the Waterhen Reserve, and obtaining further information from him with regard to the proposed reserve.

On my arrival at Pine Creek, I immediately engaged the necessary complement of men, and by the end of August had the survey completed.

In making the survey of this reserve, I followed, as closely as practicable, the sketch attached to my instructions. I found that by retaining the south boundary in the latitude as shown on the sketch mentioned, it would include in the reserve a large tract of land, composed chiefly of an open bog and burnt woods.

Further trouble would also arise by it including the Roman Catholic Mission, the trading post of G. Hartman, a building to be occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and other improvements of two half-breeds, who have lately left the treaty. I therefore commenced the survey of the south boundary, at a point between the Indian village and the mission, which had been decided upon between Headman Kivi-wi-sen-sis and Rev. Father Dupont. This line is approximately one mile north of the theoretical line, shown on the sketch.

The reserve as now surveyed includes much good land, and a large quantity of fine timber, both of spruce and poplar.

The point lying between Pine Creek, and the lake is bordered along the whole water front by a strip of swampy land; this has been submerged in years of exceptional high water, but generally affords excellent pasturage for cattle. A grove of fine large spruce extends along the higher ground, and what might be termed the village of the band, is located in this grove.

The portion of the reserve lying west of Pine Creek, is bordered along the river and lake with swampy land in the same way.

The grass is long and coarse, but makes good fodder for cattle. A number of salt springs and pools exist about one hundred yards from the river bank. I was told by the Indians of a spring on the reserve where they had manufactured salt. Inland from the water, the country appears to alternate between bush land and swamp, running parallel to the water front. The bush land is generally poplar of mixed sizes, with small groves of spruce and dense underbrush of the high-bush cranberry. One branch of the Duck River, crosses the western part of the reserve from south to north. The land along both banks is a rich sandy loam, and of sufficient elevation to ensure good drainage. The water of this branch tastes strongly of salt. Another and smaller branch of Duck River crosses the north-west corner. Here the soil is of little value, but the water is good.

The country included in this reserve is generally level, the bush land or high ground being raised but a few feet above the swamps. The soil is a rich clay loam, and judging from the vegetables seen, is well adapted to roots. This band as yet depend largely on the hunt for their living, the moose and fish still being plentiful.

The men of this reserve I found obliging, good workers, well dressed and apparently happy.

The 31st of August was spent paying off the men and getting a boat in readiness for the return trip.

Leaving the reserve 1st September, we reached the Waterhen Reserve on the 3rd. Finding the boat used this far to be unseawothy, arrangements were made to proceed to the Narrows with a York boat of the Hudson's Bay Company, reaching the agency on 8th September. Leaving the Narrows on the ninth, in Mr. Agent Martineau's yacht, after a stormy passage I was sincerely thankful to find my feet on dry land again on the 14th, at Westbourne.

From Westbourne I proceeded to Winnipeg and awaited further instructions from the Commissioner. I was advised to proceed with the survey of Roseau River Reserve. I completed the survey on the 11th October; I found great difficulty at

this point in obtaining men, the bountiful harvest of the past summer giving remunerative employment to all laborers seeking it, and at a high rate of wages.

This reserve is generally a gently rolling prairie of rich heavy clay soil. The grass is long and luxuriant, and there is considerable timber on the reserve. Oak, elm and poplar can be found along the banks of the Red River and the Roseau River.

I observed some small potato patches along the Red River and two large grain fields, one some ten acres in extent, situated in the central portion of the reserve and another of some thirty acres, at the north boundary. Both these fields are enclosed with neat wire fences, and the grain in stack will yield a large crop.

On the completion of the survey of this reserve I returned to Regina and receiving instructions to return to Crooked Lake Agency, on the arrival of my camp equipage I proceeded to the Sakimay Reserve. I found that Yellow Calf was absent on a visit to his friends in Dakota, but was expected in a short time. While awaiting him I reestablished a number of posts and mounds which had become obliterated, and reopened the lines where needed on the boundries of Reserves 73 and 74. On the arrival of Yellow Calf a fair division of the timber was easily effected and agreed to by both Yellow Calf and Shesheep, in the presence of Mr. Agent McDonald and myself. Completing my work 10th November, I returned to Regina on the 11th.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,
C. L. Surveyor.

SASKATCHEWAN LANDING, ASSA., 25th November, 1887.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of my work of inspection from May until this date.

CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.

I left Regina on the 18th May, and proceeded to Crooked Lakes Agency, Col. A. McDonald being the agent.

I took an inventory of supplies, and audited the books since last inspection, a year ago, which I found correctly and carefully kept; the goods on hand corresponding with balances in ledger. I examined and visited many of the houses on the various reserves composing the agency, and found an improvement on the previous year, as was easily to be seen from the well laid out fields, the strong made fences, and the general neatness of the surroundings. The crops at the time showed remarkably well, and indicated a good yield, which I was glad to learn was the result at harvesting. The total number of acres under crop in this agency being as follows:—Wheat, 360 acres, barley 107, oats forty-nine, peas ten, potatoes forty, turnips twenty and gardens about seven acres in all. A good deal of new fencing has been made during the year and a considerable amount of summer fallowing has been done. Many of the fields looked splendid, and would compare with some of the best farms in the older provinces. A very pleasing feature is that many of the Indians take such a pride in their farms.

The provisions on hand were of good quality and the implements were according to specifications in the schedule and standard samples.

I visited most of the Indian houses and tepees, and found them kept in very good order. I found some of the women scrubbing the floors of their houses, a practice unknown to them a few years ago.

A new house has been erected for Instructor Sutherland since my last visit on No. 73.

The agent has a very fine garden, well stocked with the various kinds of fruit trees and a fine assortment of vegetables. The instructors also have gardens and these serve the double purpose of providing the respective families with vegetables, as well as being patterns for the Indians, many of whom have good gardens of their own and keep them very neat and free from weeds.

The cattle were in fine condition and were all branded.

I audited the different farm books, comparing receipts with issues from the agency and found them correct and neatly kept.

Band No. 74 sold a quantity of hay last winter to the North-West Mounted Police, delivered at Regina, for $10 a ton, which, after deducting cost of pressing, cartage and freight per Canadian Pacific Railway, netted $4.50 a ton. Hunting was fairly successful during the winter. Fish has also been fairly plentiful.

The health of the different bands was very good. The births from 1st July, 1886 to 1st May, 1887, were twenty and the deaths during the same period were forty.

I visited the school No. 73, taught by Mr. Jordan. There were present on the day of my visit three boys and five girls. A number of the scholars of this school have gone, during the year, to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. The children seem to be making progress. Mrs. Jordan teaches the girls to do knitting, sewing and straw work.

I also visited the school under the management of the Rev. Mr. McKay at Round Lake. This establishment is controlled and supported by the Presbyterian Church. As there were extensions and alterations going on at the time, most of the pupils were at their homes, but Mr. McKay had an average attendance, as boarders, during the past winter of thirty-three and with the additional room now being provided sixty can be accommodated. The Rev. Mr. McKay is the principal and is assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jones. Mrs. Jones is the matron.

The new building was to be completed this fall. The Indians take kindly with the efforts put forth on behalf of their children here, and the results, so far as one can judge from appearances, are most encouraging. On the whole, I have pleasure in testifying to the good state of the various reserves in this agency, and to the progress the Indians are making, not only in agricultural pursuits, but in the interest taken in having their houses, cattle, and implements, of a superior class. As an instance, they entrusted the agent to purchase for them four self-binders, which they will pay for out of proceeds of this season's crops.

I forwarded to the Commissioner at Regina, a full detailed report of my inspection, with inventories of supplies on hand at the agency and the various farms, also balance sheets of the following articles: flour, bacon, beef, fresh pork, sugar, tea, tobacco, biscuits, lists of live stock, books in use at the agency, and of officers and employés.

Birtle Agency.

I then proceeded to Birtle Agency, Mr. J. A. Markle being the agent, arriving there on the 7th June.

I took an inventory of all supplies on hand, and audited the books, from the date of last inspection, 1st June, 1884, to 1st June, 1887. There are no farming instructors in this agency, the Indians being sufficiently advanced to get along with their own efforts, under the advice of their agent. Hunting is the chief source of gaining a livelihood, and many of them are very successful in this line.

They have comfortable houses, and seem to be well supplied with ordinary comforts, such as house furniture, clothing, &c. They have good herds of cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, all looking in the best condition, the pasturage being very fine, with abundance of water.

After having completed taking stock, I commenced inspecting the various reserves, some of them being a distance of 150 miles from the agency. The first I visited was No. 57, "Bird Tail Sioux." The crops on this reserve consisted of 80 acres wheat, 10 acres potatoes, besides the gardens, all looking very well, and promising a good return. There is a Presbyterian church and schoolhouse here. The number of pupils on the roll is 27. Mr. Burgess is the teacher.

These Indians were chiefly absent, being employed by settlers in hunting gophers, from which they earn a good deal. They also earn money by carting wood, and working in and around the town of Birtle. Their fields were fairly clear of weeds, but owing to so many being absent, some of the fields were over run with them. The cattle, sheep and horses were in good condition.

I next drove to No. 61, Riding Mountain. The crops here consist of 20 acres of oats, 8 of peas, 1½ of potatoes and 1 of gardens, all looking well. Some of the Indians have wire fences around their fields, put up at their own expense. The cattle here also were in fine condition.

There is a Presbyterian church on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Flett, and a school taught by Mr. Lander. The attendance on 16th June was, girls 12, boys 6; total 18. I heard the pupils go through a number of exercises, and some of them showed that they were making good progress. Mrs. Flett teaches the girls knitting and sewing. A good deal of hunting is going on here, but owing to the fires in the mountains game was not so plentiful during the past year. I then returned to the agency and started for Fort Pelly, taking the reserves on my way.

The first was No. 63, "Gambler's." The crops here consist of wheat 60 acres, potatoes 5 acres, barley 2 acres, and gardens ½ acre in all. The fields looked well, and showed good ploughing and sowing; and all gave promise of a good yield. Some new land was being broken, and some of the older fields were being summer-fallowed. There is a schoolhouse on this reserve, but there has been no teacher for a year and a half.

The next reserve reached was Coté's, No. 64. The crops here consist of wheat 2 acres, barley 3¼ acres, potatoes 20 acres, gardens 1 acre. Potatoes especially looked very fine. Chief Coté was summer-fallowing some fields for next year's crop.

There is a school here taught by a young Indian, Mr. Donald McVicar, a B.A. graduate of Manitoba College. The number of pupils on the roll is 19, and the average attendance is 18. The number present on the day of my visit was 17. The pupils went through a number of exercises, including some complicated sums in arithmetic, in which they showed that the training they were receiving was not lost to them.

There is a Presbyterin mission here conducted by the Rev. Mr. Laird, and Mrs. Laird gives the pupils at the school lessons in singing and is teaching the girls sewing and knitting.

The next reserve visited, was No. 65, "Key's." The crop here consists of barley 16 acres, potatoes 10 acres and gardens 1 acre, all looking well and fairly free from weeds. Cattle were in fine condition. Good houses and an air of comfort were to be noticed all around.

There is a mission and a school under the control of the Church of England. The Rev. Mr. Agassiz being both missionary and teacher. The number of pupils present on the day of my visit, was 24. The number on the roll is 31. The pupils showed that they were making good progress. Mrs. Agassiz is teaching the girls sewing and knitting, and some of the work done by them was really creditable.

The next reserve visited, was No. 66, "Kee-see-Kouse." The crops here consist of wheat 5½ acres, barley 17 acres, potatoes 12 acres and gardens 1 acre, all looking well.

The houses and surroundings were tidy and clean. There is a school here, taught by Mr. Thomas, it is under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The attendance, on the day of my visit was 16, but the average attendance is 11. Number on the roll is 18. There are 37 children on this reserve who do not attend school; some of them live at distances from one to twelve miles from the school.

Lizard Point, No. 62, was the next reserve visited. The crops here consist of wheat 24 acres, oats ½ acre, potatoes 5 acres and gardens 1 acre.

There is no school on this reserve and it was perhaps the least tidy of any of the reserves I have seen; which shows that a good school is beneficial in more ways than merely from an educational point of view.

I had to defer visiting the other reserves in this agency, on this trip, as they are more accessible by rail, than by driving; but from the returns in the office, I found the crops to be as undermentioned:—

No. 58—Oak River	.....	200	acres wheat.
do do	.....	15	do potatoes.
do do	.....	8	do gardens.
No. 59—Oak Lake	.....	10	do wheat.
do do	.....	1	do gardens.
No. 60—Turtle Mountain	.....	20	do wheat.
do do	.....	5	do potatoes.
do do	.....	1	do gardens.
No. 67—Rolling River	.....	7	do wheat.
do do	.....	2¾	do potatoes.
do do	.....	1	do gardens.

The hay crop was abundant at all points. The agent accompanied me on each visit.

New supplies.

Part of the new supplies on contracts 1887-88, had arrived, and I carefully inspected them; where anything did not come up to standard samples, or the specifications of schedule, I notified the Commissioner of the same; but I am glad to say that, with few exceptions, supplies have been of a choice quality. The flour, bacon, tea, tobacco, and groceries generally, were of a superior class, and the implements generally, equal to samples.

I furnished the Commissioner with a full detailed report, also an inventory of supplies in store, and the various balance sheets and statements of live stock, census, &c.

The Reverends Doctor Wardrope and Mr. McKeller, two of a deputation visiting the Indian schools under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, arrived in Birtle on Dominion Day. The agent, Mr. Markle, and myself, drove them over the "Bird Tail" Reserve. They both expressed themselves astonished at the progress the Indians had made, in such a short space of time, in farming. This reserve, although in good condition, was by no means a fair sample of some of our other reserves.

Moose Mountain Agency.

I now proceeded to Moose Mountain Agency, Mr. J. J. Campbell being the agent, arriving there on the 8th July.

I commenced, by taking an inventory of supplies, and auditing the books, since the agency was established, about a year ago. The buildings here, are the agent's house, an office, a schoolhouse, storehouse—in course of erection,—the instructor's house, and stables.

The instructor, Mr. Lawford, has a very fine garden, and a splendid crop of vegetables; some fine potatoes were taken from this garden on the 11th July.

There are three reserves in this agency; "Pheasant Rump's," No. 68, "Striped Blanket's," No. 69, and "White Bear's," No. 70. The first I inspected was No. 68. The crops here, consist of 60 acres wheat, 10 acres potatoes, 5 acres barley, 5 acres peas, 3 acres turnips, 1 acre carrots, 2 acres onions, beans, pumpkins, &c., all looking well. The wheatfields on Nos. 68 and 69 were as fine as any I had seen this season,

including the settlers; and the result of the harvest, I am sure, must have been satisfactory.

On No. 69 the crops were, wheat 65 acres, oats 12½ acres, potatoes 5 acres, peas 4 acres, barley 4 acres, turnips 2 acres, and gardens 2 acres.

The fences were good, and the gardens and fields clean. I found the women busy hoeing and weeding, and the men haying. Two mowers were in operation, one worked by the Instructor and the other by two Indians, whilst about twenty other Indians were mowing with scythes in the smaller sloughs where the mowers could not be used. A pasture of 300 acres has been fenced in for the cattle. Fifteen acres of land were broken and some fields summer-fallowed. Four yokes of oxen worked by Indians were ploughing fire-guards around the fields.

Seven children from this agency are attending the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. There was no school in operation, but steps were about being taken to have one started, as the Indians had only lately asked for one.

The health of the Indians was good. There were no births recorded on No. 68 since 1st September, 1886, to date, and there were three deaths. On No. 69, during the same time, there were no births, but seven deaths. On No. 70, White Bear's from 1st September, 1886, until the time the band left, there were three deaths and one birth. White Bear's Band, owing to inducements held out to them by some American runners, left their reserve early this spring for the United States, only putting in 5 acres of wheat.

This is a splendid reserve and there is no good reason why they should leave, as the books show that they were regularly rationed so long as they would do some work. It is believed they will soon return to their reserve; in the meantime all their cattle have been transferred to the other reserves and their implements have been stored in the warehouse.

Fresh beef being supplied here in the summer season, I attended the slaughtering of animals on several occasions. The beef was of the very best quality and was well butchered.

A quantity of new supplies had arrived before I left and I examined them very carefully pointing out any discrepancies in quality and quantity as compared with standard samples, and what the schedule called for. A full detailed report, with inventories, balance sheets, cattle return, census, ard various other statements were sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

On the whole, I found things in a very satisfactory state in this agency, and from the short time the agent, Mr. Campbell, has been in charge, he certainly has been successful in getting a large quantity of work done.

One encouraging feature deserves notice, and it is this, I saw no idle people around; all were doing something men and women. The girls were working in the gardens, and the boys were driving oxen, and doing other jobs around the place. Treaty payments took place during my inspection, and these were conducted in a most orderly and satisfactory manner.

Assiniboine Agency.

My next point was Assiniboine Agency, Mr. W. S. Grant. I arrived here on the 26th July, and at once commenced taking an inventory of supplies. The buildings at this agency are convenient and well suited for the purpose, and in good order. I spent a good deal of time in going over the various fields, every one of which I examined. The crops were good, had been well put in, and well cared for. The total number of acres under crop being as follows; namely :—

Wheat 77 acres, oats 23 acres, barley 18 acres, peas 5 acres, turnips 30 acres, potatoes 44 acres, and gardens 9 acres. Forty-five acres of new land had been broke this season, and fifteen acres were summer-fallowed. The fences are well made.

The Indians were in the midst of the haying season, all working well, and with system; some were using the mowers, others the horse rake, and a number gathe

ing up for the teams which were hauling to the stacks. The Russian wheat looked well, and Mr. Grant said he would be careful in watching results at harvesting.

There is a school taught by Mr. McLean, the number on the roll is 25, average attendance 12, present on 28th July, 10. The pupils seem to be making good progress.

I had the cattle collected into the corral, and I found the number correct. They were all in splendid condition, and were branded. There were some very fine sheep, and the increase in lambs was very satisfactory; the number was 20 a year ago, and 30 now.

The Indians on this agency are grouped together in village style. A number of new houses were being erected, and these were of a superior class to the old ones; most of them have root-houses attached.

The agent took a contract to supply a number of wollen mitts for the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, and about 180 pairs were reany for delivery, all knitted by the Indian women. A bake-oven is in the village, where many of the women bake their bread. The treaty payments passed off very satisfactorily.

The Indians here follow a good plan by grouping together in fours and sixes, and work a good sized field, which is preferable to having small patches here and there. I found the general state of this reserve to be excellent and I cannot do better than quote an extract from my report to the Commissioner:—"I have pleasure in testifying to the general good state of this reserve and agency, and to the careful and efficient management of the agent, Mr. Grant. Whatever may be the expense of carrying the work on here, there is something to show for it, in the industrious and thrifty habits of the Indians, which is to be seen all around, as well as by their contented and cheerful behavior."

A complete detailed report of the whole state of the reserve, inventory, balance sheets, and the other various statements, arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the Commissioner.

What new supplies had arrived, I carefully examined, and on these I also reported at the same time. I may repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the supplies this year I found generally up to the standard called for. The Indians were highly pleased with the quality of the bacon, flour, tobacco, tea, &c. I should not omit to state that Chief Jack took great pride in showing me some bread made by his wife, also mitts and gloves knitted by her. The chief asked me to accept a pair of the mitts, which I did most willingly, on condition that he would allow me to give him value for the same.

File Hills Agency.

I then proceeded to File Hills, Mr. Agent Williams, where I arrived on the 3rd August. The agency buildings are prettily situated, a lake being in front, and another on one side; the other side and rear being protected by thickly wooded bluffs. The garden and buildings are all fenced in.

On Black Bear's Reserve, No. 84, sixty acres of new land have been broken, and on Reserves Nos. 81, 82 and 83, one hundred and forty acres have been broken. Three hundred tons of hay were being secured. The total crops on the four reserves are as follow: Wheat, 41 acres; barley, 58 acres; peas, 10 acres; potatoes, 28 acres; turnips, 9 acres, and gardens, 6 acres. New land broken this year, 234 acres. About 30 of these have a crop in this year, and 200 acres have been broken since seeding-time. The agent's idea is to abandon a number of the smaller and older fields, hence the reason of breaking so much new land. Owing to the lightness of the soil on these reserves the crops did not show so heavily as at other points, but still a fair yield was expected. The Indian crops were ahead of those of the white settlers in the neighborhood. The pasturage being good, the cattle, of which there is a large herd, looked well. The Indians here seem to be hard-working, and the quantity of land broken this summer, besides the other work, is a proof of this.

The health of the Indians was good, but a great deal of sickness existed in July;

and there were five deaths in that month, principally from consumption. Doctor Seymour, of Fort Qu'Appelle, was amongst them during my visit, attending to their wants.

The Indians here, as in fact at all other points, live principally in tepees, in the summer season.

The wild rice sown shows well, some of it having seeded. I only found it on one of the lakes, but no doubt it will appear later on in someof the o ther lakes where it was sown.

There is abundance of timber on the reserves for fuel and fencing.

The inventory, cattle list, and other statements were examined by the new agent, Mr. Wright, all of which he accepted as a correct record of the agency, as on 1st August, 1887. The Indians regretted losing Mr. Williams, who is going to Battleford, but they thought they would get on well with Mr. Wright.

A complete report on all details, inventory, balance sheets, statements, including one on new supplies, and of other matters which come under my notice, were forwarded to the Commissioner. There is a good school here taught by Mr. Toms, but it was in vacation.

Touchwood Hills Agency.

I now proceeded to Touchwood Hills Agency, Mr. H. Keith, Agent, going across country, piloted by an Indian part of the way—by which forty miles of driving were saved—instead of going over the regular trail. I arrived there on the evening of the 11th August, and commenced next day to take the inventory.

The buildings here having been recently painted, and the stables and outhouses whitewashed, the whole had a nice appearance. The stores, out-buildings, and grounds around the agency were all in the best order.

The first reserve I visited was "Day Star's," No. 87, Instructor Fleetham. Although the number of acres cultivated is not large, yet what has been done, has been well done; and I did not see better wheat or oats anywhere, the stalks measuring an average of from four and a half to five feet; and the benefits derived from deep ploughing, practised this season, were plainly visible. The fences are very strong and well made, and the cattle in splendid condition. Chief "Day Star" was very friendly, and spoke in a most kind manner. He invited me into his lodge, and provided some tea for lunch. The crops on this reserve consist of 17 acres wheat, 14 acres potatoes, $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres oats, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres barley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres peas, turnips, carrots and other vegetables $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

The Instructor was busy cutting hay with the mower, and a number of Indians were using scythes. About 1,000 tons of hay have to be secured on the various reserves in this agency, and as the cattle are increasing in numbers and in order to secure this quantity of hay, long distances have to be gone over. The stables were good, and more were being got ready for the winter. The houses are of a good class, and are regularly whitewashed. The wheat and oats promise a good yield, if they escape the early frost. The barley was being cut and put into stooks.

The chief having had a good deal of trouble in collecting the cattle for inspection, I gave him an order on the agent, for a little tea and tobacco; complimenting him at the same time upon the fine condition in which I found the cattle under his charge. The logs for a schoolhouse were on the ground, having been hauled out last winter. A number of hay frames made by the Indians themselves were ready for use.

I next visited Poor Man's Reserve, No. 88, also under the charge of Instructor Fleetham. I audited his books and took an inventory of implements under his control, all of which I found correct, and the books neatly kept. The crops here are good, and have been well put in and cared for. The fencing was particularly good, and the weeds have been well kept under. I found fourteen—men, women and young people—in one field, hoeing turnips and potatoes and weeding. The chief collected, in the meantime, the cattle, which I examined, and found to correspond

with the entries in the stock book. They were in good condition. I gave the chief an order for some tea and tobacco for his trouble. The crops on this reserve consist of wheat 17 acres, oats 6 acres, potatoes 16 acres, turnips 6¼ acres, peas 5 acres, and gardens 3 acres. The flocks of blackbirds, so numerous this year, were doing some damage, and this is a nuisance which it is difficult to cope with. The gardens on this reserve looked very well, and the Indians will have an abundance of vegetables of all kinds, as well as potatoes. The garden seeds have given universal satisfaction this year. I saw nine pairs of bob-sleighs which the Indians made themselves last winter from birch wood, which they get on the mountains. The sleighs were all well made.

The women are making a little progress in knitting, being instructed by Mrs. Fleetham. I found that this lady was also very attentive to the sick Indians last winter, visiting them at their homes and providing them with little comforts of one kind and another.

The Indians were chiefly living in tepees, and as they shift these from time to time, no dirt is allowed to accumulate. Their tepees were in the best order.

The next reserve visited was "Gordon's," No. 86, Mr. Gooderham being the instructor. The Indians here are of a more intelligent and advanced class. The crops were promising; wheat was fair and barley good; some was being cut and put into stooks. Although the straw was shorter than at the other reserves, yet the heads were good and will give a fair yield. The potatoes were splendid, and the peas, oats and gardens were good, and showed that great care had been bestowed upon them.

I understand the Touchwood Indians carried off some dozen prizes at one of the exhibitions held this fall. The Indians here are good workers, and I did not see an idle man around. The number of acres under crop on this reserve are as follows:—Wheat 30 acres, barley 18acres, potatoes 17 acres, turnips 5 acres, peas 12 acres, carrots3 acres, and other garden produce 4 acres; total 89 acres. Some new land has been broken and some was summer fallowed. The cattle were correct in number and in the best condition.

The school here, under the Rev. Mr. Owens, is progressing very well. It was not in operation at the time of my visit, but was to resume on the 22nd. Mr. Owens informed me that the articles sent him by friends in Montreal last winter were of the greatest use in keeping up the attendance, and even had a good effect with the parents, as they felt more inclined to have their children attend regularly. It is under consideration to carry on a boarding department in connection with this school, which will be an advantage, as some of the children on the reserves live at long distances from the school. The plan, however, is not matured enough to be reported on at present.

The gophers have done some mischief at some points, but not of a serious character.

The Indians will have a quantity of potatoes to dispose of after keeping seed, and enough for their own use; and if they can get a market, this will be a source of profit to them. I noticed a number of waggons which the Indians purchased from the proceeds obtained from cattle sold to the Department. These waggons had frames on, and the oxen and harness were in splendid order, all being driven by Indians, who were busy hauling hay.

I next drove to Muscowequan's Reserve, No. 85, also under Mr. Gooderham's charge. The crops here I found to be much like those at Gordon's, looking well, and the Indians were quite proud of them. Two new waggons were purchased by the Indians themselves on this reserve. The Russian wheat sown here, and also at Poor Man's, looked well, and seems to be a week or ten days earlier to ripen than the other kinds, although it was sown later. The number of acres under crop here I found to be: wheat, 18 acres; oats, 7 acres; barley, 8 acres; potatoes, 15 acres; turnips, 4 acres; peas, 8 acres; carrots, 3 acres; and other garden produce, 4 acres. Total, 67 acres.

At Yellow Quill's Reserve, No. 84, part of Mr. Gooderham's charge, the crops

consist of barley, 5 acres; potatoes, 4 acres, and turnips, 1 acre. The Indians on this reserve make their living chiefly by hunting; and being away at the time of my visit on a hunting expedition I did not go there, the distance from the agency being 90 miles. I gave Chief Muscowequan an order for a little tea and tobacco, for collecting the cattle.

The school here taught by Mr. Dennehy was in vacation, but was to resume on the 22nd. There is a fine field of potatoes near the school, which the boys kept in order, hoeing, weeding and moulding them during the hours of vacation. On the whole I found everything in this agency in good shape.

I audited the books since last inspection and found them correctly kept. The office work generally is done in a neat business-like form. A full detailed report, inventories of agency, supplies and farms, balance sheets, and various other statements, including examination of new supplies on contract 1887–88, were forwarded to the Commissioner at Regina.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

I now proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, on my way to Muscowpetung's Agency, Mr. J. B. Lash, agent, arriving there on the 23rd August, inspecting the Sioux Reserve, Standing Buffalo's, No. 78, under Instructor Hockley, on my way. The crops here consist of wheat 58 acres, barley 10 acres, potatoes 11 acres, turnips 8½ acres, peas 2 acres, and garden produce 2¾ acres. The very dry weather in July injured the wheat, checking its growth; the yield therefore will be a very small one. Barley is fair, and potatoes are good. The gophers helped to destroy some of the grain also. The land is very much run over with weeds. Summer-fallowing and deeper ploughing will require to be practiced here, otherwise good crops need not be expected, and any seed and labor bestowed will only be wasted. I had the cattle collected and found the number corresponded with the stock book. They were in fine condition.

The schoolhouse has been clapboarded since my last visit, and is now a comfortable building. The school was not in operation, but was to resume on the 29th. The teacher is Mr. Dahm.

A number of Indians were busy cutting and carting hay; some of the wheat and most of the barley had been cut and were in stooks.

I then drove to Instructor Hockley's, on Pasquah's Reserve, No. 79, where I met Mr. Agent Lash, who was visiting this part of his agency. I camped here, and went over the reserve the following day, and took an inventory of the farm implements and audited the books, which I found correct and neatly kept.

The cattle on this reserve number 115, and those I saw were in fine condition. As every one was busy harvesting the grain I did not deem it advisable to take up any of the men's time in collecting the balance, as being near Regina it is easy to run down some other time, if thought necessary. The instructor's house, garden, stables, storehouse, and grounds around the place were all in splendid order, clean and tidy.

The fields were fairly free from weeds, well fenced, and looked as if well cared for. The total crops on the reserve were, wheat 77 acres, barley 9½ acres, oats 12 acres, potatoes 7¾ acres, turnips 4½ acres, peas 2½ acres, and garden produce 2 acres, total 115¼ acres. The wheat suffered from dry weather and hot winds in July. The gophers also did a good deal of damage. The potatoes and barley will be good, turnips and garden produce fair. Owing to the trouble about small-pox this spring some of the fields were not sown at all, and others were late; the consequence being that the grain had not got sufficient start before the hot dry weather set in. Summer-fallowing will require to be followed here in order to effectually exterminate the weeds.

A school has been started here since my last inspection, Mr. Dennehy being the teacher, but being vacation, I did not see any of the pupils; it was to resume on the 29th.

Muscowpetung's Reserve, No. 80, Instructor McIntosh, was next visited. The crops here were about much the same as on No. 79. The crops this year, were put in on the bench, on new land broken this spring; and the result proves that it was wise to abandon the fields in the valley, and cultivate the high land.

About 1,200 tons of hay are nicely stacked along the valley; and after keeping enough for the cattle, the Indians will have a quantity to sell; good prices for which they will receive in Regina.

The numbers of acres under crop here, are wheat 20 acres, barley 5 acres, peas 4 acres, potatoes 12½ acres, turnips 7¼ acres, oats 3½ acres, carrots 2 acres, and other garden produce 5½ acres.

Mr. McIntosh is putting up a log building, which will serve the purposes of a ration-house, carpenter's shop, and room in which the Indians can meet when they come for rations in cold weather.

I took an inventory of implements under the charge of the instructor, and audited his books which I found very correct, and neatly kept. I then completed the inventory at the agency, audited the books, since last inspection, finding everything in good shape. The books were very correct, and the inventory of goods corresponded, in every instance, with the balances in ledger. A new house for the clerk, and a blacksmith's shop have been built since last inspection.

I then drove to "Piapots" Reserve, No. 75, Instructor McKinnon. The number of acres cultivated here I found as under, wheat 25, oats 6, turnips 20½, mangold 4, peas 6, carrots 5, and garden produce 7. The wheat will not be over half a crop; it had just been cut. The straw was short, but the heads were fairly good. The root crops were also good. Twenty-five acres of new land have been broken, and some old fields have been summer-fallowed. The crops looked well, and showed that the seed had been well put in and cared for. I took an inventory of implements on hand, and audited the farm-books, finding all correct. The storehouse, outbuildings, and grounds surrounding the instructor's house, were in good condition, being tidy, and everything in its proper place.

The school, under the charge of Miss Rose, was not in operation, being in vacation, but it was to reassemble in a few days. It is proposed to start a boarding department in connection with the school so soon as certain alterations in the building are made. I heard of another school, on the boarding plan, about being established on the borders of this agency, the lumber for the buildings being on the ground to begin operations. It is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Mission.

I saw most of the cattle on this reserve, and they were in fine condition. The increase in calves on all the reserves in this agency was most satisfactory. I met with a number of Indians; none of them had any complaints; on the contrary, they seemed contented and happy.

A quantity of new supplies had arrived, all of which I examined very carefully.

Mr. Lash is cognizant of every detail in connection with this agency, and as a result everything is in the very best order. The agency buildings and grounds are being enclosed with a wire fence. A complete detailed report, inventories of agency and farm supplies, balance sheets, list of new supplies, cattle return, census, &c., I forwarded to the Commissioner. I then returned to Regina, arriving there 27th August. Whilst there I inspected and reported on a number of samples which had been sent in from agencies for examination.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I left Regina on the 8th September for the Blackfoot Agency, sending the horses by train to Gleichen Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. I arrived at the agency on the 9th September, and on the following day commenced taking an inventory of the supplies in the agency warehouse. Since my last inspection a new house has been put up for the clerk, a very neat and comfortable building. I first inspected the south camp, Instructor Wheatley. A new house has been completed here for

the instructor, also one for the issuer, Mr. Wilson; a new store and ration house, a slaughter house, and root house. A new schoolhouse has also been erected by the Roman Catholic mission.

The number of acres under crop on this reserve are, of oats 44, potatoes 51, peas 12, turnips 12, carrots 7, garden produce $2\frac{1}{2}$, new land broken 29, and summer-fallowed 30.

Sixty tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. The crops looked well, and showed a marked improvement over last year in the tidiness of the fields and the absence of weeds. Owing to the lateness of the rains the oats were still green, and might possibly suffer from frost before getting fully ripe.

The work oxen looked well and seemed to be easily handled by the Indians, who were using them in hauling hay. I attended the slaughtering of cattle. The work was well done, the beef being well butchered, and of the best quality, and was delivered into the ration house in first-class style.

I took an inventory of implements in the hands of the instructor, and audited his books, which I found correct. Some articles were written off, having been destroyed by the fire which took place in the old storehouse last winter. Everything around the building was in its place, the whole premises having a tidy look about them.

The school, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, commenced active operations in August last. There were present on the day of my visit, 13th September, 47 pupils, including boys and girls, but the average attendance was 25. The extra number present on the 13th was owing to the Treaty payments going on about this time, and some of the camps had moved in to attend them. The pupils were only learning their letters and short words, but there is every prospect of this being a flourishing school. The Rev. Father Doucet is the missionary and Mr. Robbe the teacher.

I next proceeded to the north camp, Instructor Scott. A new slaughter house has been put up here, also a double dwelling, one part for the instructor and the other for the carpenter. I took an inventory of implements in the hands of the instructor, and audited his books, which I found correct and neatly kept. A few articles were written off, having become useless from long service.

I attended the slaughtering on one occasion. The butchering was equally as well done as at the south camp, the beef was of excellent quality, and the quarters were delivered into the ration house clean and tidy and in a style fit to hang up in any first-class butcher's stall. I attended the issuing of rations also, the whole being done in an orderly and business-like manner.

I examined most of the fields and the same can be said of these as of those at the south camp, a marked improvement over last year, especially in the absence of weeds. The number of acres under crop are oats 25, potatoes $22\frac{1}{2}$, peas $14\frac{3}{4}$, beets and mangold $6\frac{3}{4}$, turnips $19\frac{1}{2}$, onions and other garden produce $5\frac{1}{2}$, carrots $12\frac{1}{4}$, new land broken 14, and summer-fallowed 14. The Indians worked well in weeding the crops. Fifty-five tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. The work oxen were in good condition.

I visited the school under the care of the Rev. Mr. Tims, the Rev. Mr. Stocken being the teacher. The attendance on the day of my visit, 14th September, was 24, viz.: girls, 16; boys, 8. Another school has been started by Mr. Stocken, at "Big Plume's" Camp, but it was not in operation at the time of my visit. It is proposed to establish in connection with the older school, a boarding department, and for this purpose, a lady, Miss Brown, has arrived from the east to take charge of it.

Mr. L'Heureux, the Interpreter, has a very nice garden near the agency, in which are planted and growing very successfully, about 200 young trees of various kinds, also a number of fruit trees, and a good variety of vegetables and flowers, the whole being attended to by a young Indian under Mr. L'Heureux's instructions. He takes a great interest in the improvement of the Indians, and it is his wish that many of them would follow the example of this young Indian, and adorn their places with flowers, as well as cultivate many of the small fruits, such as currants, goos

berries, raspberries, &c. The garden is certainly a curiosity in its way, and it shows what can be done with a little attention and judgment.

I completed the inventory, and audited the books since last inspection, the whole being found correct, showing careful management on the part of Mr. Agent Begg and his assistants. He has his Indians well in hand, and they have great confidence in him. They seem to be very contented, cheerful and happy. Chiefs "Crowfoot" and "Old Sun" were particularly friendly and pleasant. I heard no complaints of any kind.

The annuity payments took place on the 12th and 13th September, and passed off very agreeably. A detailed report, inventories of agency supplies, farming implements, balance sheets, report on new supplies delivered on contract 1887-88, and other statements arising out of my inspection, were forwarded to the Commissioner.

HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

I proceeded on the morning of the 20th September, across country, to the Industrial School, High River (the Rev. Father Claude being the Principal), arriving there on the same evening. I commenced next day to take an inventory of all supplies, including house furniture, kitchen utensils, school material, &c. I also audited the books and found that the entries had been correctly and carefully made. A new ledger has been opened, each article being kept in a separate account, all of which I balanced up to the 1st September.

The provisions in the storehouse were in good order, having been nicely placed for safe keeping. I examined the new supplies and found them generally correct and according to schedule and standard samples. Those not coming up to what the contracts called for I reported to the Commissioner, pointing out what I considered was the difference in value. Where any article is of an inferior quality and not equal to what the contract calls for the receipt is withheld until advised by the head office.

The additions to the buildings since my last inspection are a carpenter's shop, erected by the carpenter of the institution, assisted by the boys; a piggery and hen house, and a new roof put on the root house, all done by the house carpenter. An ice house has also been put up by a contractor. The other buildings are in good order, but will soon require painting, and the inside of the main buildings should be kalsomined. The water-closets were in perfect order and are well ventilated. The force-pump and cooking range need some repairs, which I reported to the Commissioner.

The crops, owing to dry weather in July, and a violent hail-storm afterwards, will not give a good yield as their promising appearance at first indicated. The total number of acres cultivated are:—

Wheat, $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, frozen.
Oats, $13\frac{1}{4}$ do partly frozen.
Barley, $6\frac{3}{4}$ do fair.
Potatoes, $2\frac{1}{2}$ do good.
Turnips, 1 do do
Carrots, $\frac{1}{4}$ do do
Beets, only a few, very small.
Onions, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, fair.
Garden produce, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, fair.
Peas, 1 acre, good.

Land broken this season, 10 acres; total land broken on the farm, 34 acres. The fields were free from weeds and seemed to have been well worked. The fences are in good order. Twenty-five tons of hay have been stacked for winter use.

The yoke of oxen supplied by the Department last year are of the greatest use; the boys handle them nicely. The dry goods and small wares, blankets, clothing, &c., are properly stored in the upper part of the main building, and are neatly placed and easy of access when an article is wanted.

The various rooms, dormitory, beds and bedding are kept very clean and tidy
I noticed that only three names are recorded in the visitors' register, since was here a year ago. This struck me as somewhat peculiar, as compared with t visitors at the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. It is to be regretted that wh so many strangers visit the thriving town of Calgary, that none of them take t trouble to inspect this Institution. Such visits do good; they encourage bo teachers and pupils, a few strange faces and some kind words have a wonderful effe

The school is doing good work and the pupils are progressing in a very satisfa tory manner. I heard them go through a number of exercises, which they did ve well. Their writing is also very good and they are quick at figures.

The girls are taught in a separate room, and I heard them read, spell, sing, &

The girls are also very good at figures, and their writing was very fair. T pupils are exceedingly well behaved; they speak to one another very often English; they are obedient and polite to their teachers and are most orderly wh taking their meals. Altogether they are a nice lot of boys and girls and they sh that the careful training they are receiving, is not lost on them.

Sister Cleary deserves credit for her excellent management of the inter economy of the Institution and the Rev. Principal, for his constant and energe supervision. The pupils are chiefly under ten years of age, all in good health. Th was only one case of sickness last year, that of a boy, who is now quite well.

The carpenter does a good many little jobs and repairs in and around the bui ings; he also bakes the bread, the boys assisting. The whole working of t Institution is conducted in a carefnl and satisfactory manner; the most min detail not escaping the notice of the Principal. As I stated in my last report, t only regret is that more pupils are not deriving the advantages of so excellent Institution. The same staff could attend to fifty pupils, as well as to the pres number.

The daily rations consumed are as follows, viz:—

	By Officials.	By Pupils.
Flour	1 lb.	12½ oz.
Beef, bacon, pork	12⅜ oz.	12⅜ oz.
Oatmeal	1 oz.	1 oz.
Potatoes	12 oz.	12 oz.
Salt	1⅜ oz.	1⅜ oz.
Beans	1⅜ oz.	1⅜ oz.
Rice	1⅛ oz.	1⅛ oz.
Sugar	1⅞ oz.	1 oz.
Soap	1 lb. a month each.	

Cocoa nibs have been introduced and when these are used, of course tea is omitt

Divisions of time for summer months are as undermentioned:—

Rising	5:30 o'clock.
Prayers and mass	6:00 do
Making beds, cleaning for inspection	6:30 do
Breakfast	7:00 do
Fatigue, trade instruction	7:30 do
School	9:00 do
Recreation	11:30 do
Falling in, getting ready for dinner	11:45 do
Dinner, recreation	12:00 do
School and trade instruction	1:00 do
Singing class	3:30 do
Fatigue	4:00 do
Falling in, getting ready for supper	5:45 do
Supper, recreation	6:00 do
Prayer, falling in, going to dormitory	8:00 do
Lights out	8:30 do

The same order in winter, only the rising is an hour later. School begins at 30 and prayer in the evening at 7:30. Lights out at 8.

From my observation the above rules are strictly carried out.

The total number of pupils at present in the school is twenty-nine, as understated, viz.:—

Boys.

Indian	15
Half-breed	2
White	2
	—19

Girls.

Indian	8
Half-breed	1
White	1
	—10
	29

The half-breed and white pupils are paid for at the rate of $55 per annum for each for board and education, clothing being provided by their parents.

The girls are making good progress in knitting and sewing, and I saw many articles made by them. Two boys are learning carpentering and are quick to learn. Some saw tables and office desks made by them. Others work in the garden and on the farm, and cut wood and do little jobs about the place. No idleness is tolerated.

I sent a complete detailed report; inventory, balance sheets of flour, bacon, beef, pork, tea, sugar, rice, apples coal oil, vinegar, statements of receipts and issues of provisions, of new supplies, of officials and employés, to the Commissioner, Regina.

Blood Agency.

I left the school on the 29th September, for the Blood Reserve, Mr. Agent Pocklington, where I arrived on the 3rd October. I commenced here by taking an inventory of supplies in the agency warehouse and in the hands of the farm instructor.

I audited the books since last inspection, and found them very carefully and neatly kept, and the stores in the warehouse in good order, the quantities on hand corresponding in every instance with the balance sheet in ledger.

The following new buildings have been erected since my last visit:—At the North camp a new house for the clerk and another for the issuer, and a new slaughter house. The warehouse reported on last year has been completed according to contract, and accepted. It is roomy and convenient for the pupose. It requires painting, which not only preserves the wood, but, by using fire proof paint, is a preventive from fire.

I attended, on several occasions, at the slaughtering of cattle at both camps. At the Lower (North), the beef was well butchered, and of choice quality, and delivered into the ration-house in good style, according to the terms of the schedule. The issuing was also done in a business-like way. At the Upper (South) Camp the beef was fairly well butchered, and was of choice quality, but it was not delivered into the ration house in the manner the contract called for. I called the attention of the contractor to the matter, and steps were at once taken to have the defect remedied. I reported to the Commissioner what I consider a fair claim, to be made on the contractor, to cover any loss occasioned by his failure to comply with the clearly laid down terms of his contract. The issuing here was done equally as well as at the lower camp, the same officials doing the work at both camps. There has been a very good house built at the south camp, for the instructor, also a new slaughter house.

The crops are very good, the fields have been fairly kept free from weeds, showing a marked improvement over last year. The potatoes are very fine, showing that the change of seed supplied this spring has had a good effect. The Indians, after keeping seed which they were sending to the agency root house, for safe-keeping, and saving enough for their own use, have some to sell, which they dispose of in Macleod; but the price obtained is small. The oats were in stack, and were threshed while I was here, giving a good return. The number of acres cultivated are as follows, viz.:—

Wheat, almost a total failure	6½
Oats, very good	81
Potatoes	46
Carrots, turnips, onions, beets and other garden produce	26¾
Total	160¼

One hundred tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. The work oxen were in good condition, but the Indians here do not take so kindly to the working of oxen as at other points; probably this may be owing to the fact that they own so many horses that oxen seem to be too slow for the r habits.

A number of new Indian houses are being erected, and these are of a much better class than the old ones, being higher in the roofs and consequently healthier to live in. The Indians are most peaceable and contented; not one of them had a complaint to make. Mr. Gigot, the agent for the Hudson's Bay Company at Macleod, informed me that, in all his experience, he never knew Indians spend money so judiciously as the Bloods and Peigans have done this year since receiving their Treaty money. He says they spent but trifling amounts on paint and beads, and chiefly purchased blankets, flannel, and cottonade for women's dresses. I heard the same satisfactory report from other traders. The Indians do not hang around Macleod as much as formerly. The root house at the lower camp has been re-roofed and is now a safe place in which to store the root crops. Owing to wet weather no much summer-fallowing has been done this year.

The visit of Mr. Agent Pocklington to the Assiniboines on the American side has resulted most beneficially, as no cases of horse stealing have been heard of on either side since then.

Schools.

I regret that I cannot report much, if any, improvement in this department of work among the Indians in this agency. The school at the north camp is supposed to be under the special care of the Rev. Mr. McLean, of the Methodist Church. Mr. McLean has been laboring as a missionary here for the past seven years, but at present there is neither a church nor a school, which is to be regretted, as there are numbers of children of school age growing up in ignorance. I was given to understand last year that a school would be started in the fall of 1886, but this has not been the case.

Steps are now being taken, and the first move is the building of a house for a school teacher. This was being done during my present inspection, and Mr. McLean informed me that a schoolhouse would also be completed by next spring. The building would be constructed in such a manner as to serve the purposes of holding religious services as well as for school. In the meantime, when Mr. McLean is on the reserve, he visits the Indians in their own houses and tepees.

At the North Camp the Rev. Mr. Trivett, of the Church of England, is the missionary, and Mr. Fosbrook is the schoolteacher. The schoolhouse is a log building, 20 by 18 feet. This is where the Rev. Mr. Trivett holds services on Sunday also. The building had not an inviting appearance about it. The school was not in session when I called, on four different occasions. Mr. Fosbrook informed me that he had as many as one hundred pupils occasionally, but that they were only learning the "A.B.C."

Soap, towels and wash basins are supplied specially by the Department so that the children should observe cleanliness in their habits by washing their faces previously to coming to school, a practice followed by the very best effects at many of the schools. These articles had never been put to use. I called Mr. Trivett's attention to the unsatisfactory state of the school and buildings, being mission property, and he told me he would correspond with the Bishop. It is clear that some more energy will have to be displayed in school matters at both camps before any progress can be reported.

I mailed a full detailed report of my inspection, inventories of agency, supplies and goods in hands of the Instructor, balance sheets of flour, bacon, beef, tea, sugar, tobacco, biscuits, hides, statement of live stock, new supplies, census, daily rations, officials and employés, &c., to the Commissioner, Regina.

Peigan Reserve.

I then drove to McLeod, on my way to the Peigan Resesve, arriving there on the 14th October; Mr. A. R. Springett, sub agent. This reserve has been under the charge of Mr. Eden of the head office for the past six months, and he was waitin g to have the inventory taken before handing over his charge to Mr. Springett, who was formerly in charge and was now resuming it after leave of absence. I took the inventory and audited the books which I found correct. A new slaughter house has been put up here since my last visit, and a new log building is in course of erection which will serve the purpose of dining and sleeping rooms for the men, with a kitchen in the centre. A new log horse stable has also been put up during the year, and an old log house has been repaired, plastered and shingled, making a very comfortable house for the Instructor and his family.

I examined a good many of the fields, about half the number have been kept very free from weeds, showing an improvement over last year, but the other half were over-run with wild sunflowers; whether these are indigenous, or the seed was imported into the country, I cannot say, but there are millions of them on this reserve. Mr. Springett is determined to exterminate these, as well as other weeds, and from his energy, it may be safe to conclude that a better showing will be the result next inspection.

The crops here consist of :—

Oats,	39¾	acres,	good.
Potatoes,	27¼	do	do
Peas,	1½	do	failure.
Gardens,	10½	do	probably a third of a crop.

Fifty tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. The work-oxen were in good condition, and are much used by the Indians.

Some new Indian houses are being put up, all of a better class than the old ones. Most of the Indians have cooking or box stoves. Some are very tasty about their houses, showing that they are improving in this respect. I went into one house, built this year, the walls were covered with white cotton, the cooking stove was bright and clean, and a nice bedstead was in a corner, with clean pillows and quilts; there were chairs and tables also. I noticed small brackets on the walls, with little ornaments on them, whilst colored pictures, cut out of newspapers, were tacked up in other parts. The floor of the house had been lately scrubbed and was perfectly clean, no dirt nor rubbish was lying outside of the house.

I found many of the women busy making moccasins and at other work; some of the Indians work for settlers in the vicinity. Many of them made money last winter, getting hides from the cattle dying in the snow-storms. They made lariats, which they sold to the cow-boys.

The slaughtering here is neatly done, the beef well butchered and of good quality.

The health of the Indians is good. The births from 1st September, 1886, to 1st October, 1887, were 43, and deaths during the same pericd, 33.

I opened a new ledger for the use of this reserve, beginning with the balance on hand, as per inventory on 1st October.

Schools.

I visited the school lately opened by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, situated about a mile east of the agency. On the 17th instant the number present was 28—8 girls and 20 boys, ages from 6 to 16. The school was only started on the 3rd instant, and consequently not much could be expected, but some of the pupils could give—in the Blackfoot language—names for many English words. and *vice versâ*. Mr. Bourne is getting an assistant, and if the school be kept with regularity, there is every reason to believe that this will be a prosperous school.

On the 18th I visited the mission school, under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. The staff consists of the Rev. Fathers Legal and Foisy, the Rev. Brother Bonehaime, and Mr. Herbert, teacher. The number of pupils present were 37, some of them were very young. The average attendance is 25. The pupils were put through a number of exercises, and the result certainly showed that good work is being carried on in this school. Soap, towels and wash basins were much used, and found to be of great benefit. The faces of the pupils were clean, and some of them were very neatly dressed. The children get a lunch every day of biscuits, tea, soup, and beef occasionally. I noticed a large pot filled with meat and vegetables, getting ready for the meal that day.

I went over the entire building, the rooms were neat and clean, but though plain, the whole had an air of comfort about them. On the whole, I notice an improvement on this reserve over last year. The Indians seem to be more industrious, and the fields show that more interest is taken in raising crops. The number of children attending school, the better class of houses now being built, and the interest taken by some in having their houses tidy and clean, together with the comfortable way in which most of the men, women and children are clad, all go to show steady progress.

My usual detailed report, inventory, balance sheets, and statements, were forwarded to the Commissioner, and I returned to Macleod on my way here to the Blood Reserve, to relieve Mr. Agent Pocklington, who was in ill-health, and had obtained leave of absence.

I reached the Blood Agency on the 19th, where I remained in charge until the arrival of Mr. Scott, of the north camp, Blackfoot Reserve, on the 27th. I drove to the south camp with Mr. Scott, on the forenoon of the 28th, and thence to Macleod in the afternoon, and the following day (29th) left for Calgary on my way to the Sarcee Agency. I had the pleasure of meeting in Calgary, for a few minutes, the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian affairs, L. Vankoughnet, Esq., who had just returned from visiting High River School, and was then about leaving for the Blackfoot Reserve.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I reached the Sarcee Agency, Mr. Acting Agent Cornish, on the 2nd November. I took the inventory of agency supplies, and those in the hands of the Instructor, and audited the books since last inspection, finding them generally correct. The provisions and implements were nicely placed, and the different buildings and grounds around the agency and farm were clean and tidy; the fences also being in good order. The additions since my last visit are the new slaughter house and school building.

The crops here, although having been well put in, will give a poor yield; but for the frost in July, there would have been very good returns. The Indians will have about 500 bushels of potatoes, 600 oats, and 30 barley, though but little garden produce.

I attended the slaughtering of animals on two occasions, and observed that the

beef was well butchered, and delivered in good condition. The offal was not weighed here, in the customary manner, but an average taken; but in future it will be regularly weighed.

I found a number of Indians busy ploughing. A number of acres have been summer-fallowed, and the weeds have been well kept under; the Indians beginning to see the importance of this. They realized about $200 this year, selling the privilege of cutting hay on the reserve.

Their houses are fair, some new ones of a better class are being got ready for winter; and the agent is endeavoring to induce the Indians to whitewash them all this fall; Chief "Bull's Head" having promised to set the example.

The health of the Indians is good. The numbers of births and deaths during the past year were equal, being 20 of each. I find an improvement generally over my last inspection. The Indians here are not only doing more work than formerly, but doing it more cheerfully.

Schools.

The schoolhouse is a nice cheerful and comfortable building; the children had been taught by Mrs. de Balinhard, wife of the former agent; and the success has been very encouraging. The number present on the 4th November was 12, average attendance being 9. The school is well furnished with desks, benches, maps, and cards. The pupils looked clean and tidy; they make good use of the soap and towels supplied for that purpose, and Mrs. de Balinhard sees that none neglect this duty of washing on entering the school every morning. As this lady has shortly to leave for Edmonton, to join her husband, she had, very reluctantly, to resign the charge of the school; but her place will be filled by Mr. Inkster, the Church of England missionary at present doing duty on the reserve.

The new agent, Mr. Cornish, has entered on his work with considerable energy, and there is every reason to expect good progress to follow his management. He is already very much liked by the chief and his band. I heard of no complaints of any kind, and the chief was very friendly.

The provisions here, as at other points, are of the best class. Flour, bacon, beef, tea, tobacco, and groceries generally giving the utmost satisfaction.

STONY RESERVE.

On the 9th November, I visited the Stony Reserve, Morley, under the charge of Mr. Graham, who is instructor, clerk and issuer. Since my last visit a new storehouse and office, both suitable buildings, have been erected on the south side of the Bow River. The slaughter house is also here, the beef being issued from this building. I took an inventory of all supplies and audited the books. The offal here was estimated, but in future it will be regularly weighed at each killing.

The quality of beef was good, and seemed to be well butchered. The slaughtering took place the day before I arrived. Everything was in good order, the storehouse being clean, the flour and bacon conveniently placed and blankets and implements covered, which kept them free from dust.

I drove then to Bear Paw's camp, where the school on this side of the river is situated. The building is an old Indian house, but it is proposed to build a new schoolhouse in a more central locality, more accessible to the children. The attendance on the 9th was ten, Mr. Stenheimer being the teacher. Most of the Indians were away hunting, and this of course affects the school attendance, as when an Indian travels or hunts, he always takes his family with him. The houses are fair and seemed to be tidy and clean.

I then crossed the river and visited school No. 1, taught by Miss Youmans. This is a comfortable building, well supplied with desks, benches, maps and other school appliances. The attendence was eight; most of the children being away with their parents as at the other school. The average attendance is 23; and from what

I heard from those present, the progress made is very good, and Miss Youmans seems to be an excellent teacher.

I then visited the Orphange, which has been removed about five miles from where it was last year. The new building is a log one, and is comfortable and suitable, and can be enlarged, as the number of pupils increases. Good stables and sheds have been erected also. The number of pupils in the Orphanage is 17, and one being absent the day I was there, makes a total of 18. I heard them sing, and go through other exercises, and noticed their writing; the whole being very satisfactory. The knitting and sewing by the girls also showed progress. Some of their work carried off prizes at the exhibition lately held in Calgary. The pupils were neatly dressed, and looked to be in good health. One boy was sick, he had measles last winter, and has never entirely recovered his health since then. I remembered him as a very bright boy last year. The poor little fellow looked pale and thin. Mr. and Mrs. Youmans, the Principal and Matron, have done all in their power for the boy. I suggested to Mr. Cornish, that a Doctor be sent to see him at once, consequently the Agent sent Doctor Lindsay, of Calgary, out. I have not heard of the case since.

No crops were raised on the farm attached to the Orphanage this year, but land is being broken, to put in some crops next year. The church is having galleries put in, so as to accommodate the increasing attendance. The Rev. John McDougall is the Minister.

The crops on this reserve have been almost a failure. The Indians will have some turnips and a few potatoes. The failure is not confined to Indians alone, as Mr. David McDougall informed me that during fourteen years' residence here, he always raised potatoes until this year; and that this is the first time he will have to purchase for his own use. Health at present is good. Births from 15th September, 1886, to 15th September, 1887, are 29; deaths during the same period 60.

The Indians expect to make some money this winter, cutting and getting out fencing rails. I then returned to the Agency, and completed the work in the office, and sent detailed reports of the "Sarcees" and "Stonies," inventories of supplies at both places, balance sheets, and the usual statements of cattle, new supplies, census, &c., to the Commissioner, Regina.

I returned to Calgary, and sent my horses by trail to Gleichen, and thence by rail to Swift Current, where I arrived on the evening of the 17th, and proceeded next day to Battleford, but was detained at the Saskatchewan Landing, thirty miles from Swift Current, owing to the ferry being closed in consequence of floating ice. I had intended inspecting Battleford before sending my annual report, but in case of being too late I have used my time here making out this report, and will send a supplementary one of the Battleford Agency when I have completed my inspection there.

The average weights of cattle slaughtered for the past six months, I find, are as follows, namely:—The four quarters, after removing all the offal, which is weighed separately, and is generally from 9 to 9¼ per cent. on the amount of beef.

Blood Agency.

Lower Camp, Walrond Ranche Company, contractors, the average weight of the four quarters is	.....	.....	734
Upper Camp, Cochrane Ranche Company,	contractors	.....	750¼
Peigan Reserve, Walrond Ranche Company,	do	.....	630½
Sarcees, Hull, Trounce & Co.,	do	.....	715½
Stonies, Leeson & Scott,	do	.....	571

At the Blackfoot Reserve, I. G. Baker & Co., contractors, the average is larger than any of the above. The difference arises from the fact that these contractors supply generally four year-old steers. The Cochrane Ranche Company and Walrond Ranche Company supply a good many cows, which of course do not weigh so much

as four-year-old steers. At the Sarcees and Stonies the contractors have not been long in the business, and they have often to kill two and three-year-old steers, which accounts for the smaller averages.

A number of hides are distributed among the Indians, and are used by them in making mocassins; the remainder are returned to the contractors at the uniform price of $2 each. The number of hides distributed the past year among the Bloods averages one hide to every $4\frac{3}{4}$ persons of the total population, young and old. At the Peigan it is one for every five persons, and at the Sarcee and Stony Reserves one for every six.

Each agency is supplied with a medicine chest. These are replenished as occasion requires, so that a constant supply of useful medicines is kept on hand for cases of sickness among the Indians. In this connection, I noticed that each agent has been furnished with a very good doctor's book, on the treatment of all kinds of diseases. A similar book for the treatment of horses and cattle, has also been supplied. These are specially valuable where the services of a medical man, or a Veterinary Surgeon are not easily obtained.

I supplied a statement to the Commissioner, giving the daily ration for one year, of flour, beef, bacon and pork, in each agency I have inspected.

I find that agents are very particular in examining supplies, before granting receipts; they are generally very good judges of the various articles they have to deal with, but in cases of difficulty, receipts are withheld until the goods undergo further examination.

After careful observation, I have come to the conclusion that, in order to secure good crops in this country, the seasons being favorable, three points have to be attended to; namely, deep ploughing, thick sowing and the land well summer-fallowed and otherwise well prepared. The experimental farms about being established in the Territories, will, it is to be hoped, prove beneficial to our Indians, as well as to the white population.

On the whole, I notice general improvement and progress among the Indians, if anything; in some of the reserves, the schools show the least progress. The unattractiveness of a portion of the schoolhouses is one cause. The school should be a bright and cheerful place, besides being comfortably warm in winter. The lack of teachers understanding the Indian language is another hindrance, and the long distances at which some of the pupils reside from the school keep many away, especially in inclement seasons; but the boarding system, about being adopted at some points, after the fashion of the one conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKay, Round Lake, will meet this difficulty, to a great extent. Regularity in keeping the schools in operation is an important point also, which should not be overlooked.

I saw no cases of drinking on any of the reserves, nor in fact among the Indians anywhere.

I have to thank the Commissioner for providing me with a clerk. This enabled me to do the work without interfering with the time of the agency clerks, or keeping them from their ordinary duties. It also gave me much more opportunity to inspect the reserves and other matters outside of office work. Mr. Victor Dodd, my clerk, has been very attentive, and has done his work well.

I am under obligations to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner for valuable suggestions from time to time, also to my confrère, Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, for hints which his long experience in this work enabled him to give me.

My report would be incomplete if I did not refer to the general respect in which the Hon. E. Dewdney, the Commissioner, is held by the entire Indian population. They are unanimous in expressing their love and esteem for "Kischi Okimon," and they regretted that they had not oftener the pleasure of seeing him amongst them. It must be a gratification to him to know that his management has won their confidence and esteem in such a marked degree.

I have inspected all the agencies and reserves in Treaties 4 and 7, travelling

chiefly by buckboard, from the border of Manitoba to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the numbers being as follows:—

Agencies	11
Reserves	32
Industrial School	1
Private Indian Schools	23

My reports, inventories and statements were sent, in duplicate, to the head office.

The agents gave me all the assistance possible, and generally accompanied me in examining the reserves, and I am obliged to them for many courtesies.

I found on many of the reserves, and at other points in my travels, detachments of the North-West Mounted Police doing patrol duty, which, so far as my judgment goes, is a service at present very efficiently carried out.

The agents, instructors, and employés generally, are very much interested and careful in their work and in the welfare of the Indians under their charge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER
FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
REGINA, 23rd December, 1887.

The Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to present my annual report for the year 1886-87.

Fr:endly Sentiment of Indians.

That in the present stage of the condition of the Indians of these Territories I have nothing of an eventful character to bring to your notice, is a healthy sign.

Last year I was able to declare that the Indians were as well disposed towards the Government as at any time since the formation of our Treaties with them, and I am glad to be able to state that the good feeling then existing has not undergone the slightest change, at any rate for the worse.

I believe that, year by year, the Indians are becoming more fully alive to the benefits which they receive under the humane and wise policy of the Government.

Usual rumors in the Spring.

It was hardly to be expected that spring could come round without some alarmist mutterings of an Indian rising accompanying the advent of that season.

My unvarying experience in this direction, ever since I first came to this country, has ceased to allow these spring rumors of impending trouble to cause me any surprise, nor do I suppose that for years to come there will be any change in this respect.

Disturbing elements.

This year the existence of some little difficulty between the half-breeds and the authorities on the other side of the line, seemed for a time to hold out some pros-

pect to such members of border society as, having nothing to lose, hope that a disturbance may, in some way or another, bring forth something to their advantage.

These malcontents, including rebel Indians, sent "runners" through many of our reserves, but the reception afforded them throughout was of such a nature as to make it unnecessary to take any action for their arrest.

That some of our Indians, and in one instance a whole band, left their reserves and went across the line, is quite true; but the circumstances under which they did so, renders their conduct by no means a matter of surprise.

These Indians were enticed away by their relations on the other side, who wished to swell their numbers pending negotiations with a railway company desirous of a right of way through their reserves.

In order to increase their numbers, they assured our Indians that food and blankets were being lavishly distributed.

Whether the alluring statements had any foundation or not, in truth there is one thing certain, viz., that our Indians were not long in regretting having listened to the voice of the tempter, and came back probably much less ready to listen to such tales in future.

The effect of these movements was naturally to disturb the minds of people who did not fully understand their significance; and one or two isolated cases of crime, of a somewhat startling nature, helped somewhat to increase the feeling of uneasiness.

I refer to the firing on the police in the neighborhood of Medicine Hat, the murder of a white settler at Touchwood Hills, and later, the murders of McLeish, McLean and Poole, which followed upon each other so quickly as to suggest for the moment that something more serious than casual crime was the provoking cause.

With regard to the firing on the police, I may remark that it has not yet been proved that this was done by our own Indians. In any case it appears certain that there could not have been any desire to shed blood, for it is impossible to believe, under the circumstances that the police would have escaped injury to man and horse had the Indians really intended mischief.

With reference to the series of murders alluded to, I need only say, pending the verdict of our courts of justice, that, be the result what it may, these crimes cannot be held to denote race antagonism.

They were evidently the result of the criminality of isolated individuals, and one of the men arrested as being implicated in, at any rate, one of the murders, had only been lately released from a two years' term in the penitentiary. This shows that the crimes, in all probability, were perpetrated by members of a class of ruffians which exists among all extended communities.

Before leaving the subject of the sentiments of the Indians towards the whites, I would inform you that the jealousy engendered by the rebellion is fast disappearing. This has been largely brought about by the wise clemency exercised in the release of Big Bear, and other prisoners of less note, from the Penitentiary.

Policy of Rewards and Punishment.

The time, however, has not, in my opinion, yet arrived when the payment of annuities to rebel Indians should be resumed. The with-holding of these payments is a form of punishment which directly affects every man, woman and child implicated in the rebellion, and is brought home to them with peculiar force every time they witness the receipt of annuities by those of their neighbors who remained loyal.

For this reason, and because the Indians are naturally apt to confound clemency with indifference or fear, I hold the opinion which I have just expressed.

Farming Operations.

I am happy to be in a position to give you a more cheering account of the results of our agicultural efforts than I have been able to do hitherto. This is the more

pleasing as it serves to justify the wisdom which, last spring, dictated that generous policy of once again affording aid to a proportion of the Indians who required to be supplied with seed to sow the ground, which had been cheerfully prepared in spite of previous disappointments.

These disappointments, I may state, were largely due to the imperfection of the system of cultivation as well as to the difficulties incidental to the reclamation of new land.

Improved farming brings better results.

The area cultivated this year may, without consulting tables of statistics, be roughly stated to be about one-tenth less than that of last year. This reduction of area is to be attributed to the teaching of experience which has convinced the best farmers in these Territories that success can only be hoped for from the more careful cultivation of a smaller acreage and the retention of a proportion of the land unseeded in order to allow of its being summer-fallowed.

When the great extent of territory over which our reserves are spread is remembered, the almost universal success which has attended our farming operations this year is indeed surprising.

The effect of this, and more particularly of the grand root crops which have been secured, in to some extent of reducing the expenditure of the Government is only one of the happy consequences.

The best of all, in my opinion, is the encouragement given to the Indians. Those who have observed the depression among many of our settlers, caused by the repeated failures which have come about in the manner already explained, will understand how greatly the Indians stood in need of having it demonstrated to them that success would attend properly directed efforts, and I sincerly hope that we have entered upon a more prosperous era for Indians and settlers alike.

Indians take prizes at Shows.

The marked success of our Indians, wherever they have come into competition with white settlers at local agricultural exhibitions has been most gratifying to them as well as to ourselves.

These exhibitions and the preparation for them engross much of the attention of the Indians and have become a staple subject of conversation with them as they sit round the fire.

This, I need hardly say, is a most promising sign, for while their necessities may compel them to do a certain quantity of work, nothing but a real interest in it wi render it a familiar topic of conversation.

This may be as fit a place as any for the remark that the recently adopted practice of giving cows to individual Indians as their own property, subject only to the return by them after a reasonable lapse of time of an equally good animal from the progeny raised, promises to work admirably.

It has the desired effect of creating a strong interest in the stock, such as might be expected to accompany a sense of proprietary rights.

Among the many instances of our Indians during the past season having taken prizes, I may notice that at Prince Albert one of them carried off the first prize for wheat against all comers, while another took a second prize.

This shows that the progress made is not confined to one particular district since Prince Albert is widely separated from Broadview, where our Indians distinguished themselves by carrying off among other rewards, the special prize for the best animal exhibited at the show.

I must not omit mention of other exhibits, which really afford more evidence and real progress in civilisation, than the successful raising of cereals and stock.

I refer to the very creditable exhibits of bread, of butter, and of other indus-

tries, conspicuous among which are those articles of woollen manufacture, which spectators cheerfully admitted in many cases rivalled similar productions of white women.

I may remind you, in this connection that a considerable proportion of the contract to supply the children of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School with comforters, mitts, and socks, was undertaken by the Indians of the Assiniboine Reserve: neatness of the finishing, and taste displayed in the making of designs, in mingling various colors in the work, and so forth, has afforded as much surprise as satisfaction.

In my report last year, I had the honor to point out that little progress had been made in the direction of inducing the Indians of Treaty No. 7 to interest themselves in agricultural pursuits; I explained the peculiar difficulties in the way of bringing pressure to bear upon these particular Indians, but remarked that after all, there was no more real cause to despair of their progress than there had once been to feel despondent about others who subsequently showed marked improvement.

Improvement in Treaty 7.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to report that a distinctly perceptible improvement has been manifested this year by these Indians, who appeared to take hold of their work in the spring with more energy than ever before, and this remark applies with perhaps more force to the Peigans, than to others of the same Treaty. Another good sign which has been noticed among these Indians, is a desire to improve their dwellings. I do not wish to convey the idea that in either of the directions indicated any great result has been obtained, but merely to assure you that however gradually, still, some progress is being made.

Indian Houses.

This disposition to acquire a better class of dwelling has been very marked in the Battleford district and in a somewhat less degree through others; and I dwell upon this fact, because I am aware that the possession of such sleeping accommodation as enables the separation of the sexes has most weighty bearing upon the morals of any class of human beings.

Maintenance of Indians.

With reference to maintenance of Indians, I have already hinted that the unusually bountiful harvest of this year, has reduced the calls upon the Department which must but for them have been made by our Agents.

I regret however to have to inform you, as somewhat of an off-set to this, that the remarkable scarcity of game, including fish and rabbits this year, will prevent the relief to the public funds being very noticeable.

None the less it must be remembered had the failure of the hunt not been accompanied by good crops, the demand upon the Government must have been considerably greater.

With regard to the disposal of crops raised by the Indians, there are many things to be considered. At first sight, it might appear that any crop raised by an Indian should be devoted in whole to his maintenance. That this would completely fail of its intention, will appear upon a very little reflection. The Indian knows that whether he does much or little he will not be allowed to starve. Supposing then, that by extra diligence one individual raises what would just suffice for his own support, and the result of his diligence be all applied to that purpose, what encouragement has he to exert himself more than his lazy neighbor, who, although only producing half the quantity of crop, receives from the Government the balance of what the industrious worker provides for himself.

On the one hand the public will expect to be relieved from the burden of maintaining the Indians, as speedily as possible; on the other the industrious Indian will

soon relax his efforts unless he finds, as a result of his industry, that his position is distinctly superior to tnat of his less deserving neighbor.

It will be at once apparent that a difficult question has here presented itself. The policy to be adopted is, generally speaking, that of letting the industrious invest a fair share of the results of their labor, in what they will appreciate as constituting private property; at the same time exercising all possible care to insure such purchases being of a nature to tend toward the ultimate independence of the individual.

The practical application of this policy to individual cases will require the greatest tact on the part of those who handle the Indians. That such investment of the results of industry, as I have just spoken of, will prove acceptable to our Indians, is shown by the fact that, of their own accord, they continue, when opportunity offers, to enter into contracts for the supply of hay or firewood, and apply the proceeds to the acquisition of waggons, agricultural machinery, and other kindred articles of a useful character.

Sub-division of larger Agencies.

To turn to another matter, the effects consequent upon the sub-division of the larger agencies, have proved so beneficial, that I recommended to you the extension of the policy to the somewhat cumbersome agencies of Prince Albert and Battleford. The grounds upon which I based this recommendation commended themselves to your judgment, and as a consequence, the division of each of the two agencies named, into two smaller ones, was determined upon.

With regard to Prince Albert, the work, as you are aware, has been accomplished, but for several reasons, among which was the very great expense which would have been incurred had agency buildings been erected hurriedly, the subdivision of Battleford has been deferred until the spring affords a more favorable opportunity of carrying it into effect.

The removal of the agency headquarters from Victoria to Saddle Lake and from Edmonton to Rivière-qui-Barre, has this year been effected; and the greater convenience thus afforded for the supervision of the various reserves is likely to have marked beneficial results. The Edmonton agency has been reduced in area by the amalgamation of Enoch's with Passpasschse's band. The withdrawal from treaty of so many of the latter band, left such a small remnant, as to render it unprofitable to keep them separate; and so the desire of the two bands to be joined in one was acceded to, and final arrangements will very soon be completed.

The reserve thus vacant will be surrendered by the Indians, and as it has already been sub-divided, no time will, I trust, be lost in putting it into the market. The proceeds will be funded for the benefit of the retiring band, and of those who give them a share of their reserve. This arrangement will not only be of advantage to the Indians concerned, but will prove a boon to the settlers in the neighborhood of Edmonton, who will be glad to find these additional farming lands thrown into the market.

Return to Treaty of Withdrawals.

The reference just made to withdrawals from treaty, naturally introduces a matter of considerable importance connected with this subject. In my report of last year I touched upon the danger of and the precautions taken to prevent the withdrawal of those who were likely to squander the proceeds of their scrip, and then to return upon the hands of the Government or be impelled by their necessities to the commission of crime. That this fear rested upon solid ground, has now been amply proved by the experience of the half-breeds of Bobtail's band, of Peace Hills Indians. These people were allowed to leave the treaty before I could take steps to prevent it, and rapidly sank into a condition which means crime or starvation, or both. Their sense of helplessness to continue the struggle for existence in the changed circumstances of their position, unaided and without guidance, led to their petition-

ing to be restored to treaty privileges. This request was, as you are aware, acceded to, on condition that the value of the scrip given them, be deducted from annuity payments to come, and in my opinion the wisdom of this decision cannot be questioned by any one cognizant of the circumstances. This voluntary return to the care of the Government, should tend to silence the voices of those who, for their own ends, insist upon asserting, in the face of facts, that the treatment of the Indians by the Department has been the source of dissatisfaction to them.

Contract Supplies.

Our contract supplies have, in the main, turned out most satisfactory this year. The increased facilities for transport and the enforced replacement of unsatisfactory consignments have removed all temptation to contractors to deliver less than the literal fulfilment of their obligations. The judgment of values has by the assistance of the additional inspector, appointed last year, become a very deliberate and exact work; and it is gratifying to be able to record that, in spite of these increased facilities for criticism, the cases in which full value has not been offered by contractors have been comparatively trivial.

I am able to affirm that in no instance has there been discovered any delivery under the contracts of the current fiscal year which could point to a desire upon the part of a contractor to do less than fulfil his obligations, and where differences have arisen the contractors have cheerfully submitted to the judgment of our inspectors.

The public who supply the funds, and the Indians too, receive full value for the money expended.

Health of Indians.

In turning to a very important matter, viz., the health of the Indians, I am in a position to report very favorably on the whole. There were two cases which occurred during the summer in the Muscowpetung and Battleford agencies, which created some alarm, as they were supposed to be outbreaks of small-pox.

The careful system of vaccination, however, prevented any undue excitement, and quarantine was promptly established in each case.

The alarm at Battleford turned out to be the result of a harmless form of skin disease, while whatever the true nature of the case at Muscowpetung's may have been the attack was confined to the individual affected.

I have to regret an exception to the generally favorable condition of health among the bands. This unhappy exception concerns the bands of Stony Indians at Bear's Hills. You will be able to recall my statement of last year, that an epidemic of measels which broke out in the Victoria Agency with comparatively small fatal results, had spread in a southerly direction, but up to that time unattended by many deaths. The after effects of this epidemic upon the Stony Indians just referred to has been most lamentable, having terribly reduced the number of the band and disheartened the survivors. The danger of exposing themselves to cold after recovery from the attack of measles was strongly impressed upon them, but warnings were disregarded and deaths ensued. The occurrence of these deaths in turn drove the superstitious Indians from their houses into teepees, where the mischief was increased among the survivors; and so in spite of all that could be done, the result has been most disastrous. It has been observed that the Stonies have always seemed to have less power of resistance to attacks of sickness of every kind than other Indians, although no satisfactory explanation of this unfortunate peculiarity has been discovered.

Agency Buildings.

I have not yet touched upon the subject of buildings.

The changed location of the Victoria and Edmonton headquarters has necessitated the provision of new agency buildings. At Saddle Lake, by utilizing the

already existing farm buildings, it has been found possible to supply all that is required at comparatively small expense. At Rivière qui Barre commodious and substantial buildings have been erected under the supervision of the agent.

The Peigan Reserve, which until a year or so ago was handled through the Blood Agency, has now had placed upon it such buildings as will afford suitable accommodation for resident sub-agent and for the storing of contract supplies, which will in future be sent there direct, instead of through the Blood Agency, as heretofore.

At Peace Hills and Blackfoot Agencies, some minor building operations, connected chiefly with the comfort of farming instructors and employés, have been completed. At Moose Mountain a suitable store-house has been erected.

In connection with building this year, I would direct your attention to the fact that a different system has in most cases been adopted. Formerly, as you are aware, it has been our custom to let contracts for our buildings by tender.

This plan, however, has not been found to work well.

In order to secure contracts, some tenderers will tender at such low prices as to cut out others, who base their offers upon an intention to make an honest workmanlike job.

This can mean nothing but an intention on the part of those who undertake work at unduly reduced prices, to put in the worst material and work that the contractor thinks will be accepted. This endeavour to meet the letter, and evade the spirit of agreements, causes endless disputes, and even when reductions are made they by no means form an equivalent for having to put up with poorly finished buildings. In most cases by utilizing our own employés, and as far as possible the labor of our Indians, much more satisfactory results have been obtained at even less expense. This plan obviates the objection which would be urged in certain quarters, to having buildings erected by private bargain; and helps to supply the much felt need of having some profitable employment to offer to such of our Indians as are able and willing to undertake it, under proper supervision.

Education.

It will be seen from the following figures that out of 4,500 (approximately) Indian children of school age in the North-West Territories, 1,416 have been brought under educational influences during the past year, but that the average attendance at schools of all sorts has been only 788, as follows:—

In Day Schools	591
Industrial School, St. Joseph's	25
do do Battleford	30
do do Fort Qu'Appelle	73
Training Schools receiving Government aid	69
	788

Day Schools.

An increase may be reported in the number of Indian day schools. The number of children on the rolls of such schools in the North-West Territories, has been 1,203 as against 885 enrolled last year. The average daily attendance has increased from 495·06 to 590·94. Twelve new schools have been opened, as against seven last year; and three have been reopened that were closed at the time of writing my last annual report. The donation of a slight midday repast to pupils has been of great assistance in inducing attendance; and the grant of towels, soap, &c., has made the practice of cleanliness possible. Some attention has been given to technical training; knitting, sewing, &c., being taught in many of the day schools.

It still seems, however, that the plan of educating Indian children through the agency of day schools, is not one of promise, and that some better means should be devised.

Industrial Schools Supported wholly by Government.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.—This institution, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, though meant for the instruction of Blackfoot children, has not succeeded in gaining their attendance. Every endeavor has been made by the church authorities, assisted by the officers of the Department, to induce their attendance, but without avail. The children in the school are chiefly Crees and whites; a few of the latter having been introduced into the school to assist in imparting English to the Indian pupils.

Their tuition is paid for by their parents.

The average number in the school during the past year, was 25, viz :—16 boys and 9 girls. The number now is 28, 18 boys and 10 girls. Six boys, or 33 per cent. of the whole number, are working at the carpenter's and farmer's trades; the rest are employed industrially in the performance of minor duties. Almost all the girls can now make themselves useful in housework, and can knit and repair clothing. Many are able to assist in making clothes, and in other more advanced occupations.

Progress in the class room is reported to have been good, and no little work has been done by the boys and their instructors.

The health of the pupils has been excellent. Eighty acres of land have been added to the school property as the broken ground about the reserve necessitated the addition of more arable land.

Battleford Industrial School.—This school is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, and is devoted to the education of Cree and Assiniboine children. The school building formerly used, which was vacated during the rebellion of 1885, has been reoccupied, both the building and outbuildings having first been thoroughly repaired.

The trades of the carpenter, blacksmith and farmer are taught. The average number in the school during the year past was thirty, twenty-four boys and six girls. The number now is forty-two, thirty-two boys and ten girls. Nineteen boys or sixty per cent. of the whole number are working at trades, and all employed in industrial duties of one nature or another.

The girls perform housework and are trained in other feminine duties, their progress in which is reported to be very satisfactory.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year the number of pupils was only fifteen, all boys. As it has risen to forty-two, ten of whom are girls, it can be seen that its advantages are appreciated and have been extended to the female pupils.

The progress of the boys in their trades has been good. They have, with their instructors, done the blacksmithing for the reserves on the Battleford agency; have helped to build an instructor's house on Red Pheasant's Reserve, and assisted at other valuable work. Progress in the class room is also reported.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School—This institution which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is fulfilling the agreeable promises which its steady success held forth. The school building has been brick-veneered, and enlarged by the addition of more class and dormitory rooms. The contemplated addition for girls has been commenced and when finished the school will be well equipped, excepting in regard to trade shops and some other out buildings. The pupils are taught to be carpenters, blacksmiths and farmers.

The average number of pupils in the institution during the past year was 73—46 boys and 27 girls. The number now is 95—56 boys and 39 girls. Eight boys, or nearly 11 per cent., are working at trades, but this number, it should be stated, does not include those who work with the farming instructor with greater or less regularity. All the pupils are employed industrially and regular routine is observed.

The girls assist in the work of the house, are trained in cooking and sewing, and many show marked efficiency and progress in their duties.

The past fiscal year was commenced with 46 pupils—33 boys and 13 girls; so that the increase in attendance gives cause for much satisfaction.

Inspection of the classes in August last showed them to be in a satisfactory

condition. Many additions to furniture and valuable improvements to the buildings and property have been made by the pupils and their instructors.

Regina Industrial School.—It has been decided to establish this institution (which it was intended should be placed at Long Lake) in the vicinity of Regina, as the difficulties which it was too sanguinely thought had been overcome, in regard to obtaining land at the former proposed site after protracted and tedious negotiations, unfortunately proved to be impossible.

The plans for the building are being finished on an approved design; and no unnecessary delay will be allowed to retard the opening of the school.

Boarding Schools of Religious Denominations Receiving Grants from Government.

The institutions receiving grants, and the average number of children therein, during the year past, have been as follows, viz. —

McDougall Orphanage	17	pupils.
St. Albert's Mission School	12	do
Ile-à-la-Crosse	21	do
Irene Training School	11	do
(Fort Vermillion, Peace River.)		
St. Paul's School	8	do
(Fort Chipwayen, Lake Athabasca.)		
Total	69	do

The school that has been maintained at Round Lake, near the Crooked Lake Agency, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is being enlarged. Its working, as first established, proved to be so satisfactory that its enlargement was decided upon, and it is intended to train sixty pupils therein in future. To allow of the attainment of this most desirable object, an additional grant has been made to this school.

I desire to dwell prominently upon this school, because it is the solitary one at present existing of a class which, it seems to me, will almost of necessity, to a very large extent, supplant the day schools.

I say the only one, since the other assisted institutions mentioned vary from this one in important particulars.

There has always been much difficulty experienced in getting regular attendance upon any scale at the day schools on the reserves. In fact, in order to induce anything approaching a respectable attendance, it has, as already stated, been necessary to supply the children with something to eat at noon. The result of this, in so far as swelling the attendance is concerned, has been fairly successful; but when it is remembered how many of these children attend simply and purely for the food supplied, the practical outcome is that the teacher whose biscuits attract the greatest number will be the one who, irrespective of far more valuable considerations, will secure the largest Government grant, while next to nothing will be gained in the direction of educating the children.

The superior benefits of the boarding school system which have led to the giving of additional aid to the Round Lake school cannot be all enumerated here; but many such advantages as result from separation from the retarding influences of the daily return to the home, from the increased regularity of attendance often seriously affected by cold weather, sun dances and long distance to travel, will readily suggest themselves.

I am disposed to believe that more real benefit has accrued to the Indian children from the expenditure of something less than $1,500 during the past year in assisting boarding schools than from the sum of $10,500 which approximates our expenditure upon day schools.

Besides the above mentioned Indian educational work I am unaware of any within the limits of the several treaties, except at Emmanuel College, where a few Indian youths are trained as teachers by the Episcopal Church, the authorities of which bear all expenses connected with their education.

Various.

In conclusion I beg to invite your attention to one or two matters which could not, suitably, be included under any of the preceding headings. The American authorities, as you are aware, came to the decision that the rebel Indian refugees could no longer be harbored across the line, and consequently determined to send them back to this country. Unfortunately, however, they seemed to consider that when these Indians had been escorted to the boundary, the work had been accomplished. The consequence was, that when I sent to meet the refugees, with the intention of escorting them to where they properly belong, it was found that in the majority of instances they had already retraced their footsteps to American soil. Every effort has been made to convince these fugitives that with the exception of those guilty of cold-blooded murder, they have nothing to fear from a return to their reserves, but so far without success. Doubtless this may be traced to the influence of those turbulent malcontents who never cease to foment every feeling calculated to keep alive an insurrectionary spirit, which they hope may some time lead to an outbreak.

Treaty between Bloods and Gros Ventres.

I noticed last year, that in consequence of a violation by the American "Gros Ventres" of their compact with our Indians to mutually abstain from stealing horses, parties of our Bloods would elude our vigilance and cross the border to retaliate.

One of such parties, consisting of six Bloods, was exterminated by the Gros Ventres, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed among our Indians; and upon a large band of horses, belonging to Red Crow, being stolen last summer by the American Indians, it was with the greatest difficulty that we restrained them from setting out to take vengeance, a course which might have led to serious disturbance along the border, and possibly to grave complication between the two countries. Happily, however, peaceful counsels prevailed, and our Indians were persuaded to adopt our advice. This was to let by-gones be by-gones, and to go across and ratify a formal treaty with their enemies. To supply the needful assistance and give due weight to the proceedings, I determined to send their agent with them and secured an escort of Mounted Police to accompany them. Red Crow's horses were given up and a treaty of peace made. The result has been most satisfactory, for there has not occurred one case of horse-stealing since that time; every assistance was given by the Commander of American troops to bring about this good understanding between the different Bands of Indians.

Retrospective.

In glancing over the various reserves, I am greatly pleased to observe the marked improvement in the condition of the Indians since they were induced to settle on them. The very valuable and independent testimony borne this year to this amelioration of our Indians has reduced those who, some two years ago, depicted such a different condition of things, to ascribe their satisfactory advancement, which they can no longer deny, to changes brought about by their outcry. I should, indeed, be sorry had I to confess that no improvement has taken place during the last two years. Things, I am glad to say, are better than they were two years ago, just as they were better at that date than two years still further back, and I sincerely hope that two years hence a further marked advance will have been made.

But that this improvement was forced upon the Department by pressure from outside, I desire most emphatically to deny; and anyone combining the slightest

knowledge of the nature of the work, with a grain of common sense, must recognize that the present progress, instead of resulting from the alleged forced reforms of the last two years, must, in the nature of things, be the gradual but steady growth of years.

When the comparatively short time in which this progress has been attained is remembered, it must be admitted that its growth must have commenced from the beginning of our treaty relations with the Indians. It has been asserted that the clamor referred to resulted in the weeding out of worthless agents and employés. This too, is utterly untrue, and I am glad to be able to record that, with one or two exceptions I have had every reason to be greatly pleased with the conduct of those who have been in the service of the Department since I have had the honor to represent it in these Territories, covering a period of nearly nine years.

I beg in conclusion to refer you to the usual reports supplied by our inspectors and agents, which will furnish the details of work done in the several agencies.

Indian matters in Manitoba will be reported on fully by Mr. Inspector McColl.

I have been ably and faithfully seconded by my staff at headquarters in carrying out the work connected with the several agencies, and this, as you are well aware, is greatly on the increase.

I have the honor to enclose the following statements, viz., approximate return showing quantities of grain and roots sown and harvested by bands in the North-West Territories, together with detailed statement showing the amount handled by individual Indians and a statement showing the number and whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,
Commissioner.

FARMING AGENCIES

AND

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and Birtle

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
61	Kee-see-koo-wi-nin.	Riding Mountain	3	36½	108	50	80
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek.	5	29¼	96	60	100
63	Gambler	Silver Creek	40	72½	141¾	150	100
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	.....	26¾	160¼	170	250
65	Key	do	.....	28	78¼	80	150
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	.....	36	94¼	70	150
67	South Quill	Rolling River	.....	11	59¾	47	30
57	Bird Tail Sioux	Bird Tail Creek.	.....	106¾	239¾	120	250
58	Oak River Sioux	Oak River	.....	249½	257¼	600	300
59	Oak Lake Sioux	Oak Lake	.....	17¼	14½	.....	40
60	Turtle Mountain	Turtle Mountain	.....	32	28	38	30
	Moose						
	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain	.....	11½	.....	4	55
68	Pheasant Rumps	do	16	85½	118	300	125
69	Striped Blanket (late Red Ears)	do	.....	8½	122¼	20	80
70	White Bears	do	.....	6	56	.....	.....
	Crooked						
	E. McNeill	Crooked Lakes	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	180	139¾	13¼	180	200
	John Nicol	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do	155	133	110	260	142
	J. A Sutherland	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
73	Cow-e-sess	do	460	317	346¾	740	320
	A. J. Coburn	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
74	Sa-ki-may	do	100	90¾	65	150	130
	Assiniboine						
	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack.	Indian Head	263	205	176	200	175
	Mus-cow						
	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	8½	8½	½	8½	35
75	*Pi-a-pot	do	190	92	117	300	330
	D. McIntosh	do	14¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	60
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do	150	55	76	55	290
	S Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes.	10	10	10	10	40
79	Pasquah	do	240	105⅞	215½	250	300
78	†Standing Buffalo Sioux.	do	193	92¼	146	275	120

* Mangold, 4 acres sown, 161 bushels harvested. † Corn, ¾ acre sown, 30 bushels harvested.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	21	5¼	1¼	¼	¼	8	½	.....	820	210	250	75
24	.....	.....	4¼	¼	¼	.....	½	575	.....	.....	850	75
64	.....	2½	5	¼	¼	.....	½	1,600	.....	90	1,000	75
2	.....	5¾	17	¼	¼	.....	1¼	29	.....	67½	3,400	150
.....	.....	16½	10½	¼	¼	.....	½	.....	.....	231	2,100	75
6¼	1	16¼	11½	¼	¼	.....	½	92	30	452	2,300	75
7	.....	.....	2¾	½	¼	.....	½	210	.....	.....	550	150
95	.....	.....	6¾	1	¼	.....	3½	2,125	.....	.....	1,350	300
216½	5	.....	20	1	¼	.....	6½	4,960	200	.....	4,000	300
13	.....	.....	1½	½	¼	.....	1¼	260	.....	.....	300	150
26	.....	.....	4	½	¼	.....	1¼	650	.....	.....	800	150

MOUNTAIN.

.....	11	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	5	9½	3	1	5	2	1,335	.....	20	577	400
65	1½	4	5	2	½	4	1½	1,276	.....	15	403	570
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LAKES.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	4½	17	14	10	¾	2½	1	335	.....	40	890	215
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	1	24	8	7	.....	2	1	545	10	.....	400	100
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
174	54	55	19½	6¼	½	3	4¾	1,300	400	200	1,000	400
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	8	20	7¾	3	.....	2	.....	225	.....	50	200	100

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	22	16	47	30	5	5	3	670	219	157	4,000	2,500

PE-TUNG.

.....	6	.....	1	½	.....	.....	1	.....	65	.....	100	80
25	.....	.....	25	20	5	6	7	250	.....	.....	2,165	1,856
.....	3½	.....	¾	¼	.....	.....	¼	.....	15	.....	60	10
20	.....	5	12	7	2	4	5	100	.....	25	559	69
.....	9	.....	½	⅛	.....	.....	⅛	.....	125	.....	30	30
77	3	9½	7¼	4⅝	.....	2½	2	300	18	30	551	39
58	.....	10	11	8½	.....	2	2	80	.....	50	1,417	100

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

FILE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
	J. P. Wright, Agent and Instructor..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	Little Black Bear.....	File Hills	75	50¾	53	70	90
83	Star Blanket	do	6	15¾	32	50	100
82	Okaness	do	5	54¼	51	85	100
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do	148	26¼	47	50	85
	Home Farm	do	.....	3⅛	5½	12	.....

TOUCHWOOD

	J. H. Gooderham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	.....	10	17	10	75
85	Mus-cow-e-quan.....	Touchwood Hills.	.....	68¼	112	60	250
86	George Gordon	do	.....	90	128	100	300
	T. I. Fleetham	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	Day Star	do	.....	52	69	86	140
88	Poor Man	do	.....	63	78	93	140

PRINCE

95	One Arrow, Justus Wilson.....	5 miles from Batoche	28	29	4	85	50
96	Okemasis, Louis Marion.....	Near Duck Lake.....	204	90	151	600	85
97	Beardy do	do	275	167	270	640	125
98	Cha-kas-ta-pa-sin, James Tomkins...	Near Fort à la Corne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	John Smith	South Saskatchewan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	James Smith, James Tomkins.....	Fort à la Corne.....	90	31	.....	50	30
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	Pe-te-qua-key, George Chaffee.....	Muskeg Lake.....	105	32	31	120	35
103	Mistowasis do	Snake Plain	320	190	212	550	220
104	Ah-tah-kah-koop do	Sandy Lake	320	198	200	570	230
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num	Meadow Lake.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo	Stoney Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cumberland Band, James Tomkins...	Fort à la Corne.....	60	24	.....	50	25

BATTLE

109 110 111	Oscar F. Orr	Eagle Hills.....	130	90	150	1,200	195
108	Joseph H Price.....	do	215	123	145	500	200
113	John Fitzpatrick.....	Battle River, "The Sand Hills"..	283	188	192	1,000	200
114	George D. Gopsill	Cut Knife Creek	308	127	143	800	150
116	do	Dog Rump Creek	115	92	72	700	150
112	George E. Applegarth	Jackfish Creek.....	163	138½	115½	512	100
115	Andrew Suffern	Opposite Turtle Creek....	165	145	135	1,520	90

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—

HILLS.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14½	.....	16½	14	2	½	3	¼	64	.....	50	255	100
2	.....	6½	4	1½	½	1	¼	.....	.....	36	75	10
14	.....	27½	4	4	½	4	¼	30	.....	100	75	10
10	.....	9	3	2½	½	1	¼	.....	.....	40	70	5
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	100	.....

HILLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	300	.....
18¼	7	8	15	4	3	8	5	100	.....	50	800	100
30	.....	18	17	5	3	12	5	200	.....	175	900	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	4	6	15	4	1	4	2	200	25	60	800	50
17	6	7	17	6¾	1½	5	2¾	170	15	75	700	40

ALBERT.

.....	.....	24	2	2¼	.....	.....	⅝	.....	.....	250	200	50
50	2	30	5	1	.....	2	.....	500	.....	650	400	.....
90	2	60	10	3	.....	2	.....	1,100	.....	1,000	1,000	20
.....	.....	1½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	18	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	400	500	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15	10	3	2	.....	2	.....	.....	200	750	100
115	4	38	15	10	3	.....	5	1,150	.....	760	1,500	300
116	4	40	18	11	3	.....	6	1,160	.....	800	1,800	350
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	16	3½	1	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	400	400	40

FORD.

.....	28	34	14¼	6	8	.....	.....	.....	1,000	500	3,150	1,035
12	45	50	9	6	1	.....	8	260	2,690	1,060	1,400	638
10	33	110	15	16	4	.....	4	200	300	2,180	900	1,500
.....	35	65	12	4	.....	.....	1	.....	700	1,300	700	1,000
15	19	25	17	10	1	.....	5	300	460	400	1,350	2,000
14	45	65	10½	3	1	.....	.....	252	975	1,300	948	.....
20	34	65	8	10	.....	.....	8	374	670	1,425	817	1,410

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND ONION

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
	Geo. G. Mann	Onion Lake	407	294	307	407	400
119	do	do Pitt Agency	1¾	1¾	1¾	5	100
124	do	Beaver River, Cold Lake	20	8	20	20	200
	EDMO						
	J. M. O'Donnell						
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	15	145	135	3,000	150
	J. Belle Isle						
133	Alexis	Lac St. Ann's		40	43	1,000	135
	W. J. O'Donnell						
133½	Ironhead	While Whale Lake	4	20	16	1,600	50
	W. J. O'Donnell						
132	Michel	Upper Sturgeon River	17	92	110	2,000	120
	Philip Tate						
135	Enoch	Stone Plain	19	93½	115	2,000	125
17	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barre	3¼	18¼	15	130	25
	VICT						
	James S. Ingram, Instructor	Saddle Lake					
125	No Chief	do	97	86¾	80¾	150	136
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic	Washatanow	22	12	22	25	20
127	Blue Quill	Egg Lake	30	8	12	16	62
128	Seenum	White Fish Lake	129	128⅜	118	200	250
130	Antoine	Heart Lake	9	2	6		12
131	Ka-qua-num	Beaver Lake	5	2	4		13
	PEACE						
	John Ross, Instructor						
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hills	4	65·02	88·63	263·29	80
138	Sampson	do	13·85	122·21	101·33	173·05	120
140	Muddy Bull	do	15·85	52·65	47·51	94·00	50
	D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek					
141	Chee-poos-ta-quahn	do		10·25	36·87		45
	BLACKFOOT						
	G. H. Wheatley	Blackfoot Crossing					
146	Crowfoot	do	26	130¼	123½	173¼	50
	Old Sun, J. M. Scott	do	11	107⅓	110	137	50

INDIAN RESERVAEIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

LAKE.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
20	.....	230	20	12	.....	9	2	360	.....	4,495	1,875	1,430
.....	.....	.....	1	2½	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	200	250
.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....

NTON.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	113	15	2	.....	2	1	120	.....	672	775	610
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	10	20	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	613	210
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	6	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	110	320	85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	10	50	10	1	.....	.....	1	10	130	200	490	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	5	51	9¾	2½	.....	3¾	2½	125	100	655	435	78
¼	15	2½	¼	¼	.....	⅛	⅛	.....	275	80	50	10

ORIA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14¼	.....	65½	4½	.....	2	.....	½	70	.....	1,310	423	22
⅓	.....	7⅙	2¼	.....	2	.....	⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7½	1⅛	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	61	.....
20¼	.....	95¼	8⅛	.....	4	.....	¾	96½	.....	268	171	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....

HILLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7·70	120	46·94	4·48	1·70	.....	1·70	1·30	55	.....	415	495	40
6·50	1·10	93·70	12·21	3·00	.....	3·80	1·90	52	30	834	823	140
5·30	1·10	41·05	2·30	·40	.....	2·10	·40	55	20	412	139	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CROSSING.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	.....	51¼	12	8	12	2½	.....	1,205	.....	7,095	546
.....	25	.....	23	19½	12¼	14¾	11¼	.....	216	.....	2,160	905

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

SARCEE AND

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND				
			Total Broken.	Under Crop this year.	Under Crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.
			Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Tons.
	F. C. Cornish	Sarcee Reserve	10½	10½	9½	10½	60
145	Bull's Head	do	103	103	97	103	.....
142	Bear Paw	Stoney Reserve, Morleyville	70	23	35	60	15
143	Jacob	do	75	40	38	120	35
144	Chiniquay	do	60	22	27	65	12
							BLOOD
	James Wilson	Belly River	34	32	25	34	100
148	Red Crow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod	301	128¼	131	319	....
							PEIGAN
	.....	Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod	25	4	25	25	50
147	North Axe, Head Chief	do	113	65	105	105	8

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

STONEY RESERVES.

ROOTS SOWN.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrot .	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	4	½	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	30	.....
.....	56	4	20	.....	.....	15	8	.....	560	16	400	406
.....	3	1	10	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
.....	15	1	15	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	10	200
.....	2	1	10	2	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200

AGENCY.

	25	.....	3	2½				40	736	.....	250	.....
	56	.....	43	24¼				30	890	.....	1,353	.....

RESERVE.

.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1½	½	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
.....	39¾	.....	25¼	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	795	.....	2,525	.....

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

BIRTLE

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
61	Kee-see-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountain	25	160		135	
62	Way-way-see-cappo	Bird Tail Creek	25			148	
63	Gambler	Silver Creek	25			127	
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	25			268	
65	Key	do	25			230	
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	25			172	
67	South Quill	Rolling River	25			109	1
57	Bird Tail Sioux	Bird Tail Creek	50			135	
58	Oak River Sioux	Oak River	50			268	
59	Oak Lake Sioux	Oak Lake	25			73	
60	Turtle Mountain	Turtle Mountain	25			34	

MOOSE

	C. Lawford	Moose Mountain					1
68	Pheasant Rumps	do	90	26		79	
69	Striped Blankets (late Red Ears).	do	20	18		44	
70	White Bears						

CROOKED

	E. McNeill	Crooked Lake					1
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	do	26	20		150	
	John Nicol	do					1
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	do				126	
	J. A. Sutherland	do					1
73	Cow-e-sess	do	30	31	200	97	
	A. J. Coburn	do					1
74	Sa-ki-may	do		20		170	

ASSINIBOINE

	W. S. Grant, Agent and Instructor						
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat or Jack	Indian Head	100	'8		251	2

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

AGENCY.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxan.		
20	5	.....	.....	.....	
16	28	.....	.....	.....	
60	7	.....	.....	1 house	
60	35	.....	.....	.....	
15	13	.....	.....	.....	
40	26	.....	.....	.....	John Clark was engaged for 15 days at Reserve No. 67 to put in crop.
30	2	.....	.....	.....	
30	52	.....	.....	.....	
40	45	.....	.....	.....	
8	7	.....	.....	.....	
5	4	.....	.....	.....	
MOUNTAIN.					
2 and 1 mule.	2	.....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 2 storehouse.	
.....	14	9	.....	6 houses ; 4 stables ; 3 granaries.	57 bush. beets ; less crop acreage than last year owing to fields being summer fallowed ; new houses much better than old ones
.....	11	3	.....	5 houses ; 3 stables ; 1 granary.	40 bushels beets.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Band absent all summer.
LAKES.					
2	.....	.....	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse.	
.....	19	20	3	37 houses ; 12 stables.	Oat crop a failure.
1	.....	.....	.....	2 houses ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse.	
.....	17	20	1	25 houses ; 14 stables	Peas and barley a failure.
1	.....	.....	.....	1 house	
.....	32	67	7	32 houses ; 32 stables.	
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	21	20	1	28 houses ; 12 stables.....	Oat crop a failure.
RESERVE.					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	18	45	.....	76 houses ; 26 stables ; 2 storehouses ; 12 root houses ; 2 pig-stys ; 1 sheep yard ; 3 hen houses	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND

MUS-COW

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seed.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	6				2
75	Pi-a-pot	do	28	11		299	
	D. McIntosh	do					2
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	do	3	3		112	
	S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes					2
79	Pasquah	do				188	
78	Standing Buffalo Sioux	do		8		150	

FILE

	J. P. Wright, agent and Instructor		Eaten while growing.		The vegetables grown in gardens were eaten while growing.		One man throughout the year, another during the months of October and November, 1886, and July, August and September, 1887.
84	Little Black Bear	File Hills				74	
83	Star Blanket	do				68	
82	Okaness	do				48	
31	Pee-pee-kee-sis	do				75	
	Home Farm	do					

TOUCHWOOD

	J. H. Gooderham						
89	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake				311	2
85	Mus cow-e-quan	Touchwood Hills	15	40	10	157	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

PE-TUNG.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
3	.....	....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse.	Produce of garden seeds used during the summer, with the exception of carrots.
....	30	43	.....	29 houses ; 20 stables	Garden produce eaten during the summer, this als applies to the small quantity of peas, carrots and mangolds harvested. The return from the gardens was very satisfactory.
3	....	....	.....	1 house ; 2 stables ; 2 storehouses ; 1 root house.	One root house and one storehouse erected this month.
.....	23	32	1	18 houses ; 17 stables	Garden seeds were eaten up before they came to maturity, peas and carrots were also eaten during the summer.
3	.....	....	.....	1 house ; 1 stable ; 1 storehouse ; 1 root house.	Garden produce consumed during summer.
.....	25	30	6	45 houses ; 22 stables	Turnips were destroyed by grasshoppers. Grain crop injured by gophers and grasshoppers. For particulars see detailed list.
.....	14	38	2	45 houses ; 13 stables	Grain destroyed by hot winds in July, and gophers.

HILLS.

.....	.....	....	.....	....	Of the 148 acres new land broken on Reserve 81 (Pee-pee-kee-sis) 50 acres were broken by Indians of Band 82 (Okaness) and 30 acres by Indians of Band 83 (Star Blanket).
.....	10	16	.....	11 houses ; 2 stables	
.....	5	4	.....	10 houses ; 4 stables	
.....	10	6	.....	10 houses ; 5 stables	
.....	12	5	.....	12 houses ; 9 stables.	
.....	.....	....	.....	2 houses ; 3 staBles ; 1 root house.	

HILLS.

.....	.....	....	.....		
.....	.....	30	3	6 houses ; 21 stables	Quantities of grain are approximate, not having threshed yet.
.....	.....	16	1	19 houses ; 15 stables ; 1 root house.	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
TOUCHWOOD

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
86	George Gordon	Touchwood Hills	20	60	10	165	
	T. I. Fleetham	do					
87	Day Star	do	15	60	3	106	2
88	Poor Man	do	10	70	5	143	
							PRINCE
95	One Arrow, Justus Wilson	5 miles from Batoche				90	15
96	Okemasis, Louis Marion	Near Duck Lake				37	7
97	Beardy do	do	20			112	18
98	Cha-kas-ta-pa-sin, James Tomkins	Near Fort à la Corne				35	6
99	John Smith	South Saskatchewan					
100	James Smith, James Tomkins	Fort à la Corne				90	14
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake					
102	Pe-te-qua-key, George Chaffee	Muskeg Lake	30			42	9
103	Mistowasis do	Snake Plain	75			168	31
104	Ah-tah-kah-koop do	Sandy Lake	50			168	32
105	Ko pah-a-wa-ke-num	Meadow Lake					
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo	Stoney Lake					
	Cumberland Band, Jas. Tomkins.	Fort à la Corne				54	10
							BATTLE
109 110 111	Oscar F. Orr	Eagle Hills	150			165	1
108	Joseph H. Price	do	40			116	1
113	John Fitzpatrick	Battle River, "The Sand Hills"	200			189	2
114	George D. Gopsill	Cut Knife Creek				127	2
116	do	Dog Rump Creek	35			111	
112	George E. Applegarth	Jackfish Creek				106	1
115	Andrew Sufferin	Opposite Turtle Creek				170	1
							ONION
119	Geo. G. Mann	Onion Lake	100	100		250	3
119	do	do Pitt Agency.	25				
124	do	Beaver River (Cold Lake)				120	

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

HILLS—*Concluded.*

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	.....	16	8	38 houses ; 19 stables ; 1 storehouse.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
.....	1	12	.....	14 houses ; 7 stables ; 1 storehouse.	
.....	3	13	.....	19 houses ; 10 stables ; 1 storehouse.	
ALBERT.					
.....	3	7	.....	....	The grain is not threshed, therefore, in the quantity estimated a liberal allowance is made for accidents.
.....	9	3	.....	10 houses ; 7 stables.....	
.....	14	20	.....	18 houses ; 14 stables.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	As the land in crop last year was not measured I think it was over-estimated.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	No returns ; some of the best farmers of this Band took discharge from Treaty this year
.....	5	11	1	9 houses ; 5 stables..	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	No returns ; few farm, they subsist by hunting
.....	8	.....	.....	10 houses ; 8 stables	Grain not yet threshed. The yield is an estimate.
1	30	22	3	30 houses ; 23 stables.....	
1	30	32	.....	31 houses ; 24 stables.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	No returns ; farming done on a very small scale, subsist generally by hunting and fishing.
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
.....	6	3	2	10 houses ; 7 stables	No Individual Issue Returns sent in from this Agency.
FORD.					
2	34	2	.....	6 houses ; 7 stables.....	Yield only approximate.
1	24	5	2	3 houses.....	
3	42	5	.....	1 root house	
.....	29	12	.....	5 houses ; 11 stables ; 1 root house.	
2	16	.....	.....	....	
2	10	8	5	....	Turnips and carrots a failure.
2	20	10	2	....	
LAKE.					
.....	50	3	.....	32 houses ; 15 stables	The barley was harvested in good order ; roots good ; oxen are all on loan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 houses ; 2 stables ; 3 storehouses ; 2 root houses.	Roots raised in agent's garden, other vegetables good.
.....	1	25	3	16 houses ; 16 stables.	The Chipewayans are mostly hunting, they have only raised potatoes.

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

EDMO

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	J. M. O'Donnell						
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barré			45	200	1
	J. Bell Isle						
133	Alexis	Lac St. Ann's			200	156	1
	W. J. O'Donnell						
133½	Ironhead	White Whale Lake			80	60	
	W. J. O'Donnell						
132	Michel	Upper Sturgeon River			40	45	
	Philip Tate						
135	Enoch	Stoney Plain			45	200	1
17	W. J. O'Donnell	Rivière qui Barré	5		5		1
							VICT
	James E. Ingram, Instructor	Saddle Lake					1
125	No Chief	do				81	
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic	Washatanow				44	
127	Blue Quill	Egg Lake				29	
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake				298	
130	Antoine	Heart Lake				80	
131	Ka-qua-num	Beaver Lake				128	
							PEACE
	John Ross, Instructor						
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hills				76	2
138	Sampson	do				172	
140	Muddy Bull	do				60	
	D. C. Robertson	Wolf Creek					
141	Chee-poos-ta-quahn	do				95	1
							BLACKFOOT
	G. H. Wheatley	Blackfoot Crossing					
146	Crowfoot	do	189	205	58	1,120	6
	Old Sun, J. M. Scott	do	130	82	97	842	6

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED :—

NTON.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
1	14	4	.....	39 houses; 18 stables; 2 storehouses; 4 root houses; 2 pig-stys.	
.....	4	2	.....	13 houses; 8 stables; 10 root houses.	
.....	2	2	.....	8 houses; 4 stables; 1 storehouse; 3 root houses.	Grain crop good; root crop not good.
.....	8	6	2	16 houses; 19 stables; 3 3 storehouses; 2 root houses; 6 pig-stys.	Grain of no use for seed.
....	12	4	.....	18 houses; 12 stables; 1 storehouse; 2 root houses; 2 pig-stys.	
2	.....	.....	.....	1 house; 2 stables; 2 storehouses; 1 pig-sty.	

ORIA.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No home farms.
.....	12	13	5	11 houses; 9 stables	Potato crop poor owing to excessive drought, vegetables a complete failure; grain crops very poor.
.....	4	8	.....	11 do 3 do	
.....	4	2	1	5 do	
.....	19	67	25	50 do 27 stables	
.....	4	.....	.....	12 do 1 stable	
.....	2	.....	.....	13 do 1 do	

HILLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	16	40	4	13 houses; 12 stables	
.....	26	180	.....	18 do 14 do	
.....	9	20	2	6 do 8 do	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	40	1	9 do 3 do	

OROSSING.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The number of employees include Indians hired for herding, cutting beef, &c. The number of horses given does not include colts. Turnips were a failure owing to dry season. A part of the oats and peas failed to ripen. Carrots and onions would have done better if the early part of the season had been favorable.
.....	.....	499	.....	105 houses	
.....	.....	180	.....	80 do	

FARMING AGENCIES AND

Approximate Return of Grain and

Sarcee and

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	Grain and Roots Harvested.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructors.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.		
			Bush.	Bush.			
	F. C. Cornish	Sarcee Reserve					4
145	Bull's Head	do			80	342	
142	Bear Paw	Stoney Reserve, Morleyville			205	236	1
143	Jacob	do			205	223	
144	Chinquay	do			205	134	
	Blood						
148	James Wilson	Belly River					10
	Red Crow, Head Chief	Near Fort McLeod				2,206	
	Peigan						
		Peigan Reserve, Fort McLeod					6
147	North Axe, Head Chief	do				938	

Note.—It is impossible to show the result of the gardens, as the produce was eaten as soon as it came to maturity. In many cases where the grain has not been threshed, it is shown approximately. Although many horses are shown as the private property of Indians, still they are but ponies, and in many instances unfitted for any work on a farm.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED:—
STONEY RESERVES.

HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.			
Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	4 houses; 2 stables; 4 storehouses; 1 root house.	Agency house, stable and storehouse included in buildings, also ration and slaughter-house. One garden is included in the 10½ acres.
.....	.....	110	.....	40 houses; 4 root houses...	Gardens include turnips, beets, carrots and onions. Turnips having been sown in them besides small seeds
.....	2	50	.....	32 houses; 5 stables; 48 root houses.	Oats and barley were stacked for hay, not having matured. Mangolds, beets, carrots, onions included in gardens.
.....	4	75	.....	38 houses; 6 stables; 57 root houses.	
.....	2	45	.....	24 houses; 5 stables; 45 root houses.	

AGENCY.

*9	*15	.....	.....	4 houses; 3 stables; 6 storehouses; 2 root houses	*The horses are never in the hands of the Indians. The work oxen are loaned to Indians during the spring and fall work, but at other times are under charge of Instructor.
.....	.....	2,000	.....	216 houses	

RESERVE.

4	12	.....	.....	2 houses; 2 stables; 2 storehouses; 1 root house; 1 ration house; 1 carpenters' shop.	Peas a failure owing to frosts; all garden produce consumed as raised. Horses shown are chiefly ponies and unfit for work.
.....	.....	465	.....	86 houses; 2 stables.	

WM. McGIRR,
for Indian Commissioner.

RETURN showing Crops Harvested by Individual Indians, Season of 1887.

SOUTH QUILL'S BAND.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHELS HARVESTED.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Farm	7				1½	210				300	This Band has about 1¼ acres of turnips, carrots and onions, which produced a good crop.
21	South Quill					¾					100	
37	Kilch-pen-aise					¾					150	
	Total	7				2¾	210				550	

GAMBLER'S BAND, RESERVE No. 63.

91	Jandrew	20		2½		1	500		90		200	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots and onions, from which they received a good crop.
120	John Tanner	10				¼	250				50	
104	Tom Tanner	5				1	125				200	
105	Bazil Tanner	9				¼	225				50	
135	Alex. Tanner	15				1	375				200	
141	Otter Skin	5				½	125				100	
92	Ah-pa-tus					1					200	
	Total	64		2½		5	1,600		90		1,000	

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, RESERVE No. 62.

118	Geo. Bird	3				¼	75				50	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots and onions, from which they received a good crop.
80	Messequot	8				½	200				100	
43	As-ta-kesic	2				¼	25				50	
119	Sandy	7				½	175				100	
42	Singuish					1¼					250	
56	Brandon					½					100	

54	Long Claws					½					100	
36	Gambler	4				½	100				100	
	Total	24				4¼	575				850	
	RIDING MOUNTAIN BAND, RESERVE No. 61.											
2	Antoine Bone		2½	2	1	¼		90	80	20	50	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots, onions, &c., from which a good crop was gathered.
5	Geo. Bone		10		1½	½		400		30	100	
6	Alex. Bone		2½		½			90		10		
4	John Bone		6	1¼	1½	⅛		240	50	30	25	
20	Joseph Boyer			2	1	¼			80	20	50	
27	David Burns				½	⅛				10	25	
13	Kee-see-koo-win-in				1					20		
3	Black Bird				1					20		
	Total		21	5¼	8	1¼		820	210	160	250	
	TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX, RESERVE No. 60.											
	Ka-dam-o-ne	7				2	175				400	This Band has about 2 acres of turnips, corn, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
	Bo-hacea	4				¼	100				50	
	Apah	4				¼	100				50	
	Muswa	6				¼	150				50	
	Good Horse	5				¼	125				50	
	Blind Man					1					200	
	Total	26				4	650				800	
	KEE-SEE-KOUSE BAND, RESERVE No. 66.											
10	Kishane	½		1½		1	7		40		200	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
35	John La Clair	¾		2		1	10		60		200	
	John Stevenson					½					100	
3	Kitchimonia	2	1	2		½	30	30	60		100	
1	Kee see-kouse			1¼		½			37		100	
19	B. McLeod			½		1			15		200	
11	L. Contoise	1		2		1	15		30		200	
	Carried forward	4¼	1	9¼		5½	62	30	242		1,100	

Return showing Crops Harvested by Individual Indians—*Continued.*

KEE-SEE-KOUSE BAND, RESERVE No. 66—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Brought forward	4¼	1	9¼		5½	62	30	242		1,100	
2	Ka-ka-ka-a-way			5		2			150		400	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
5	Ke-we-qu-ence	1		2		1	15		60		200	
30	Thunder	1				¼	15				100	
29	Little Wolf					¼					50	
7	Way-tay-nash					¼					100	
63	Ah-kan-i-ke					¼					50	
23	Straight Nose					¼					100	
21	Saucy Fellow					¼					50	
40	Iron Bird					¼					50	
37	Me-me-quay					¼					50	
27	Thos. Kennedy					¼					50	
	Total	6¼	1	16¼		11½	92	30	452		2,300	
	KEY BAND, RESERVE No. 65.											
1	The Key			2		½			15		100	This Band has about 1 acre of turnips, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
3	George Brass			5		1			75		200	
34	John Redlake			1		1¾			15		350	
8	Tom Brass					1½					300	
26	John Brass					¾					150	
4	Wm. Brass			3		1¾			45		350	
28	Wm Brass, jun			2		¾			30		150	
48	Sam Redlake			½		¾			7		100	
27	Peter Brass			1½		¾			22		100	
49	George Brass, jun			1½		¾			22		100	
12	Ka-ka-nape					¾					100	
38	Ton-qua-kesic					½					100	
	Total			16½		10½			231		2,100	

BIRD TAIL SIOUX BAND, RESERVE No. 57.

Moses Bunn	10	..	..	..	¼	230	..	..	..	50	This Band has about 5 acres of corn, turnips, carrots and onions, all of which are a good crop.
Old Bunn	5	..	..	..	½	125	..	..	..	100	
Eli	6	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	
Daniel	5	..	..	..	¼	125	..	..	..	50	
Chas. Hansha	8	..	..	..	½	200	..	..	..	100	
Chaska Ben	6	..	..	..	1½	150	..	..	..	300	
Ha-du-ha-don-ka	8	..	..	..	¼	200	..	..	..	50	
Isaac Thunder	7	..	..	..	¼	175	..	..	..	50	
Mrs. Eastman	3	..	..	..	¼	75	..	..	..	50	
Moses David	10	..	..	..	½	250	..	..	..	100	
Thos. Thunder	7	..	..	..	¼	175	..	..	..	50	
Old Thunder	1	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	
Big Hunter	2	..	..	..	¼	50	..	..	..	50	
Mrs. David	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	100	
Mrs. Benjamin	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	100	
Jack	7	..	..	..	½	175	..	..	..	100	
Awitctia	..	..	..	..	½	..	..	..	..	100	
Total	85	..	..	..	6¾	2,125	..	..	..	1,350	

OAK RIVER BAND, RESERVE No. 58.

Chas. Dwina	12½	1¼	..	..	..	312	50	..	..	..
O-ka-pa	5	..	..	..	¼	125	..	..	..	50
Jim	6	¾	..	..	1	150	30	..	..	200
Wa-can-we-ska	12	..	..	..	¼	300	..	..	..	50
Henry Holin	10	..	..	..	¼	250	..	..	..	50
Ta-che-na-ca-de	7	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..	..
Henry Cantbreak	37	3	..	..	½	739	120	..	..	100
Oh-ne-ha	5	..	..	..	¾	125	..	..	..	150
Wa-can-che-na	7	..	..	..	½	35	..	..	..	100
Wash-ta Antoine	4	..	..	..	½	100	..	..	..	100
He Wash-ta	6	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..
Oh-ka	6	..	..	..	½	150	..	..	..	100
Sunk-a-may-chaska	11	..	..	..	½	275	..	..	..	100
Me-toska-inda	10	..	..	..	½	250	..	..	..	100
Antoine	5	..	..	..	1½	125	..	..	..	300
Frank	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wash-ta	5	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
Chaskee	6½	..	..	..	¾	137	..	..	..	150
Ta-tunk-i-wasta	5	..	..	..	¼	125	..	..	..	50
Carried forward	163	5	..	..	8	3,648	200	..	..	1,600

RETURN showing Crops Harvested by Individual Indians—*Concluded.*

OAK RIVER BAND, RESERVE No. 58—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	
	Brought forward	163	5			8	3,648	200			1,600	
	Pan Janna	6½				½	137				100	This Band has about 8 acres of turnips, corn, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
	Ah-wa-ta-pa	3				1	75				200	
	May-a-ca-ga	3					75					
	E-o-tan-na	7				1	175				200	
	John Noel	10				¼	250				50	
	Zel-at-to-winin	3					75					
	Mach-pea-ska	10					250					
	John Sioux					3					600	
	Zel-cet-koo-ominie	3				¼	75				50	
	Wa-me-ha-na-koo					½					100	
	Ta-winh-a-wastin					1½					350	
	E-wa-ke-pa					¾					150	
	Ma-zue-aka					¾					150	
	Ta-wa-da					1					200	
	Wa-ba-diskay Son	8				1¼	200				250	
	Total	216½	5			20	4,960	200			4,000	

COTE'S BAND, RESERVE No. 64.

	Wa-pe-cake-cake			½		¼			15		50	This band has about 2 acres of turnips, carrots and onions, all of which are a good crop.
	Ka-ka-we-ass			¼		¼			7½		50	
49	The Birch					¼					50	
43	Hah-ha-pe-tung					¼					50	
5	John Silveright					¼					50	
21	Pelly					½					100	
16	Sas-sas-quash					¾					150	
46	Henry Wa-nis-goos					1					200	
104	Mrs. La Cree					½					100	

13	A. Caldwell	1				1	15				200	
	A. Cook and H. Cook.					½					100	
7	Singnish	½				1½	7				300	
8	Geo. Fiddler					1¼					250	
22	Manitosh					½					100	
10	Ben Côte					½					100	
34	Fiddler			2		1¼					250	
111	Sal Manitosh					1					200	
30	Mrs. Favil					1					200	
4	Chas. Kesic					¾					150	
	E. McKay					½					100	
7	John Singnish					1					200	
	Ask-a-tick					¾					150	
24	Homey					½					100	
6	Musso	½				¼	7				50	
18	Chetum Côte					¾					150	
11	Joé Côte			3					45			
	Total	2		5¾		17	29		67½		3,400	

OAK LAKE SIOUX BAND, RESERVE No. 59.

	Sunk-a-wash tu	4				½	80			100	This Band has about 2 acres of turnips, corn, carrots and onions, all of which was a good crop.
	Shu-we-zu-ska	2				¼	40			50	
	Che-win-e-ka-joice	2				¼	40			50	
	John	2½				½	50			100	
	O-a-tan-a	2½					50				
	Total	13				1½	260			300	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1887.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens	Carrots.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Beets.	Peas.	
1	Pheasant Rump	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	1/4	.....	168	.....	.....	30	10		20	10	....	
2	Wah-ky-an-dotah	2	.....	....			1/4	.....	....	54	....	.....	50	40		.....	.....	.....	
6	Eteonappi	.....	.....	.....			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15		...	.....	.....	Shares Pheasant Rump's wheat.
4	Pawnappi	3	.....	.....			1/4	1/4	.....	41	.....	.....	45	60		30	25	.....	
3	Masandotah	5	.....	.....	1/2		1/8	1/16	.....	96	....	.....	60	10		5	2	.....	
5	Eah-cha-pah	5	.....	.....	3		1/8	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	75	10		.....	.....	.....	
62	Itch-a-na-kootah	5	.....	.....	3/4		1/8	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	50	10		....	....	.....	
10	Eanopah	4	.....	.....	1/4		1/8	1/16	.....	90	.....	....	25	20		5	5	.....	
13	Ah-kopah-chito	5	.....	.....	1/2	1/4	.....	1/16	.....	107	.....	.....	20	35		5	5	.....	
15	Little Soldier	4	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	1/8	1/16	.....	90	.....	.....	30	20		5	3	.....	Dead. His son Wattachpi.
17	Kawnichah	1	.....	.....	1/4	.....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	....	25	.....		.....	.....	.....	
20	Etonehan	3	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	1/8	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	20	15		.....	.....	.....	
60	Maxay	.....	.....	.....	1/4	1/8	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10		....	.....	.....	
102	Wah-kee-the-win-kin	3	.....	.....	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/8	..	113	.....	.....	25	40		5	2	.....	
104	Wah-ho-to-pah	.....	.....	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	5	.....		....	.....	.....	
110	John	5	.....	.....	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	....	25	10		.....	.....	.....	
111	Buckshot	5	.....	.....	1/4	1/4	1/8	1/8	.....	108	.....	.....	20	40		15	5	.....	
	Pawnappis Son	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		
	Band in common	.....	.....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	20	.....	.....		.....	.....	26	
	Millie	...	.....	.....	1/4	1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	25		.....	.....	.....	
	Shifts-the-stone	.....	.....	.....	1/16	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10		.....	.....	.....	
	Tah-see-ope	.....	....	.. ..	1/8	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	20		.....	.....	.....	
	Total	60	.....	5	9 1/2	3	2	1	5	1335	.....	20	577	400		90	57	26	

Gardens were good.

STRIPED BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 69.

3	Little Headman	13	.....	.....	7/8	1/4	1/4	1/8	.....	250	.....	.....	75	75	.....	5	10	....	
6	Eatin	4	.....	....	3/4	1/2	1/4	1/8	.....	90	.....	.....	70	175	.....	5	10	.....	
7	Cha-no-pa-shah	6	.....	.....	1/8	1/8	1/4	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	12	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	

8	Totakoop	3	.....	.....	¾	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	22	35	....	.....	.....	.....	
47	Chaltrah	.....	.....	....	⅛	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	9	...	....	.....	.....	.....	
52	Kapasakoot	9	.....	.....	⅞	¼	¼	⅛	....	15	.....	.....	75	70	....	5	10	.....	
104	Two Grizzly Bears	12	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	224	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
113	Striped Blanket	6	1½	....	¾	¼	¼	⅛	....	125	15	.....	75	60	.....	5	10	.....	
114	White Man	2½	....	.....	½	¼	....	...	.....	50	.....	.....	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
115	Maya	.....	....	.....	¼	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	
117	a Pa	2½	....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	10	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
119	Washti Oakshid	5	...	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Wah-ningi	2	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	5	...	...	....	.....	.....	
	Ka-pee-tu-apis wife	.....	... ..	.....	¼	.....	⅛	....	4	....	.....	.....	20	...	....	....	...	....	
	Band	.....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	18	
	Total	65	1½	4	5	2	1½	½	4	1276	15	.....	403	570	.....	20	40	18	

J. J. CAMPBELL.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Crooked Lakes Agency, Season of 1887.

OCHAPOWACE RESERVE, No. 71.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Grrden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
2	Striped Back	16	2	3	.....	1	½	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	60	10	.....	.....	
69	Bellanger	18	2½	3	2½	1	1	¼	1	65	.....	.....	20	200	30	16	.....	
4	Ochapowace	10	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	50	20	.....	.....	
29	Mee-choo-che-choc	7	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
20	Mee-chow-oprece	11	.....	3	.....	1½	½	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	
	Penden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	
5	Katie-win-a-coose	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	.....	.....	
83	Mee-tass-way	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
11	Ka-qua-ha-ka-wasis	2	.....	.....	.....	½	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	30	15	.....	.....	
19	Kau-au-ah-tayo-ayo	3	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	25	10	.....	.....	
62	Old Englishman	7	.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	45	.....	40	.....	60	20	.....	.....	
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	20	.....	.....	
42	Kau-a-was-quo-ham	4	.....	4	.....	½	½	¼	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	50	10	5	.....	
43	Poasis-ka-ne-ta wait	4	.....	.....	.....	1	½	¼	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	55	10	5	.....	
48	Cato-loc-oct	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	John	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
36	Miss-iss-ack	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
31	Charlie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	..	
10	Oke-mon-okemie	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
63	Ka-wan-as-kesis-awat	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
85	Osow-as-tim	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	...	
55	Ne-pa-ta-pe-asso	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	
61	Kesie-cow-a-wasis	.....	.....	.....	.....	½	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	15	.....	.....	E MCNEIL, Farm Instructor.
	Total	90	4½	17	2½	15	10	¾	1	335	.....	40	20	890	215	26	.....	

KA-KE-WIS-TA-HAW RESERVE, No. 72.

1	Kake-wis-ta-haw	8	.....	.....	.....	¾	½	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	40	15	.....	.....	Peas and barley a failure, garden produce consumed.
2	Wah-sa-case	10	1	4	.....	½	1	.....	½	50	10	.....	.....	30	5	.....	...	
4	Say-say-sew	25	.....	7	.....	½	½	.....	¼	100	.....	.....	.....	15	10	.....	....	
	Black	8		3	3	½	2							50	15			

42	Isaac	10		4		1	½		¼	75				75	10			
29	Onee-qua-awasis	10		3		1	½			75				30	10			
64	Francis	8		3			½			25				20	5			
28	Louison	8					½			65				50	10			
27	Dog Breast	3					¼			25				20				
70	Pequa-chiese					1								20				
13	Saka-mon						¼							20				
31	Kapea-sue-how						¾	1						20	20			
24	Sounding Rock						½							20				J NICHOL, Farm Instructor.
	Total	90	1	24	2	8	7		1	545	10			400	100			

COWESESS' RESERVE, No. 73.

4	O'Soup	30	10	7	1	2	1		½	250	50	30	10	100	100		20	
5	Me-can-a-can-ape	10	10	8		1	½		¼	50	10			80	20		40	
2	Me-pap-en-ess	20	6	3		2			¼	50				50				
31	Gawddie	20	15	16	2	4	3	¼	¼	200	250	100	21	300	200	18	70	
13	As-a-gain	25		3		2	1		½	280		20		100			10	
17	Be Hemery	18	5	4		1	½	¼	1	100	20			150	80	12	50	
110	M. Le Valley	6	3	2		½			½	10	50	25		50				
14	Amichouse	8		2		½												
58	Ambrose Delorme	22		4		2				250	20	25		50				
46	Pierre Peltier	10	3	3		1				110				50				
1	Widow Cowesess			1		2			½					100				
76	Es-qua-cow-yas	5	2	2		½			¼					20				
47	Angélique					1	¼		½					50			10	J. A. SUTHERLAND, Farm Instructor.
	Total	174	54	55	3	19½	6¼	½	4¾	1300	400	200	31	1000	400	30	200	

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

21	Yellow Calf	15	3	2		½	½			75		15			25			The oat crop is a complete failure on this Reserve.
17	A Coose	12	3	2		1	½			75		15		30	10			
33	Sang-wais	6		1		¼				20								
28	Na-way-qui-sa-swape	4		2	2	1	1			10			20	40	40			
18	Ka-pay-oo-sa-ton	4	2	1		1				10		5		93				
46	Na-we-ke-se-qua-cappo	5		2		½	1			20		8		37	25			
48	Pierre	4		2		½				15		7						
47	Mus-kay-koo			2		½												
49	I-in-che-cappo			4		½												
50	Kay-see-ass			2		½												
55	Petway					½												
22	Ne-pa-twap-oo-qua-nape					½												
16	Pa-na-pee-ke-sick					½												A. J. COBURN, Farm Instructor.
	Total	50	8	20	2	7¾	3			225		50	20	200	100			

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1887.

HOME FARM, RESERVE No. 75.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Instructor.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurtzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	
2	R. McKinnon	.....	6	...	.....	1	½	....	.....	1	.....	.....	65	...	.....	100	80	6	.....	...	...	35 tons hay cut. The produce of garden seeds used during the summer, with the exception of carrots

PIAPOT'S RESERVE, No. 75.

[PART I.]

	Name of Indian.																					
59	Lame Fox	4	.....	...	1¾	1	1	½	¼	...	....	48	.....	.	2	100	72	3	15	...	...	Total hay cut by Indians 330 tons. Garden produce eaten during the summer, this also applies to the small quantity of peas, carrots and mangolds harvested. The return from the gardens was very satisfactory.
61	Pee-a-sew-wus-ka-sin	....	....	...	¼	1	½	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1	80	41	....	....	...	...	
54	Big Skye	.....	.....	...	½	1	1	.....	¼	...	.....	.....	.....	...	½	100	80	.....	10	...	...	
58	Thunder Moccasin	.....	.....	...	....	1	½	¼	....	...	....	.....	.....	...	.. ..	100	100	2	.....	...	...	
76	Musquah	4	.....	...	¼	1	1	¼	¼	...	.....	31	.....	...	1	80	80	3	12	...	...	
55	Mequa-chim (Red Dog)	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	.....	....	...	.....	.....	....	. .	.....	70	80	.....	.....	...	...	
82	Kay-ah-tis-cowit	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	25	40	.....	... .	...	...	
95	Ka-pam-mut-a-hat	.....	.....	...	¼	1	½	¼	¼	...	.....	.....	.....	...	½	60	30	1	10	...	...	
60	Ku-kit-a-pawt	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	25	....	.....	...	...	
121	O-kee-mehoo	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	40	20	.....	.....	...	...	
132	I-hear-him-calling	.....	.....	...	.....	1	½	¼	¼	...	.. ..	. ..	... ..	...	.....	80	30	1	7	...	...	
133	I-ah-sawa-tum	.....	.....	...	....	1	½	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	80	40	....	.....	...	...	
145	Oo-chick	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	...	¼	..	.....	.....	. ..	...	.....	40	30	.....	7	...	...	
63	Mantee	.....	....	...	.....	1	½	¼	¼	...	.....	....	....	...	....	66	42	1	6	...	...	
137	Pey-a-sue	.....	.....	...	¼	1	1	....	¼	...	....	.....	.....	...	½	80	68	....	6	...	...	
1	Piapot	....	....	...	¼	1	1	½	.....	..	.....	....	.....	...	1	90	110	2	.....	...	...	
2	Rock Chief	5	.....	...	.....	1	1	½	¼	...	....	45	.....	...	.....	90	110	4	8	...	...	
3	As-quk-a-shane	4	.....	...	½	1	1	.....	¼	...	.....	56	.....	...	1	100	100	.....	15	...	...	
4	Oo-cha-pas-coo-peyasis	4	.....	...	1½	1	1	¼	¼	..	.....	40	.....	...	2	100	115	1	18	...	...	
11	Ka-wag-a-wates	.....	.....	...	.....	1	½	1	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	95	80	4	....	...	...	
9	Watawas	....	....	...	....	1	½	.....	¼	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	100	77	.....	8	...	...	
8	Thunder Rock	4	.....	...	¼	1	1	¼	....	...	.....	30	....	...	1	100	98	2	.....	...	..	
19	Irion Child	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	.....	¼	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	60	64	.....	*	...	...	*Eaten by cattle.
26	Manitoken	.....	.....	...	....	1	½	¼	¼	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	84	52	1	10	...	...	
28	Kamanitspigisquate	.....	.....	...	¼	1	½	¼	¼	...	.....	.....	.....	...	½	100	48	1	2	...	...	

39	Thomas	.....	.....	...	.....	½	1	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	40	93	.....	.....	...	...	
31	Little Boy	.....	.....	...	.....	1	1	¼	¼	...	.....	.....	..	...	.....	95	86	2	8	...	...	
48	George Gopher	.....	.....	..	.....	1	½	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	80	45	.....	....	...	...	
	Total	25	....	...	6	25	20	5	4	...	....	250	....	...	11	2165	1856	28	142	...	...	R. McKinnon, Farm Instructor.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80.

	D. McIntosh, Instructor, Home Farm	.....	3½	...	....	¾	¼	....	...	¼	....	...	15	...	....	...	60	10	....	...	...	60 tons hay cut. Garden seeds did not amount to anything. Total Indian hay cut, 290 tons. Garden seeds were eaten up before they came to maturity. Peas and carrots were also eaten during the summer.
2	Muscowcappo	...	....	...	....	1	½	....		....	.....	.....	....	.	....	70	4		.....	...	...	
1	Mu cowpetung	...	..	...	....	½	¼	....		....	.....	.....	...	...	....	10	....		....	...	...	
33	Sheenoopuness	....	...	...	....	¼	¼	.....		....	....	... ..	...	...	.....	40	5		.....	...	...	
6	Manitowasis	.....	.....	..	.....	½	½	....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	30	3		..	...	...	
55	Fiddler	....	....	...	....	½	½	.....		.....	....	....	...	...	....	30	4		.....	...	...	
18	Shake-the-tree	....	....	...	.....	¼	¼	....		....	.....	....	...	...	.....	15	.....		.....	...	...	
4	Reesick	.....	.....	..	.....	1	⅛	.....		....	....	.....	...	...	.....	50	4		.....	...	...	
	Too-too	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	¼	....		.....	....	....	...	...	.....	10	3		....	...	...	
5	Mes-hakee-puness	.....	.....	...	....	½	½	....		....	....	... .	...	...	...	15	2		.....	...	...	
14	Echawas	.....	.....	...	....	½	½	....		.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	20	5		....	...	...	
13	Kech-ten-dem	.....	...	...	.....	⅛	⅛	...		.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	10	4		.....	...	...	
12	Wa-papa-assoo	.....	....	...	....	¼	¼	.....		.....	.....	....	...	...	....	30	15		.....	...	...	
7	Stone Bear	...	.....	...	.....	¼	¼	.....		.....	....	....	...	...	....	40	3		.....	...	...	
49	White-headed-man	.....	.....	...	.....	¼	¼	.....		....	....	....	...	...	...	30	....		.....	...	...	
54	Ree-see-guay-urscunk	.....	....	...	...	¼	¼	.....		.....	... .	....	...	...	.....	10	.....		.....	...	...	
28	Flying-ice	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	⅛	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	10	....		.. ...	...	...	
	Neanquan	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	¼	.....		....	....	....	..	...	....	15	5		....	...	...	
	Round Billy	.....	....	...	.....	⅛	.....	.....		.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	5	....		.....	...	...	
56	Neancatapuness	.....	.....	...	.....	¼	...	.....		.....	....	....	...	...	.....	10	....		.....	...	...	
25	Peeloocappo	.....	.....	...	.....	½	½	.....		.....	....	.....	...	...	.....	40	6		.....	...	...	
43	Anakwad	....	.....	...	.....	½	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	10	.....		.....	...	...	
3	Pasung	.....	....	...	.....	½	.	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	6	.....		.....	...	..	
46	Mrs. Favil	.....	.....	...	.....	½	.....	....		.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	10	.....		.....	...	...	
19	Wabos	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	...	....	5	.....		.....	...	...	
9	Weyaweyon	....	.....	...	.....	⅛	....	.....		.....	....	....	...	...	.....	8	....		.....	...	...	
23	Apickinew	.....	.....	...	.....	¾	....	.....		.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	10	.....		.....	...	...	
49	Bowlegs' son-in-law	.....	....	...	.....	¾	½	.....		.....	.....	....	...	...	.....	20	6		.....	...	...	
	Band	20	.....	5	4	....	.....	.....		..	100	....	25	3	....	.....			.....	...	...	D. McIntosh, Farm Instructor.
	Totals	20		5	4	12	7	2	.....	5	....	100	....	25	3	559	69	3	.....	...	...	

HOME FARM RESERVE, No 79.

	Name of Instructor.																					
	S. Hockey	....	9	...	....	½	⅛	.....	.....	⅛	....	....	125	...	....	30	30	.....	.....	..	...	40 tons hay cut.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.										Bushels Harvested.										Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangold Wurzel.	Gardens.	Corn.	
1	Pasquah	3	.....	1½	.....	½	½	.....	.....		.....	.....	....	...	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat and barley eaten by gophers.
2	Ka-ka-keesic	3	.....	...	.....	¼	½	.....	.....		.....	....	.....	...	....	22	.....	.....	...	..	..	do do
3	Kitche-ma-ma	3	.....	1½	1	¼	¼	.....	.....		.....	12	.....	...	.....	8	....	.....	.....	...	...	Barley eaten by gophers.
4	Especoose (or check 93)	2	.....	1	.....	¼	¼	....	.....		.....	19	.....	4	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	...	
5	Charley Asham	4	.....	½	....	½	¼	....	....		....	10	.....	...	....	60	.....	.....	.....	...	...	do do
6	Wy-wa-sung	.....	.....	...	.....	¼	⅛	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10	....	.....	.....	...	...	
7	Wa-pe-canneway	.....	.....	...	.....	....	..	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
8	George Asham	11½	.....	...	.....	½	....	.....	.....		.....	80	.....	...	.....	100	.....	....	.....	...	...	
10	Manne	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	20	.....	.....	...	...	
11	Peater Dubois	2	.....	...	.....	¼	1	.....	.....		.....	30	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
11	Mrs. Dubois	2	.....	...	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	...	
13	Josiah Maloney	3½	.....	...	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	10	....	.....	.....	...	...	Grain eaten by gophers.
14	Spata	2	.....	1	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	10	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat do
20	Maritoenin	3	.....	...	½	1/16	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	..	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat and peas eaten by gophers.
22	Assinna-cappo	3½	.....	...	.....	⅛	¼	.....	.....		.....	15	.....	...	.....	12	6	.....	.....	...	...	
24	Big Margret	.....	.....	...	.....	¼	½	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	6	.....	.....	...	...	
26	Mrs. Bichon (or check 74)	¾	.....	..	.....	½	.....	.....	.....		.....	4	.....	...	.....	20	....	.....	.....	...	..	
28	Netow-squitawa	3	.....	½	½	½	½	.....	.....		.....	12	.....	6	....	10	.....	.....	.....	...	..	
29	Ke-u-cha-keesic-cook	.....	.....	...	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	...	..	
30	Mrs. Lamac	.....	.....	...	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	....	.....	...	...	
31	Kee-ne-quan-at-suk	....	....	...	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	...	...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
37	Francis Maloney	4	.....	...	½	⅛	....	.....	.....		.....	15	...	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
40	Equa	1½	.....	...	.....	¼	⅛	....	.....		.....	6	.....	..	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
41	Margaret Vallie	.....	.....	...	.....	1/16	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	....	5	.....	.....	....	...	...	
42	Echa-was-come-qua-poo	3	.....	½	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	30	.....	...	.....	4	.....	.....	....	...	...	Barley eaten by gophers.
45	Albert Asham	2	.....	...	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....		.....	10	.....	...	.....	4	..	....	.....	...	...	
47	Antoine Syere	9	....	1¼	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	4	.....	30	2	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat do
48	John Asham	4	.....	...	.....	¼	.....	....	.....		.....	6	.....	...	.....	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	Total Indian hay, 300 tons. Garden produce has already been consumed by Indians. Turnips were destroyed by grasshoppers.
49	Joe Furney	½	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
54	Antapa	....	....	..	.....	⅛	....	....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	.....	....	.....	...	...	
64	Tom Lamac	1½	....	...	....	⅛	.....	....	.....		.....	4	.....	...	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	...	...	
75	Gotoess	3	.....	1	.....	½	⅛	.....	.....		.....	30	.....	4	.....	30	5	.....	.....	...	...	

Total acres, 2 amongst Band.

[PART I.]

77	Wm. Dubois	....	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	7	.....	....	.....	...	...		
79	Wachen	....	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	..	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
83	Thomas Stevenson	$2\frac{1}{4}$	3	...	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	....	.....		.....	12	18	..	.....	60	.....	....	....	...	...		
	Total	77	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{5}{8}$	.....	.....	2	.....	300	18	30	.....	551	39	.....	....	...	...		

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

	Standing Buffalo	$7\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	1	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{8}$	15	.....	...	4	28	10	....	.....	...	3		
	We-an-a-tappa	.....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	O-cou-ape	.....	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ene-ta-data	$4\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....		....	16	.....	10	.....	130	10	.....	.....	...	...		
	Wa-zoata	$3\frac{3}{4}$	.....	1	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	55	3	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ma-tou-a-chunka	2	.....	1	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	5	....	.....	.....	..	...		
	Mata-maca	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	.....	....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ma-chunka-masta	1	....	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	....	....		$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	.. ..	....	.....	...	3		
	My-chunka-data	$5\frac{1}{2}$	....	...	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Dotapaha	3	.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	....		.....	14	.....	10	.....	100	....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Jow-e-acca	....	.....	...	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	... ..		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	10	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ma-pe-my-chester	1	....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	... ..	40	.....	....	.....	...	...		
	Ohim-cou-hoo	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	10	.....	....	...	...		
	Ohe-de-costaka	.....	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	30	8	.....	.....	...	...		
	Caha	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	20	.....	....	.....	...	...	Wheat destroyed by gophers.	
	Ah-hakes-cou	2	....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	....	....	...	.....	18	.. ..	.....	.....	...	...	do do	
	Ja-tunka-tuna	$1\frac{3}{4}$	.....	1	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{8}$	....	....	...	....	40	....	.....	.....	...	3	Wheat and barley eaten by gophers.	
	See-o	$1\frac{3}{4}$	.....	..	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.. ..	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		.....	15	....	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat eaten by gophers.	
	Oba	....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	....	.....		$\frac{1}{16}$	.....	.....	2	....	30	.....	.....	.....	...	...	do do	
	Ja-tunka-suche	.....	.....	...	....	.....	.....	....	.....		.....	.....	....	...	.....	70	10	.....	.....	...	3		
	Wy-canewtan	1	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	.....	.....		.....	4	.....	...	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Cha-tun-data	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.....	...	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{8}$	....	.....	...	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	...	4		
	Humpa-nish-edaka	2	.....	1	.....	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{16}$	10	.....	2	.....	115	8	.....	.....	...	5	Total hay cut by this Band, 130	
	Susa-patrup	5	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{16}$	1	.....	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{16}$	15	.....	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	....	.....	.....	...	4	tons. Sioux grain destroyed by	
	Obonno	.....	.....	...	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	....	.....		.....	.....	....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	3	.... .	.....	...	...	high winds in July, and by gophers.	
	We-ah-quietta	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ma-to-keppe	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....	.....	.....	...	.....	40	.....	.....	..	...	...		
	Ma-pa-wasta	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Chapa-ezo	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Chunta	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....		....	.....	.....	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	...	...		
	Lasmiss	4	.....	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	6	.....	...	.....	15	...	.....	.....	...	...		
	Chinto-seeche	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....		....	.....	.....	...	.....	8	.....	.....	.. ..	...	...		
	Chin-do-pa-wasta	....	.....	1	$\frac{1}{8}$	.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	.. ..	.....		.....	.....	.....	10	1	20	8	.....	.....	...	...		
	Ma-ta-ka-yar	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Wheat destroyed by gophers.	
	Shinka-ma-comany	$1\frac{1}{4}$	.....	1	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....		$\frac{1}{16}$	.....	.....	4	.....	70	.....	....	.....	...	5	do do	
	Sown-in-one-field	.....	.....	...	....	....	$3\frac{1}{2}$	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...		
	Total	58	.....	10	3	11	$8\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	2	$\frac{1}{8}$	80	.....	50	8	1417	100	....	.....	...	30	S. Hockley, Instructor.	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in File Hills Agency, Season of 1887.

LITTLE BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No 84.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indians.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	
	Opemow	1½	....	.....	1	.....	.....	Included in gardens.	....	5	....	.....	48	5	Eaten while growing.	Eaten while growing.	Produce eaten while growing.	Turnips were grown in gardens chiefly.
	Sepcose	2¼	3½	.....	1	.....	.....		.....	10	10	.....	8	5				
	Chewire	1¼	....	....	¾	.....	....		....	5	....	.....	7	7				
	Bellequord	4½	...	.....	3	...	....		....	35	....	....	38	46				
	Big Spy	....	¾	....	1	....	.....		.....	....	10	....	15	5				Barley eaten by gophers.
	Cha-pope-chamokais	.....	¾	.....	2	.....	.....		....	....	.....	.....	15	2				
	Pee-pauch	.....	2¾	....	2	.....	....		..	.....	10	....	72	4				Barley eaten by gophers, and potatoes by Indians while growing.
	Paschamin	....	2½	...	¼	.....	.....		.....	....	....	.....	....	5				
	The Blood	2¼	1	2	¾	.....	....		....	5	5	.....	7	4				
	Ka Patassum	.....	1	..	½	.....	.....		....	....	5	.....	5	2				
	The Rook	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	..		....	.....	.....	....	11	2				
	Pet-wak-shane	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	.....		...	...	....	.....	4	3				
	Ka-che o-che-at	....	.....	.....	¼	....	....		.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....				Barley eaten by gophers.
	Jack	.....	.....	....	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	...	.....	5	....				Eaten while growing.
	Akopen	.....	1	.....	¼	....	.....		.....	.....	10	.....	20	10				do
	Okemore and Akopen	2	.....	.....	....	.....	....		.....	4	.....	.....	....	....				
	Band	.....	.....	.....	...	2	½		¼	...	...	....	.....	....				Partly eaten by gophers.
	Total	14½	16½	2	14	2	½	.....	¼	64	50	.....	255	100	.....	.....	.....	

STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

	Skitcheawobsis	2	1	.....	¾	....	.....	Included in gardens	.....	.....	5	.....	16	.....	Eaten while growing	Eaten while growing	Produce eaten while growing.	
	Ka-ka-asinel	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....		.....	.....	5	.....	20	.....				
	Kee-way-din	.....	½	1	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....				
	Star Blanket	.....	2	....	½	....	....		.....	.....	6	.....	4	....				
	As-keek-pimotat	....	2	....	....	.....	.....		.....	.....	10	....	.....	.....				Eaten while growing.
	Matanel	.....	.....	....	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....				
	O-hoo	.....	....	.....	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....				do
	So-kitua	....	.....	.....	¼	.....	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	....	...				
	Myasis	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....				

Peasis	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....		2	.....					
Ottiiomen	....	.....	.....	⅓	.....	...		.....	.....	.....		6	....					
Band	.....	....	.....	.....	1½	½		¼	.....	.....		.....	10					
Total	2	6½	1	4	1½	½	...	¼	.....	36	...	56	10	.....	.....	.....		

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 82.

Skualime Puck-way-now Moos-toose-kope Na-may-sis	10	15½	.....	.....	.....	....	Included in gardens.	....	20	75	.....	.....	.....	Eaten while growing.	Eaten while growing.	Produce eaten while growing.	Wheat and barley put in by these 4 men working together.	
Manitoo Peasoo	4	....	.....	.....	.....	....		.....	10	.....	.....	..	....					
She-brought-the-liquor	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....		.....	.....	....	.....	10	.....					
Asinelawabis	.. ..	6½	.....	¾	....	.....		.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....				Barley eaten by gophers.	
Mooneowbuk	....	2½	.....	¼	....	.....		.....	...	5	.....	8	...				Potatoes eaten while growing.	
Namaysis	.....	.....	.....	¼	....	....		....	.....	....	.....	21	....					
Askinis widow	.....	.....	.....	¼	....	.....		...	....	.....	....		.....					
Skualime	....	.....	1½	1	....	.....		.....	....	....	.....	27	.....				Eaten while growing.	
Puck-way-now	....	....	1	½	....	.....		.....	.....	....	.....	9	....					
Moos-toose-kope	....	....	....	½	.....	....		....	....	.....	....	10	....					
Band	....	....	....	...	4	½		¼	.....	..	....	....	10					
Total	14	27½	4	4	4	½	.....	¼	30	100	....	85	10	....	.....	....		

PEE-PEE-KEE-SES RESERVE, No. 81.

Band	.....	5	.....	.....	2½	½	Included in gardens.	¼	Eaten by gophers.	20	....	....	5	Eaten while growing.	Eaten while growing.	Produce eaten while growing.	Barley by all the Band working together.	
Oskyasis	3	....	.....	.....	....	....		...		.....	.....	.....	.....					
Mequanis	7	.....	....	...	....	.....		.....		....	.....	.....	.....					
Yellow Bird	.....	.....	...		....	....		....		.....	.....	2	.....					
Nokesese	...	3	.....		.....	.....		...		10	.....	....	....				Potatoes eaten while growing.	
Atoose	.....	1	....		.....	.....		.....		10	.....	7	.....					
Nok Atoos	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	10	....				Eaten while growing.	
Pacheek	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		....	.....	....	.....					
See-matck-ko-ko-toot	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	5	.....					
Ka-moo-stoo-wah-cho-poo	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	4	.....					
Paschamin	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	....	....				do	
Wake-kool	.....	.....	.....		....	.....		....		.....	.....	7	.....					
Tom Gopher	.....	...	.....		.....	.....		.....		.....	.....	4	.....					
Pee-pee-kee-sis	....	....	1		.....	.....		.....		....	....	7	.....					
O-may-to-awaksis	....	.....	.....		....	.....		.....		....	....	2	....					
Chief Hawk	.....	.....	.....		....	....		....		....	....	7	....					
Total	10	9	1	.....	2½	½	....	¼	....	....	....	55	5	.....	.....	.....		

E. C. STEWART,
Farm Instructor.

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Assiniboine Agency, Season of 1887.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, No. 176.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Bushels Harvested.								Acres Sown.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden.	Peas.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Garden.	Peas.	Carrots.	
	Chief Jack	70	150	.....	180	90	8	.....	20	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	Return of acres sown in detail not received.
	Rabbit Skin	60	29	.....	150	80	5	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Big Darkness	50	.....	19	150	61	4	.....	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Runs-with-another	60	.....	30	60	49	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Was-e-dan	60	.....	.....	70	52	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Little Wolf	60	.....	.....	60	63	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Hi-way-he	60	.....	.....	64	55	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Carry-the-kettle	54	20	.....	76	80	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Dry Walker	63	20	.....	53	70	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	We-aga-shan	63	.....	.....	67	50	4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	E-chas-ho-a-pat	50	.....	.....	50	40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Crooked Legs	20	.....	18	54	55	1	.....	10	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	
	Bend-the-wood	.....	.....	.....	60	30	3	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Is-not-a-youngman	.....	.....	.....	60	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Blackfoot	.....	.....	.....	40	50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Chag-a-way-a-shab	.....	.....	.....	61	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Turtle	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Is-to-scope	.....	.....	.....	60	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Broken Eye	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Pretty Shield	.....	.....	.....	60	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ta-shen-aw-pot	.....	.....	.....	40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	White Walker	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ke-appie	.....	.....	.....	30	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Fires-4-times	.....	.....	.....	40	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Red Lodge	.....	.....	.....	50	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Brol Mountain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	É-tas-sa-gun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Winter Bird	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	We-ze-hen	.....	.....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Wat-sha-got	.....	.....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Liar	.....	.....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Many Horses	.....	.....	.....	60	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Eagle Man				60	40											
Comes First				60	40											
Two Bears				60	40											
Aca-sapta				60	40											
Four-seats				57	38											
Charlie				62	41											
Long Lodges' Wives				61	41											
Nest Bird				60	40											
Black Mane				60	40											
Black Woman				60	40											
He-he-bis-ta				60	38											
Nar-a-chunk				60	42											
Blackfoot				58	40											
Stand-on-stone				52	40											
He-who-tells				60	40											
Walks-by-river				60	40											
Ta-tar-he				60	40											
We-shin-cha-gis				60	40											
Cut Hand				46	20											
Black Blanket				46	20											
As-noe-cuk				45	18											
We-ouc-him				45	22											
Ah-pa-cha-ta				44	19											
Wo-hena				48	20											
Yellow Legs' Wife				42	19											
Black Eyes				44	22											
Ojah-hah				50	40											
Win-cha-pe				50	10											
Little Woman				40	19											
U-ha-ta-wean				50	10											
Ac-ca-neea-widow				40	19											
Ah-we-win-chilla				40	20											
Turtle Dove				40	20											
Wah-ge-wea				50	5											
La-horn-pa-masa				50												
Not-now-ca-in-ga				61												
Total	670	219	157	4,000	2,500	66	8	100	77	22	16	47	30	3	5	5

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1887.

DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Peas.	
11	Kemquan	2½	1½	1¾	1	.....	.....	.....	⅞	30	10	20	40	.....	.....	.....	12	Not threshed yet, can only give the quantity approximately.
14	Moote	4	....	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	....	....	30	....	....	.....	.....	
15	Kemquan's mother	....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	25	....	.....	.....	.....	
6	Moosomay	1¾	.....	.....	1⅛	....	.....	.....	.....	20	....	....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Playing Buffalo	1¾	.....	...	1	....	.....	.....	⅝	20	....	....	35	....	.....	...	10	
22	Fine Mud	...	....	1	⅞	....	....	....	⅝	.....	.....	8	30	.....	.....	.....	5	
5	Moostoos	1½	1	....	¾	....	.....	....	1⅛	15	5	.....	35	...	.....	.....	15	
19	Horn	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	...	.....	.....	80	.....	....	.....	.....	
20	Key way-tin	....	.....	....	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Chief	1¾	.....	1¾	⅜	....	.....	.....	.....	25	....	7	30	.....	....	.....	.....	
17	Joe	1¾	....	.....	⅜	...	.....	.....	⅜	25	....	.....	100	.....	.....	...	10	
18	We-che-wat	.....	...	.....	1⅛	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Nah Pasis	.....	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	Ih-to-cuss	.....	1½	1½	1	....	.....	.....	¾	.....	10	15	35	.....	.....	.....	8	
21	Standing Bull	.....	.....	.....	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Crow Buffalo	....	....	.....	⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Ma-che-chuk	1	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	Black Eagle's wife	....	....	....	½	.....	...	....	.....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	...	....	
	Band	....	....	.....	....	4	2	1	....	.....	.....	...	.....	50	3	15	....	
	Total	16	4	6	15	4	2	1	4	200	25	60	800	50	3	15	60	T. J. Fleetham, Farm Instructor.

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 86.

1	Chief Gordon, for Band	.....	.....	.....	¼	5	5	3	½	.....	.....	....	.....	125	10	20	.....	Some Indians show no return for the seed received in the spring. The number of bushels of grain is given approximate as we have not threshed.
2	Alex. McCabb	2	.....	2	1½	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	20	60	.....	.....	...	.....	
25	Francis Seer	2	.....	1	1½	....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	10	125	.....	.....	.....	5	
34	David Anderson	3	.....	1	½	.....	....	.....	1	25	.....	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Napasis	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	....	....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	Bald Head	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	....	
17	White Bear	.....	.....	1	¾	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	10	

39	Widow Mary				½								25				
18	Eta-wapeon				¼								15				
30	Moses Gordon	1		1	1				½	10		5	20				
26	Henry Bird	2		1	¼				¼	10		10	15				
15	Tay Bird	2		1½	1				½	12		20	40				
4	John Cochrane	4		1	1				1½	40		20	40				25
5	Josiah Pratt	2		1	½				1	15		15	25				10
11	A. McDonald	2		1	½				½				65				
32	Thomas Horseface	3		2	¾				½	25		30	60				
6	Chas Pratt, jun	1			1								25				
33	Kiss-i-pass	1			1					10			65				
12	Alfred McNabb	2		2	¾					18		25	30				
3	James McNabb				½				½				30				10
42	Ben Gordon				¼								10				
21	Concheck				¼				1				20				
	Tom Fisher				¼				¼								
16	Bittern Nose	1		1	¼				¼				20				
35	Ahtouse				¾								30				
43	Widow Mary's son	1		½	¼								20				
24	Urquan				½								25				
44	John Seer	1		1	¼				½				20				
	Total	30		18	17	5	5	3	12	200		175	900	125	10	20	60

The turnips, carrots and gardens were issued to every head of family on Reserve, each Indian having a small patch, in all amounting to the above as charged to Chief for Band.

J. H. Gooderham,
Farm Instructor.

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

9	Ke-ah-ke-way-pu			2	1	⅜			⅞			15	40	5			10
1	Chief	3		2	1½	⅛			¼	30		25	40				15
3	Little Tent				⅞								25				
13	Tobacco				½	⅞							20				
4	Poor Man's wife				¼								30				
14	Stone	1			¼	⅞				15			15				
31	Ka-ke-ka-pu-wife				¼								15				
20	Ma-che-qui-ness	4½			⅞					45			30				
17	Kenoses				½								25				
23	Kesiquan	1			⅛				⅝	10			15				8
21	R. Fox	1½	1⅛	1	⅜	½			1	12	3	10	25	5			17
11	Jesse Fox				⅜								20				
16	Worm	1⅛	1⅛		⅜	⅜			⅞	15	7		30	5			15
29	E-win-win			¼	⅝	⅛						8	20	5			
5	U-way stuck	1⅛		¾	¾	⅜				10		7	40	5			
15	Sam-ers-tes-kin				1	¼							45				
10	Me-me-na-quate	1¼			1⅛	⅞				15			50	5			
25	Cha-che-rook																
27	Liquor				⅛								10				
	Carried forward																

Not having threshed yet, can only give the quantity of grain approximately.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Peas.	
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	
34	Canda-wike	.....	.....	....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Emirewis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	80	....	.....	.....	....	
32	Ness Commick	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	30	.....	. ..	....	.....	
35	W. Favel	2½	2	1	1	⅞	.....	....	⅞	18	.....	10	15	.....	.....	.....	5	
36	C. Favel	.....	....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	....	.....	.....	....	
	C. McNab, Interpreter.	....	....	....	½	¼	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	25	5	.....	.....	....	
	Instructor	.....	...	.....	½	¼	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....	25	5	.....	.....	...	
	Band	.....	1¾	....	1	¼	2	1½	....	.....	5	....	.....	....	5	10	.....	
	Total.....	17	6	7	17	6¾	1½	1½	5	170	15	75	700	40	5	10	70	T. J. FLEETHAM, Farm Instructor.

YELLOW QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 84.

1	Chief Yellow Quill, for Band.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	....	....	.....	.....	...	70	300	.....	.....	.....	....	These Indians do not farm to any extent, and not individually, but their crop is put in by us with their help for the benefit of the whole Band. J. H GOODERHAM, Farm Instructor.

PRINCE ALBERT AGENCY—RETURNS NOT RECEIVED.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Battleford Agency, Season of 188 .

STONEY RESERVE, No. 109.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
	Tek-e-crome		4		½	½				140		150	40			
	Shuna Sappah		5	5	½	½				175	80	100	50			
	Hoski Sheena			4	½	¼					80	100	40			
	Pahsecseecha		4		1	1				150		300	200			
	Mia-a-chamchin		4		¾	½				130		150	25			
	Sookukpay			4	½	¼					60	100	80			
	Wahhobinuhooen		4	4	1	1				160	70	300	200			
	Chotonka			3	1						30	200				
	Pieseektaotah			3	½						10	100				
	Wambeedeetonka			4	1							350				
	Osneepic		3		1					90		300				
	Instructor O. F. Orr		4							155						
	General Crop			7	6	2¾					170	1,000	400			
	Total		28	34	14¼	6				1,000	500	3,150	1,035			O. F. ORR, Instructor.
	RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE No. 108.															
2	Peaychew			4	¼	¼					60	35	30			
3	Opasaquascouchun		3	3	½	¼				180	70	119	23			
5	Wattanee	3	3	3	1	1				180	60	180	160			
8	Coopipiquanacit	1	4	5	¾	¾				300	100	100	50			
11 & 56	Kenopatch and Ryasapot		4	6	¾	¼				240	160	90	80			
13	Baptiste		2	3	¾	¼				150		120	10			
15	Soonais				¼	¼						35	15			
19	Papapay		1	3	¾	¼				70	70	85	20			
22	Mistatimocappo		1	3	¼	¼				60	60	60	15			
28	Amanis				⅛							18				
	Carried forward															

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Battleford Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	Nepaybat	.....	3	2	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	180	50	50	30	.....	.....	
36	Misaquot	.....	.....	3	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	43	10	.....	.....	
37 & 59	Jean Baptiste and John Thomas	2	8	6	1	½	.....	.....	60	480	120	160	30	.....	.....	
10	Pechawis	.....	3	4	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	180	100	35	60	.....	.....	
38	Mywian	2	4	4	¼	¼	.....	.....	70	300	80	46	15	.....	.....	
40	Cameron	.....	.....	4	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	48	20	.....	.....	
43	Okemowkapit's Widow	.....	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	30	.....	.....	
44	Rapaycekamykamoot	2	3	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	60	160	.....	63	30	.....	.....	
46	Nancy	.....	.....	.....	⅛	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	.....	.....	
56	Adam	2	3	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	70	210	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	12	45	50	9	6	.....	8	260	2,690	1,060	1,400	638	40	40	J. H. PRICE, Farm Instructor.

SWEET GRASS RESERVE, No. 113.

Sweet Grass	4	4	9½	1	1	.....	½	80	40	190	60	100	30	.....	
Little Plowman	4	4	9½	1	1	.....	½	80	40	190	60	100	20	.....	
Masinass	1	9	8	1	½	.....	½	20	70	160	60	50	10	.....	
Mitchawise	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	20	10	40	60	90	.....	.....	
Fine Day	.....	1	2½	½	½	.....	½	.....	10	70	30	50	20	.....	
Big Thunder	.....	1	3½	½	½	.....	½	.....	10	70	30	50	40	.....	
Letamootages	.....	.....	1½	½	½	.....	½	.....	.....	30	30	40	10	.....	
Tuckanow	.....	.....	2	½	1	.....	½	.....	.....	40	30	90	60	.....	
Sacaway	.....	.....	1	½	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	50	.....	.....	
Asis	.....	2	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	200	60	100	.....	.....	
Achim	.....	1	3	½	½	.....	.....	.....	10	60	30	40	.....	.....	
Metecamp	.....	1	3	½	½	.....	.....	.....	10	60	30	40	.....	.....	
Minegoos	.....	2	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....	20	200	60	100	.....	.....	
Nookoosit	.....	5	10½	1	1	.....	½	.....	40	210	60	90	10	.....	

[PART I.]

	Awayseehut		1		½	½				10		30	40			
	Mistasis		1	4	½	½				10	80	30	40			
	Meoganis				½	½						30	40			
	Coming Day			5							100					
	Edward			3							60					
	Napavow				½	½						30	50			
	Keasecau				½	½						30	50			
	Nachoos				½	½						30	40			
	Mistacoot			4							80					
	Sacapacow				½	½						30	50			
	Wetacomon			12	½	½					240	30	150			
	Rising Bull			4	½	½					80	30	50			
	Total	10	33	110	15	16	....	4	200	300	2,180	900	1,500	200	.....	JOHN FITZPATRICK, Instructor.

LITTLE PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.

	Home Farm for Band	15	16		½	9			200	400		60	2000		2	All these quantities harvested are approximate.
88	Muskwah		3	2	1			1		60	35	50				
123	Boos-chee				1							60				
83	Nah-tay-kahn			4	1¼	¼		1			60	80				
84	Kah-sinue-tah-koos				1			1				80				
130	Mah-twe-way-ton			2	1¼	¼		1			35	130				
26	Kah-pay-nah-pew				1			1				80				
98	Kus-kechay-wah-ways			9	1½	¼		1			100	130				
86	Osamokasew				½			1				90				
119	Ris-kot-at-gun			2	¼						35	20				
135	Kahkeopahtow				1			1				60			8	
113	Kahpaychewaysin				½							30				
136	Mischeekahin			6	½			1			135	60			2	
1	Meeuse				1	¼		1				70			8	
32	Bowinaise				½			1				35			1	
124	Olah-lah kao				½			1				35			2	
109	Noohkitch				½			1				60			2	
116	Ka-ka-ka-wao				¾			1				55				
128	Eahtaskumekappo				¼							20				
L.M.204	Naypinaisekwao				¼							20				
121	Weeyahyees				¼							30				
126	Cunischee				⅛							20				
9	Jean				⅛							20				
79	chaypaykais				⅛							15				
107	Kyahcheepeekiskwao				⅛							15				
122	Ahpeecis				⅛							15			3	
120	Meahchain				⅛							10			1	
	Total	15	19	25	16	10	....	15	300	460	400	1350	2000	.....	35	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Battleford Agency, Season of 1887—*Continued*.

POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE, No. 114.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
1	Mrs. Poundmaker	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	All these quantities harvested are approximate.
73	B. Favel	...	...	2	½	...	...	1	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	
31	Nic-kic-ko-wasin	...	1	2	½	...	...	1	...	20	50	20	...	...	...	
99	Chatsees	...	4	2	½	...	...	1	...	130	70	40	...	...	...	
3	Kenapawatlch	...	...	1	¼	...	...	1	...	...	30	20	...	...	...	
68	Mamekeemeise	...	1	3	¼	...	...	1	...	30	80	30	...	...	...	
67	Keokapamot	...	...	...	½	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
52	T. Favel	...	2	2	¼	...	...	1	...	30	35	20	...	...	...	
38	Moochapot	...	...	4	¾	3	...	1	...	...	80	30	80	...	...	
103	Antoine	...	...	2	½	...	...	1	...	...	40	30	...	...	...	
100	Jack	...	4½	7	½	¼	...	1	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	Oats and barley destroyed by hail.
107	Kahsokeo	...	4½	6	½	¼	...	1	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	
22	Pyakutch	...	4½	6	½	¼	...	1	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	
11	Seepeequaisquon	...	2	4	½	...	...	1	...	50	100	20	...	...	...	
63	Papsees	...	...	...	⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
13	Nayatpeskahpayweein	...	1	5	¼	...	...	1	...	30	150	25	...	...	...	
5	Jacob Red Deer	...	...	...	1½	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
40	Samaganis	...	...	1	¼	...	...	1	...	...	20	30	...	...	...	
4	Yellow Mud Blanket	...	4	6	¾	¼	...	1	...	170	180	50	...	...	...	
59	Ewaysakan	...	4	6	½	...	...	1	...	200	200	40	...	...	...	
9	Kah-okowao	...	2½	1	¾	...	...	1	...	40	30	30	...	...	...	
21	Paymowaystick	...	...	...	¼	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	
46	Nahweeso	...	...	5	¼	...	...	...	...	...	200	20	...	...	...	
69	Puspuskochees	...	...	...	⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69	Tyaisa	...	...	...	⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	
12 C. 99	Ahpi chahmykuganis	...	...	...	⅛	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
	Total	...	35	65	12	4	...	20	...	700	1300	700	100	...	...	GEO. D. GOPSELL, Farm Instructor.

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

57	Passing Sound	½	1¼	1½	⅛	⅛	...	⅛	10	20	30	30	25	...	...	

44	Otow Wow	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....	1½	20	20	40	60	20	.....	.....	
1	Young Chippiwyan	1	1½	2	½	½	.....	½	15	25	40	40	40	.....	.....	
10	Moving Stone	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	30	35	.....	.....	
82	Black Stone	.....	.....	.....	½	½	.....	½	.....	...	.....	20	25	.....	.....	
59	Lean Man	¾	1½	2½	¼	¼	.....	¼	10	20	40	15	30	.....	.....	
1	Thunderchild	1	2½	3	¼	¼	...	¼	15	40	50	40	30	.....	....	
70	Jamie	½	2¼	2½	½	½	....	½	15	45	60	55	50	.....	.....	
32	Margret	.....	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	....	⅛	....	.....	.....	20	25	.....	....	
8	Yellow Thunder	½	1¼	2	¼	¼	.....	¼	10	40	40	20	30	.....	....	
28	Iron Thunder	½	1¼	2	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	10	50	40	7	20	.....	.....	
2	Yellow Head	1	2½	2½	⅛	¼	.....	⅛	20	45	60	20	65	.....	.....	
26	Strong Blanket	1	2½	2½	¼	¼	...	¼	15	50	65	20	60	.....	.....	
9	Flying Stone	½	1	2	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	10	15	40	22	50	.....	.....	
3	Wolf Skin	½	1	2	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	10	15	40	22	35	.....	.....	
1	Nap. A. Hose	½	1	2½	¼	¼	.....	¼	10	10	30	15	40	.....	.....	
7	The Man	½	½	2	¼	¼	....	¼	8	15	35	12	40	.....	.....	
84	Little Red	.....	.....	.....	⅛	⅛	....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	4	10	.....	.....	
38	Alexar	.....	½	1	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	10	20	15	25	.....	.....	
43	Pach-a-tow	1	1¼	2	¼	½	.....	¼	20	30	50	30	60	.....	.....	
35	Thunder Bear	1	1¼	2	¼	½	.....	¼	20	30	50	30	60	.....	....	
85	Ros-tam-a-quan	1¼	1	3	¼	½	.....	¼	10	10	60	30	50	.....	.....	
56	Wa-pi-yah	½	.....	2	¼	¼	...	¼	8	.....	65	20	35	.....	.....	
34	Spotted Quill	¼	.....	1½	⅛	¼	....	⅛	10	.....	50	18	40	.....	....	
33	Metoss	½	½	2	¼	½	....	¼	15	20	65	15	60	.....	.....	
40	Ka-ka-chasta	½	½	2	¼	¼	....	¼	10	15	40	15	30	.....	.....	
60	White Head	1	1½	2½	½	½	.....	½	20	30	65	50	60	.....	.....	
68	Mus-tus-tanum	½	½	1½	¼	¼	.....	¼	10	15	55	35	50	.....	.....	
80	Pan A. Ton	1	2½	2½	¼	½	.....	¼	10	15	55	25	50	.....	.....	
81	Ke Potsis	.....	.....	2	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	60	5	40	.....	.....	
61	Battle Bear	1	1¼	2½	¼	¼	.....	¼	20	30	70	30	80	.....	.....	
5	The Spirit	1	1¼	3	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	20	30	60	12	65	.....	.....	
64	The Bat	.....	.....	2	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	.....	.....	40	10	10	.....	.....	
72	Josie	½	½	1½	⅛	⅛	.....	⅛	10	15	40	15	30	.....	.....	
47	Kach-a-capo	½	1	1½	¼	¼	.....	¼	10	20	30	20	35	.....	.....	
	Total	20	34	65	8	10	.....	8	374	670	1,485	817	1,410	.....	.....	

A. SUFFERN,
Instructor.

MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112.

Wabustotin and Josey	2	6	10	1	1	.....	1	36	150	200	154	.....	.....	.....	
Kurarotapotack and Sukowkoon	2	6	10	1	.....	.....	1	36	150	200	75	.....	.....	.....	
Atowaksir and Kapatowamal	2	6	10	1	.....	.....	1	36	150	200	88	.....	.....	.....	
Wagoon and Blackstar	2	6	10	1	1	.....	1	36	150	200	164	.....	.....	.....	
Avanrop and Assassay	2	6	10	1	1	.....	1	36	150	200	70	.....	.....	.....	
Carried forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Battleford Agency, Season of 1887—*Continued.*

MOOSOMIN RESERVE, No. 112—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Abraham and Kwakwakorhun....	2	6	10	1	.....	.....	1	36	150	200	64	.....	.....	.....	
	Moosomin.	2	3	5	½	.....	.....	1	36	75	100	34	.....	.....	...	
	Kookoos	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	
	Parkashurhus.	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	
	Kapachas	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	
	Sowonackwokock.	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	....	
	Swift Wolf's Wife.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	
	Peter.....	.....	.....	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	
	Home Farm.....	.....	6	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	167	.....	.....	....	Fed in sheaf.
	Total....	14	45	65	10½	3	.....	8	252	975	1,300	948	.....	.....	.....	GEO. E. APPLEGARTH, Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Fort Pitt Agency, Season of 1887.

ONION LAKE RESERVE, No. 119.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	
	Agusta and Jonas	.....	19	1	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	380	100	20	.....	.....	.....	Nearly all the barley harvested in good order. Peas have not ripened good. Carrots were grown in garden, the roots are growing yet.
	Sucoos and Whitston	.....	9	3/4	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	135	75	80	.....	.....	5	
	Longfellow and Yah-yah-ke-chah-wan	.....	15	1	3/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	270	100	100	.....	.....	5	
	Antwin and Muskago	.....	28	1	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	560	100	150	.....	.....	5	
	Museehow and Chapall	.....	7	3/4	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	75	50	.....	.....	.....	
	Tabul and John Dressyman	.....	14	1/2	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	280	125	50	.....	.....	.....	
	Myoasis and son	3	9	1	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	60	250	150	200	.....	.....	40	
	Meno-kutch-e-waise and Nastus	9	6	3/4	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	100	120	75	50	.....	.....	.....	
	Jim Crooked Neck	.....	9	1/2	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	180	50	30	.....	.....	5	
	Sah-wayo and Johnny	.....	14	1	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	280	100	100	.....	.....	.....	
	Manito-we-in-kick and son	.....	5	1/2	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	50	25	.....	.....	.....	
	Patagen	.....	4	1/2	1/2	.....	9	.....	.....	90	50	.....	.....	100	.....	
	Thunder and Usta	2	9	1	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	50	225	125	100	.....	.....	10	
	We-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-wasis	2	11	1/2	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	50	220	50	80	.....	.....	5	
	Kuchay-a-new and Wostrahat	.....	14	3/4	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	320	75	60	.....	.....	5	
	Kee-say-in and Gut	.....	6	1/4	1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Isedor	2	6	1/2	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	50	100	50	50	.....	.....	5	
	Tomah and Yellow Bear	.....	2	3/4	1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	75	50	.....	.....	.....	
	Cisayn and Onickawasis	.....	18	1/2	1/2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	300	50	60	.....	.....	5	
	Jobitus	.....	7	1/4	1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Chucan	.....	10	1/2	1/4	1/8	.....	.....	.....	140	50	25	.....	.....	5	
	Ahmahoos	2	8	1/2	1/4	.....	.....	.....	50	150	50	50	.....	.....	.....	In garden all other vegetables good. GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.
	Old People	.....	.....	5 1/4	2	1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	100	.....	.....	5	
	Total	20	230	20	12	2	9	.....	360	4,495	1,875	1,430	.....	100	100	
	CHIPEWAYAN'S BAND, No. 124.															
	Agency Garden	.....	.....	1	1/2	1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	250	.....	.....	25	
	Chipewayans	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1887.

ALEXANDERS' RESERVE, No. 133.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
1	Alexander	5	.....	4	.....	1½	.....	.....	20	.....	25	.....	50	.....	.....	
2	John or Rovsahmahesskays	.....	.....	6	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	40	.....	.....	
3	Burnt Stick	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	40	.....	20	.....	.....	Grain good.
4	Achkooses	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	20	.....	.....	do
5	John	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	100	.....	.....	
6	Chicasknick	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....	
7	Big Crow	.....	.....	3	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	.....	.....	do
8	Isjack	.....	.....	2	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	30	.....	.....	do
11	Miyease	.....	.....	3	1	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	do
12	Misinesquaskun	.....	.....	4	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	20	.....	.....	do
13	John P. S	.....	.....	2	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	
15	Webbahnatohoo	.....	.....	3	1	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	80	.....	.....	do
16	Canna-ma-choo	.....	.....	5	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	.....	.....	do
19	William	2	.....	5	.....	¼	.....	.....	10	.....	25	.....	20	.....	.....	
20	John A. B. L	.....	.....	5	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	10	.....	.....	do
21	Antwine	.....	.....	2	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	30	.....	.....	do
22	Joseph	.....	.....	4	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	do
23	Louis	.....	.....	3	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	40	.....	.....	
24	John Baptist's Widow	.....	.....	6	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	10	.....	.....	
31	Mary	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	100	.....	do
37	Susan	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	15	Root crop good.
38	Paul	.....	.....	5	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	do
39	Mist-ah-ha-skinac	.....	.....	5	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	
43	Michel	.....	.....	5	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	
44	Didymas	.....	.....	5	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	.....	
46	Luke	.....	.....	6	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	33	.....	.....	
51	Thomoses	.....	.....	2	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
52	Lisette	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	200	20	Crop good.
55	Paul	.....	.....	1	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	10	.....	.....	do
56	Baptist Wolf	1	.....	3	.....	½	.....	.....	10	.....	20	.....	25	.....	.....	do
58	Pennah	1	.....	4	.....	½	.....	.....	10	.....	30	.....	10	.....	.....	do
64	Harry Short Legs	.....	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	15	.....	.....	do

67	Job			1		¼					20		5			Crop good.
68	Julien	1		3		¼			20		30		10			do
74	Anne House					½		¼					10		10	
66	Catherine					½	½	¼					10	210		
49	Michel			1		½					5		10			
	Total	12		113	2	15	2	1	120		672		775	610	45	
	ENOCH'S STONE PLAINS RESERVE, No. 135.															
26	Alexander			1	½	½					10		10			
16	Auturne Big Head			3	½	½					30		10			
64	Beaver Foot	4		4	½	1	⅛	⅛	20		50		30	5	5	
41	Charloo	3		1	½	¼			20		10		20			
1	Daniel			1		½	⅛	⅛			10		30	10	5	
	Daniel			7	¼	1	⅛	⅛			50		40	5	3	
6	Four Souls			3		¼	⅛	⅛			30		15	5	2	
20	Johnan			4		¼	⅛	⅛			50		20	5	5	
37	Long Tom				¼	¼	⅛	⅛					10	5	2	
11	Lazaras	1		3		½	⅛	⅛	5		30		15	5	2	
24	Marninawata	2		4	⅛	1	¼	⅛	20		50		25	10	5	
4	William Ward, H.M	5		9		1	⅛	⅛	30		125		50	5	2	
40	Mr. Jim, H.M			2		¼	⅛	⅛			20		15	3	2	
10	Oocheecoomis	1		3		¼	⅛	¼	5		30		10	2	1	
23	Pierre Papin			3	¼	½	⅛	⅛			30		30	2	2	
63	Kaka-korkoot	1			½	½	⅛	⅛	5				10	2	1	
21	Tongue Master					¼	⅛	⅛					10	2	1	
77	Tom				¼	½	⅛	⅛					15	2	1	
7	W. Ward	2	5	10		1	¼	⅛	20	100	100		50	5	5	
17	Mamtowls			3	¼	¼	⅛	¼			30		20	5	1	
	Total	19	5	61	4⅝	10½	2⅜	3⅜	125	100	655		435	78	45	Crop not threshed, approximately.
	ALEXIS' RESERVE, No. 133															
1	Alexis	1		4		1	¼	¼					50	20	20	
4	Spotted Stone			1		1	¼	¼					50	25	20	
24	William, H.M			2		1	¼	¼					50	20	20	
27	Narcisse			1		1	¼	¼					50	20	20	
30	Joseph or Loosay			1		1	¼	¼					20	5	5	
20	Maxiam				½	1	¼	¼					50	10	10	
21	Baptist				½	1	¼						40	10	10	
	Carried forward															

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

ALEXIS' RESERVE, No. 133—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
	Brought forward	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	
9	Paulise	.....	.....	.....	.....	3		1	.....	.....	.....	...	10	5	5	
13	Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		1	.....	.....	.....	....	20	5	5	
18	Paul	.....	.....	.....	.....	2		1	.....	.....	.....	....	10	5	5	
19	Michel	.....	.....	.....	....	1		1	.....	.....	.....	....	50	5	5	
23	John	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	
25	Entocowahsoowahnaps	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½		1	.....	.....	.....	....	10	5	5	
26	Michel	.....	.....	.....	....	1½		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	5	
28	Anturne	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	5	
29	Pahtowahsin	.....	.....	.....	....	1¾		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	5	
32	Jimmy	.....	.....	.....		1¼		⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	
34	Louis	.....	.....	.....	....	1½		⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	4	
38	Michel Mustoos	.....	.....	.....	....	1½		⅛	.....	.....	.....	....	10	3	3	
39	Emma	.....	.....	.....	....	1½		¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	
46	Loosay	.....	.....	.....	....	1½		¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	
44	Madeline	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	5	5	
43	Francis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1		¼	.....	.....	.....	....	20	10	10	
34	Alexis	.....	.....	.....	....	1		¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	5	5	
49	Michel	.....	.....	.....	....	1		¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	5	
44	Thomas	.....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	
	Total	1	.....	10	.....	20	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	613	210	200	

STURGEON RIVER RESERVE, No. 132.

1	Michel	5	3	12	...	2	⅛	⅛	10	50	100	.....	75	5	5	
22	Baptist	3	.....	8	....	1½	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	5	5	
5	Joseph	5	1	5	....	2	⅛	⅛	.....	20	100	.....	100	5	5	

67	Albert		3	5		1	⅛	⅛		30			20	5	5	
25	Louis	5	3	12		1½	⅛	⅛		30			100	5	5	
22	Moody	2		5		1	⅛	⅛					25	5	5	
27	Pierre Valadi			2		½	⅛	⅛					20	5	5	
33	Pahpahamawa			1		½	⅛	⅛					100	5	5	
	Total	20	10	50		10	1	1	10	130	200		490	35	40	

WHITE LAKE RESERVE, No. 133½.

1	Iron Head Boy			3		½	¼	¼			25		15	10	10	
2	Paul			4		¾	¼	¼			30		75	10	10	
3	Mr. John			½		½	¼	¼			10		25	10	10	
4	James					½	¼	¼					50	10	10	
5	Thomas			¼		½	⅛	⅛			5		20	5	5	
6	Susan					½	⅛	⅛					40	10	5	
7	Alexis			¼		½	⅛	⅛			3		20	5	5	
8	Bear Head's Widow					½	⅛	⅛					15	5	5	
9	Pierre			½		¾	¼	¼			12		30	10	10	
10	Peter			½		1	¼	¼			25		30	10	10	
	Total			10		6	2	2			110		320	85	80	

W. J. O'Donnell,
Farm Instructor.

Return showing crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Victoria Agency, Season of 1887.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE No. 125.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		
	Thomas Hunter, H.M. } Andrew Hunter	5	.....	9		¼	6	.....	108	80	.....	12	
	Job Lepotac	2½	.....	14		½	27	.....	168	35	4	27	
	Mr. John	¾	.....	4¾		¼	9	.....	57	28	2	7	
	Red Crow	1¾	.....	2½		⅜	21	.....	27	65	.....	*a*15	
	Moses	.....	.....	3½		⅛	.....	.....	*12	8	.....	9	
	John Mah-koo-kis	¾	.....	5½		.....	9	.....	66	6	.....	8	
	Louis	2¼	.....	4¾		⅛	27	.....	27	88	4	20	
	Mooswah	¾	.....	6		¼	9	.....	72	8	.....	*a*	
	Mrs. Memminook	.....	.....	3		.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	...	
	Crane	¾	.....	6		¼	9	.....	*50	65	5	25	
	Whatoucan	.....	.....	4¼		.....	.....	.....	50	15	.....	10	
	John Jesse	.....	.....	2½		⅛	.....	.....	30	4	5	3	
	Meycose and Louison	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	5	11	2	.....	
	Mrs. Hunter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
	Total	14¼	.....	65½	4½	2½	172	.....	738	433	22	136	

MUSKEQUATIC'S RESERVE, No. 126.

Bears Ears and Mahtoosk	.....	⅓	2	¾	1⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Grain and roots a complete failure owing to drought.
Mosquito	.....	.....	⅝	½	⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tall Man	.....	.....	1½	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Widow Musky	.....	.....	⅔	⅓	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oh-see-mee-mas	.....	.....	2⅓	⅙	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	.....	⅓	7⅙	2¼	2⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

Blue Quill, H.M			1 1/4	1/4	1/16			12	10		12
Kee-sic-koo-wasis			1 1/2	3/8	1/16			10	15		15
Wah-pee-in-en			2 1/2	1/2				18	15		15
Alexis			3/4	1/8	1/8			5	9		12
Kah-kee-sine			1 1/4					10	12		8
Total			7 1/2	1 1/8	1/4			55	61		62

SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128.

James Seenum, Chief	2 1/2		2	1/4	1/8	4					
Jane Stienhauer	3		6	1/2	1/8	30		25	20		
Jacob Hairline	1/4		1	1/8	1/8				20		
David Seenum	1/2		1 1/2	1/8	1/8						
Charles Stanley	1		2 1/2	1/4	1/8						
Thomas Sinclair	1/2		2 1/2	1/8	1/8				4		
Henry Prince	1/8		1 3/4	1/8				3			
John Sinclair	1/4		2	1/8	1/8			2	3		
Charles Jackson	1/2		3	1/4	1/8	4		12	15		
Mooneas			1 1/4	1/8	1/8			4	5		
Joseph Mah-koo-kis	1		2 1/2	1/4	1/8	12					
William Stamp	1/2		1 1/2	1/8	1/8			10	7		
Arthur Steinhauer	3		7 1/2	1/2	1/4			50			
Kumowin			2 1/4	1/8	1/8			10	10		
Elijah Seenum	1/2		3	1/8		3		1	15		
Peter Aprow	1 1/2		2 1/4	1/8	1/16	10		10	40		
Mrs. Iskwac			3	1/8	1/8						
Ne-we-tra-ta-wap	1/4		1/2	1/8							
Peter Blood			1/2	1/8							
Keeoometowayo			1	1/8	1/8			3			
Breast			1/4	1/8	1/8						
Big Snake	1/4		2 1/2	1/8	1/8			10	1		
Jane Saulteaux	1/4		1/2	1/8	1/8	2		7	6		
William Baldhead			1 1/2	1/8	1/8	1 1/2		10			
Richard Hardisty			1 1/4	1/8							
Oolawahkiskikwan				1/8	1/8						
Simon Baldhed's widow	1/4		2 3/4	1/4	1/8	10		10			
Paul Yankee			2 1/2	1/8	1/8			15	3		
John White			2 1/4	1/8	1/16			12			
John Appetow	1/4		3	1/8	1/8			12			
John Hunter, H.M	1/4		1 1/2	1/8	1/8			4			
Little Old Man	1/2		2 1/2	1/4	1/8			11			
Achip Appetow	1/4		2 1/2	1/8	1/16						
Carried forward	18 3/4		72	5 3/4	3 1/2	76 1/2		221	149		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Victoria Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.					Bushels Harvested.					Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		
	Brought forward	18¾	.....	72	5¾	3½	76½	.....	221	149	.....	.....	
	Qui-es-kis	.....	.....	1	1⅛	1/16	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
	Nathaniel Ley	½	.....	2½	⅝	⅛	6	.....	6	2	.....	.....	
	Nah-tal-wao	.....	.....	¾	⅛	1/16	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
	Black John	.....	.....	1¼	⅛	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Jacob Jackson	.....	.....	2	⅛	1/16	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
	John Hunter, jun	.....	.....	1¼	⅛	1/16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Peter Short, H.M	1	.....	4½	¼	⅛	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
	Moses Jackson, No. 1	½	.....	3	¼	⅛	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	
	Matthew	.....	.....	1	⅛	—	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	
	Thomas Jackson	.....	.....	1½	¼	⅛	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	
	Enoch Wood	.....	.....	1	⅛	—	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	
	Kees-keen-oc-kwa	.....	.....	¾	⅛	⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Moses Jackson, No. 2	.....	.....	1¼	¼	⅛	4	.....	4	6	.....	.....	
	Erastus	½	.....	1½	⅛	—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	20¼	.....	95¼	8⅛	4¾	96½	.....	268	171	.....	.....	
	ANTOINE'S RESERVE, No. 130.												
	Chyseweyans, No. 130	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	
	Beaver Lakers, No. 131	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, Season of 1887.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
16	Louis Bull	2·80	2·10	12·26	·30	·10	·10	2·10	30	20	120	30	10	.....	.....	
18	John Bull	1·50	.....	5·77	·60	.....	·10	.....	15	.....	60	32	.....	.....	.....	
17	Paul Bull	1·00	.....	6·47	·40	·10	.....	.....	10	.....	63	28	.....	.....	.....	
11	Francis	.....	.....	8·31	·50	·10	·10	.....	.....	.....	80	14	.....	.....	.....	
9	John Ward	.....	.....	6·24	·30	·10	·10	.....	.....	.....	60	15	.....	.....	.....	
4	Neooneas	.....	.....	3·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	Sam Baptiste	.....	.....	.....	·20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	5·36	1·10	41·05	2·30	·40	·40	2·10	55	20	412	139	10	.....	.....	

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

4	Big Joe	.....	.....	4·27	·20	·10	·10	.....	.....	.....	40	50	10	4	.....	
3	Kinniwats	1·20	.....	7·83	·60	·20	·10	.....	15	.....	80	75	20	4	.....	
2	Stony Paul	.....	.....	4·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	
55	Cut Knife	.....	.....	·45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7	Headman	.....	.....	6·57	·45	·20	·10	.....	.....	.....	50	100	.....	.....	.....	
30	Rattlesnake	2.00	.....	4 90	1·00	·20	·20	.....	.....	.....	40	50	10	.....	.....	
35	Joe Ward	.....	.....	.....	·35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	
5	Twastiu	·90	.....	4·52	·58	·20	·10	.....	.....	.....	30	80	.....	.....	.....	
52	Panny Ermineskin	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	·50	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	Ermineskin	3·60	1·20	8·00	1·06	·80	·60	1·20	40	.....	6	95	.....	.....	.....	
16	Crazy Calf	.....	.....	3·40	·30	.....	·10	.....	.....	.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	7·70	1·20	46·94	4·48	1·70	1·30	1:70	55	.....	415	495	40	8	.....	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Peace Hills Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.							Bushels Harvested.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
1	Sampson	2·75	1·10	11·17	1·30	·30	·10	1·30	10	30	167	172		2		
50	Andrew				·61							35				
91	Joe Sampson			4·00							60					
34	Joshua			2 00				·70			20					
8	Moosetail			·90	·70	·10					10	33				
61	Ki-at-a-pew			2·40							24					
37	Ragged Gut			4·00	·90	·30	·20	·20				60				
42	Pe-ta-qua-how				·50											
66	John Twins			2·00												
32	Louis			3·00	·30	·20	·10				45	40	30			
22	John Muskegapot	1·75		9·85	·80	·30	·20		12		80	30		12		
25	Little Baptiste	2·00		5·80	·60	·30	·20		10		50	40	15			
77	Pierre			1·80	·10	·10					20	30	5			
56	Measu			1·30							10					
29	Old James			6·52	·60	·20	·10	·10	20		48	40	30	20		
31	Simon			2·56							20					
44	Little Crier			2·57	·30		·10				30	30		8		
69	James Shusay			2·57	·70		·10	·10			30	3	10			
52	Old Bull			1·59	·60						12	25				
16	Tom Red Deer			4·84	·50	·10	·10				40	30	20			
3	Buffalo Chips			12·23	2·00	·60	·40	1·00			100	150	30	20		
59	Taysee's son			2·00	·20											
68	Chineackase			3·00	·30	·10	·10				30	30				
46	Big Baptiste			1·30	·40							35				
93	Mackino			4·80	·50	·10	·10				38	40				
4	Shusay			1·50	·20	·20	·10	·50								
	Total	6·50	1·70	93·70	12·21	3·00	1·90	3 50	52	30	834	823	140	72		

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.

Return showing crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1886.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden.	Peas.	
A 1	Bull's Head	12	4	1	.....	3¼	5	200	16	20	30	10	.....	Turnips were sown in gardens, which include beets, carrots, onions, besides small seeds.
2	Big Crow	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	
3	Crow Chief	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	
8	New Prairie Head	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	.....	
9	The Sarcee	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	
11	Eagle Rib	.....	.....	¾	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	14	8	.....	.....	
12	Little Calf	.....	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	18	30	.....	.....	
14	Fire-long-ago	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
32	Many Swans	.....	.....	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	24	14	.....	.....	
33	One Spotted	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	9	18	.....	.....	
40	Crow Collar	.....	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	17	25	10	.....	
B 1	Eagle Robe	7	.....	1	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	19	15	10	.....	
8	Fox Tail	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
10	The Otter	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	8	10	.....	.....	
C 1	Many Horses	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	9	6	.....	.....	
2	Little Bear	1	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	15	.....	17	8	10	.....	
3	Wolf Carrier	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	
4	Rough Mane	6	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	8	15	.....	.....	
6	Running Fisher	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	10	30	.....	.....	
13	Many Shields	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
14	Many Shots	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
15	Dog Skin	8	.....	¾	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	13	10	.....	.....	
D 1	Painted Otter	6	.....	1	.....	½	4	110	.....	20	45	10	.....	
22	Owing-a-horse	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	6	8	.....	.....	
42	Big Knife	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
43	Black Weazle	.....	.....	1	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	18	30	.....	.....	
E 1	Big Plume	6	.....	1	.....	½	4	100	.....	21	15	10	.....	
2	Beaver Collar	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	
3	Old man-spotted	.....	.....	¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	
F 1	Big Wolf	10	.....	½	.....	½	2	135	.....	10	15	10	.....	
4	The-man-that-hides	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	6	8	5	.....	
	Carried forward	56	4	19¼	.....	8¼	15	560	16	385	376	75	.....	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
	Brought forward	56	4	19¼	.....	8¼	15	560	16	385	376	75	.....	
5	Big Prairie Head	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	
9	Weazle Head	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	9	20	5	.....	
	Total	56	4	20	.....	8½	15	560	16	400	406	80	.....	
	Home Farm	4	½	2	.....	.....	4	.....	6	30	.....	.....	.....	Oats and peas frozen on Home Farm.
	Grand Total	60	4½	22	.....	8½	19	560	22	430	406	80	.....	F. C. CORNISH, Acting Indian Agent.
	STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3-4.													
A 1	Bear Paw, H.C	1	½	1	¼	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	25	12¾	.....	Oats never matured owing to frosts, but was stacked for hay by Indians. Barley do Potatoes and peas badly frozen. Turnips a fair crop, but small. Mangles, beets, carrots and onions are included in garden produce.
2	James Rider, M.C	.....	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
3	James Dixon, M.C	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
5	John Bear Paw	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
10	Mark Bear Paw	1	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
12	William Ear	.....	.....	½	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
13	Susan Dixon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
15	Josiah George	.....	½	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
19	James Dixon	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
20	Benjamin Bear Paw	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
21	Enoch Bear Paw	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
22	Peter Hunter	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
25	Stephen Ryder	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
26	John Babtiste	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
28	Paul Ryder	1	.....	½	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	
30	Peter Hunter	.....	.....	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13¾	.....	
32	Simon	.....	.....	½	.....	¼	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
36	braham Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
38	William Mountain	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
40	Thomas W. Kaquits	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
43	Stephen Joseph	.....	.....	¼	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12¾	.....	
44	Amos Jones	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

45	Thomas Two-young-men					¼						12¾		
57	John Big-man			¼	¼						25			
75	William Dixon					¼						12¾		
79	Joseph			½			¼							
83	Jane Miater			¼		¼						12¾		
86	John					¼	¼					12¾		
88	Noah Hunter			1	¼						25			
B 6	Hector Nimrod			¾		¼	¼					12¾		
7	Amos Poucette			½	¼		¼				25			
8	Thos Hunter			1		¼						12¾		
9	Ben Red Fox		½	½	¼		¼				25			
10	George Ear, M.C			¾		¼	¼					12¾		
13	Job Beaver	1		¼	¼						25			
17	John Abraham			½		¼	¼					12¾		
19	Thomas Plain Stony			¼										
22	George Poucette				¼	¼					25	12¾		
23	Luke	2		½		¼	¼					12¾		
24	William Big Stony			2		¼						12¾		
28	Hector Swampy			¼		¼	¼					12¾		
29	Mary Beaver			¼		¼						12¾		
34	John Tall Stony				¼		¼				25			
39	Emma House			¼		¼						12¾		
43	William Hand			¾										
50	Jonas Good Stony, H.C.	1		1		¼						12¾		
52	Thos. Hand			¼	¼		¼				25			
53	John Big Stony			¼		¼						12¾		
54	Wm. Soldier			¼	¼						25			
55	Peter Soldier		½		¼	¼	¼				25	12¾		
59	Jimmy John	2		1½		¼				10		12¾		
61	Amos Big Stony	2		½		¼						12¾		
62	Isaac Beaver	4		¼										
63	John Wesley			½			¼							
64	Peter Wesley			½										
70	Peter Hunter	3		1		¼						12¾		
72	James Swampy			½			¼							
C 1	Chiniquay, H.C	1		1½	¼	1	¼				25	18		
2	George Two-young-men, M.C			½	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
5	George Hunter	¼		½	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
6	Jonas Two-young-men	¼	1	1	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
7	Thos Chiniquay			1	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
9	Simeon Big-woman			1		¼	¼					17		
12	Isaac Chiniquay			½		¼	¼					17		
17	Mark Wild-man			½	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
19	Noah Hunter	¼		1		¼	¼					17		
22	Maria Big Stoney			½	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
41	Daniel	¼		1		¼	¼					17		
45	Paul Two-young-men			1	¼	¼	¼				25	17		
	Total	20	3	35	6	12	9			10	600	615		

F. C Cornish,
Acting Indian Agent

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1887.

SOUTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets and Mangolds	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets and Mangolds	
A 1	Crowfoot									210		225	5	5		3		
14	Iron Horn											75		5				
47	Iron Shield											75	5					
33	White-buffalo-mane											75						
31	Not Good											100	5					
66	Went-to-tell											100	5					
29	Medicine Shoe											75						
B 1	Three Bulls											225	5					
2	Hind Bull											75						
4	The Otter											75						
3	White-man's-food											75						
6	Prairie Head											75						
7	Eagle Child											75						
C 1	Weasel Calf									110	15	175	15	14		8		
2	Running Wolf											140	8					
50	Slow-coming-over-hill											140						
4	Red Body											75	8					
46	Crane Bear											125						
29	Little Person											40						
35	Peace Maker																	
27	Elk-getting-up																	
H 1	Medicine Shield									75	15	100	10	5				
4	Poor Eagle											100	10					
21	Black Fever											50						
3	Little Bear											50	10					
23	Wolf Leg											50	10					
I 1	Rabbit Carrier									130	20	350	25	10				
9	Calling Close											40						
10	Spotted Bear											40						
20	Wolf Carrier											80						
	Many Wounds											80						
19	Blue Beads											80						
G 1	Eagle Rib									210	40	325	30	20		20		

	2	Bad Old Man											75	15				
	33	Bad-dried-meat											150	15	20			
	14	Scabby Bull											150	15				
	16	Running Calf											150		5			
	56	Crow Chief											75	15				
F	1	Calf Robe									100	25	175	15	5		3	
	21	White Wolf											125	15	5			
	19	Weasel Bear											75	15	5			
	38	Bull-going-brown											75	15	5			
D	1	Running Rabbit									90	15	450	60	5		3	
	2	Spotted Calf											150	30	5			
	33	Old-woman-at-war											150	15	5			
	25	Bear Hat											125					
	42	Bear Robe											40	15				
	11	Many Bears											125	15	5			
	43	Calf Bull											150	30	5			
	4	West Wolf											40	15	5			
P	1	White Eagle									40	30	150	10	5		4	
	2	Not Useful											100	10				
	43	Running Owl											50	10				
	46	Yellow Tail Feather											100	10	5			
Q	5	Running-away-buffalo									20	15	150		5		5	
	11	Three Eagles											100		5			
	23	Crow Flag											75					
	14	Heavy Runner											75					
V	1	Bad Boy									40	15	175	10			12	
	4	Tail-with-the-hair-off											25	10				
	8	Many-turning-robes-over											75					
	22	Good Young Man											100	10				
	13	Only Eagle											25		10			
	5	Wolf Child											100	10				
		Total	44	12	51¼	12	8	....	2½	.....	1,205	205	7,095	546	109	.....	58	.....

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1887.—*Continued.*

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets and Mangolds.	Oats.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Gardens.	Beets and Mangolds.	
K 1	Low Horn									10		75	25	5	½		1	
6	Crooked Meat String									15		60		2	¼			
9	Wolf Head											40		1	1		1	
10	Wolf Ear										4	50		7				
13	Iron Coon											25	40		½		1	
18	Chief Leggings											12	60	3	1		½	
28	Running Rabbit											13	50		1		½	
32	Bull Sun										4	40		5	½			
40	Little Calf									5		20			½			
14	Running Kit Fox										2	25		2				
8	Many Flying											20	15		½		1	
39	Ridge-under-water										2	20	10					
J 1	Bear Child											50	75	3	¼		5	
7	Good Shigh											40	25	2	½		1	
42	Man-that-carries-news											20	10	2	¼		3	
25	Bears Door											35	5	5	½		5	
44	Northern Axe											40	15	10	½			
49	The Pheasant											50	10		½		10	
50	Old Berries											25	40	2			4	
51	Approaching Ahead											20	10	4				
54	Calling Twice											10	50	1	½		1	
17	Going-to-go-in											10	60	1			1	
O 1	Big Plume									40		100	20	4	½		2	
3	Many Head											20	5	2	¼		¼	
9	Old Cree									5		25	10	5	¼		¼	
21	The Cutter										2	15					1	
63	Fat Horses										1	10	2	3	½		½	
66	The Light										1	10	4	1	¼		½	
65	Yellow Eagle										2	15		3			3	
69	The Calf											5		2	¼			
71	Stabbed Last											20					¼	
79	Dog's Striped Back											15					2	
85	Crow Shoe											10			½			

	80	Northern Eagle											5		2			
N	47	Running Martin									15	4	60	15				5
	10	North Axe											15	5	1	½		¼
	11	Running Sun											10	5	3			2
	15	Yellow-body-on-inside											25	10	2	½		3
	33	Raw Eater											10	5	2			
	34	Hard Called											20	4		½		
	49	Bear's Direction											25					
	5	Crowded-that-way											15					
	26	Flying Eagle											20					
	45	Flat Face											10					
L	1	White Pup									12		75	20		1		
	3	Greasy Forehead										5	50	30				
	5	Spotted Eagle										3	25	10		½		
	6	Boss Rib Medicine										5	25		5			
	7	Bull Shoe											50	20				1
	20	Did-not-sit										3	20	15		½		
	22	Reddish Gun											40	15				
	23	Wolf Carrier										4	50					
	26	Black Boy											15	20				2
	32	Boy Chief											10	30		¼		2
	34	Nose Cutter										3	15		10			
	41	Bear Chief											20	10		½		2
	44	Big Road										5	25		5			
R	22	Many-shot-at										2	40	15				
	2	White Elk											35	40		¾		1
	24	Iron Bull										10	15		7			
	1	Weasle Child											20	20		1		1
	1	Lone Chief										5	30					
	3	Calf Child										7	25		3			
	26	Red Old Man									15		40	5		1		
	29	Many Good									6		50			1		
	34	Bull Bear										5	40	30				
	40	Raw Eater											30	10				1
	42	Left Hand										3	30		5			
	44	Chief Sun											65	10		1½		5
	48	Only Owl									3		60					
	1	Old Sun									30		25	8	2	¼		1
	4	Old Brass									25		30	6	1	¼		1
	25	The Eagle									10		15	3	½	¼		½
	26	The Keg									10		10					
	20	The Fox									15		15		1	1		1
	14	Calf Flying											5	3	½	¼		
	27	Lake Raiser																½
		Total	25	14¾	24	19½	12¼		11¼		102	50	2160	734	130	23		74

Return showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Piegan Agency, Season of 1887.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.								Bushels Harvested.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	
	North Axe's Band—																	
17	Crow Tops					1 9/16								57				
19	Otter Above		2 1/2								50			63				
35	Little Person													37				
20	Gopher					1 5/16								32				
31	Medicine Antelope					1 1/4								25				
16	Man-who-lost-his-blanket					1 1/4								25				
26	No-account-woman					1 1/4								25				
44	Black Weazle					2 1/2								50				
9	North Axe					1 1/8								116				
4	Dogs Child					3/4								37				
60	Shining Double					2 1/2								50				
54	Four Horns					1/8								12				
3	Chief White Cow		2 3/4								55			25				
5	Crow Flag					1/8								12				
45	Crow Shoe					1/4								25				
42	Butcher					1/8								12				
34	Killed-all-over					1/16								6				
51	Man-that-travels					1/8								12				
18	Big Plume					1/8								12				
25	Many Cayotes					1/8								12				
41	Runs-among-buffalo					1/8								12				
56	Medicine Stone					1/16								6				
14	Running Eagle					1/16								6				
6	Two Cutter					1/16								6				
	Morning Plume's Band—																	
29	Crow Round					1								100				
28	Red Crow					1/2								50				
31	Red Wolf					3/4								75				
1	Morning Plume					7/8								88				
8	Sore Legs					1/2								50				
3	Bear's-top-knot					1 1/8								13				

[Part I.]

12	Bird Boy														13		
35	North Chief														13		
11	White Bull														12		
6	Strong Buffalo														6		
4	Crow Jail														6		
18	Crazy-pipe-stem														12		
2	Slow Runner														12		
32	Bull's Plume		1¾								35						
	Big Swan's Band—																
44	Surrounded-at-night														12		
8	Sitting-in-the-water														37		
37	The Crow														37		
10	Never Gives														37		
19	Went Across														37		
15	Eagle Flies														25		
24	Good Killer														13		
18	Pretty Face														37		
7	Little Plume														50		
30	Woman-cut-in-the-morning														6		
4	Chief White Cow														25		
5	Rising Head														45		
12	Towipee		6½								130				88		
32	Cross Chief														12		
6	Big Weazle														12		
8	Many Chiefs		8								160				32		
33	Weazle Tail														18		
20	Little Leaf		2½								50				45		
47	White Owl														25		
16	Roast Tongue														6		
1	Big Swan		7								140				13		
31	Red Horns														13		
35	Man-who-cuts-his-hair-off														25		
	Running Wolf's Band—																
1	Running Wolf														150		
13	Sharp Axe														38		
32	She-came-up														12		
28	Caught-inside														6		
12	Moves Camp														38		
14	Shot-him-back														25		
4	Jakes-gun-last		7								140				63		
9	Plain Eagle		1¾								35				37		
10	Morning Eagle														13		
15	Rides Ahead														6		
5	Wolf Scout														6		
24	Chief Fox														6		
	Crow Eagle's Band—																
49	Small Snake														25		
2	Bad Boy														45		
11	Back-fat														34		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Piegan Agency, Season of 1887—*Concluded.*

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147—*Concluded.*

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Gardens	
1	Crow Eagle					¾								75				
29	Cayote-good-looking					1								6				
28	Went-in-last					1/16								25				
9	Three Stars					1/4								13				
6	White Cow					1/8								13				
13	Small Legs					1/8								12				
41	Otter Woman					1/8								12				
7	White Cow					1/8								12				
17	Grassy Water					1/8								12				
15	Understands-it					1/8								12				
18	Lost					1/8								12				
47	Rabbit Woman					1/8								12				
21	Black Eyes					1/8								12				
34	White Woman					1/16								6				
43	The Antelope					1/8								12				
	Total					3½								350				

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1887.
BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	Acres Sown.						Bushels Harvested.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
	Bullback Fat		3		7				30		125			Other 18 Indians have a share of potatoes, &c., in this field.
	Blackfoot Old Woman		4		8				80		212			21 Indians do
	Eagle Head		2		3				15		80			9 do do
	Calf Shirt		2		2½				50		52			3 do do
	Weasel Head				4						108			13 do do
	Strangling Wolf		4		1½				60		30			6 do do
	Heavy Gun		3		2				72		39			5 do do
	Eagle Shoe		9		5½				231		110			13 do do
	Owns-a-knife				2						48			4 do do
	Red Crow		6						144					
	Running Crane		2		1½				15		30			4 do do
	Bull's Horn		2		4				12		66			12 do do
	Buffalo Chief				¾						9			2 do do
	Old Moon				1						12			1 do do
	Striped Dog		4		1½				30		20			1 do do
	Bull Young Man				¾						12			1 do do
	Red Crow				4½						98			13 do do
	Many Dust		2		2				18		25			3 do do
	Man-moves-his-legs				1½						25			5 do do
	Three Bulls				1½						24			3 do do
	Bear's Hat				1½						30			4 do do
	One Spot		2		1½				18		22			2 do do
	Big Old Man				1½						25			4 do do
	Eagle Rib		1		1½				15		21			3 do do
	Running Wolf		4		¾				45		20			
	White Calf	5	4		½			30	40		12			1 do do
	Chocot (Weazel Eagle)		2		¼				15		10			
	Heavy Shield				3						48			9 do do
	Dead Sarcee				½						14			1 do do
	Weasel Fat				1¾						25			3 do do
	Total	5	56		67¼			30	890		1353			JAS. WILSON, Farm Instructor.

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1887.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Treaty No. 4.							
	Birtle Agency.							
61	Kee-ses-koo-wenin	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	135	1	136		Absent hunting.
62	Shop-way-na-tung	Bird Tail Creek	do	148		148		
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	do	127		127		
64	Côte	Fort Pelly	do	267	1	268		
65	The Key	do	do	220	10	230		do at Shoal River.
66	Kee-see-kouse	do	do	169	3	172		do hunting.
67	South Quill	Rolling River	do	109		109		
				1,175	15	1,190		
	Moose Mountain Agency.							
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountain	Assiniboine	75	7	82		1, at Indian Head; 6, in Missouri.
69	Ocean Man	do	do	41	32	73		3, Turtle Mountain; 29, Missouri.
70	White Bear	do	Cree	2	83	85		Turtle Mountain.
				118	122	240		
	Crooked Lakes Agency.							
71	Ochopowace	Crooked Lakes	Crees	167	109	276		25, Piapots; 33 gone south with Chac-a-chas; 10, File Hills; 4, Long Lake; 7, transferred to Pee-pee-ke-sis.
72	Ka-ke-wista-how	do	do	132	53	185		21, Turtle Mountain; 6 gone west; 1, Fort Walsh; 1, Moose Mountain; 1, Industrial School.
73	Cowesess	do	do	177	23	200		20, Turtle Mountain; 14 gone across the line; 6, Moose Mountain; 7 gone west; 2, Industrial School; 4, whereabouts unknown.
73*a*	Ouchanew	Leech Lake	do					1, Moose Mountain; 1 Turtle Mountain; 4 gone across the line; 2, Piapots; 2, Fort Ellice; 6, unknown.

74	Sakimay	Crooked Lakes	do	182	12	194		3, Rolling River; 5, Turtle Mountain; 4, Maple Creek.
				658	197	855		
	Assiniboine Agency.							
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	Indian Head	Assiniboine	250	3	253		3 in United States.
	File Hills Agency							
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	Cree	86	13	99		Absent at Turtle Mountain.
82	Okanese	do	do	50	7	57		do do
83	Star Blanket	do	do	65	5	70		do do
84	Little Black Bear	do	do	86	12	98		do do
				287	37	324		
	Touchwood Hills Agency.							
85	Mus-cow-equahn	Touchwood Hills	Cree	157		157		
86	Geo. Gordon	do	do	165		165		
87	Day Star	do	do	106		106		
88	Kah wah-kah-toose	do	do	143		147		2, Mus-cow-pe-tungs; 2 in the north.
89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	do	282	57	339		Absent hunting.
90	do	Nut Lake	do					
				853	61	914		
	Mus-cow-pe-tungs Agency.							
75	Pia-pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	296	15	311		11, Turtle Mountain; 1, Touchwood Hills; 1, File Hills; 2, Crooked Lakes.
79	Pas-quah	do Lake	do	188	4	192		1, Turtle Mountain; 1, Regina; 1, absent.
80	Mus-cow-pe-tungs	do Valley	do	112	15	127		3 do 3, Touchwood; 4, File Hills; 2, Crooked Lakes; 3, Regina.
				596	34	630		
	Total in Treaty No. 4						4,406	
	TREATY No. 6.							
	Prince Albert Agency.							
95	One Arrow	Opposite Batoche	Cree	91		91		
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	do	105		105		
97	Beardy	do	do	142		142		
98	Chekastaypasin	South Saskatchewan	do	58		58		
99	John Smith	do	do	130	8	138		Away hunting.
	Carried forward						4,406	

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1887—*Continued.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. of Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,406	
	Treaty No. 6—*Continued.*							
	Prince Albert Agency—Con.							
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne.....	Cree	141	.....	141	.....	
101	W. Twatt.....	Sturgeon Lake	do	146	.....	146	.....	
102	Petequakey.....	Muskeg do	do	97	.....	97	.....	
103	Mistawasis	Snake do	do	165	.....	165	.....	
104	Attakakoop	Sandy do	do	188	.....	188	.....	
105	Kopahawakenum	Meadow do	do	58	.....	58	.....	
106	Kenemotayo.....	Assiniboia do	do	106	.....	106	.....	
	Cumberland Indians.....	.....	do	75	.....	75	.....	
				1,502	8	1,510	.....	
	Battleford Agency.							
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills.....	Cree	121	.....	121	.....	
109	Mosquito.....	do	Stony	169	.....	169	.....	
110	Bear's Head	do	do					
111	Lean Man.....	do	do					
112	Moosomin.....	Jack Fish Creek.....	Cree	113	.....	113	.....	
113	Sweet Grass.....	Battle River.....	do	179	.....	179	.....	
114	Poundmaker	do	do	232	.....	232	.....	
115	Thunder Child	do	do	177	.....	177	.....	
116	Little Pine.....	Battleford	do	110	.....	110	.....	
117	Lucky Man.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	The Indians of this Band have been incorporated with other Bands.
				1,101	.....	1,101	.....	
	Onion Lake Agency.							
119	Seekaskootch	Onion Lake.....	Cree	191	7	198	.....	In Battleford district.
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	do	.....	450	450	.....	Some across the line, the balance scattered through the territories.

120	Weemisticoosewasis	Stony Lake	do	86	16	102		In Edmonton.
121	Owepowotayo	Frog do	do	61		61		
124	Kinoosayo	Cold do	Chipewyan	132		132		
122	Puskeatkeewin	Frog do	Cree	25		25		
123	Keekeewin	Moose do	do	114	1	115		1 in prison.
				609	474	1,083		
	Victoria Agency.							
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	81		81		
126	Muskegwatie	Victoria	do	41	3	44		In the woods hunting.
127	Blue Quill	do	do	29		29		
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	do	292	6	298		do
129	Peeagsees	Lac la Biche	do	7	1	8		do
130	Antonie	Heart's Lake	Chipeweyan	80		80		
131	Kaquanum	Beaver do	Cree	128		128		
				658	10	668		
	Edmonton Agency.							
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	Cree	58		58		
133	Alexis	Stony Lake	do	153		153		
134	Alexander	Lac la Nonne	do	186		186		
135	Enoch le Potac	Stony Plain	do	216	1	217		1, Bear's Hill.
136	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton	do					All withdrawn from Treaty.
	Iron Head	White Lake	do	59		59		
	Orphans of St. Albert			11		11		
				683	1	684		
	Peace Hills Agency.							
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hill	Cree	174		174		
138	Sampson	do	do	273		273		
139	Bobtail	do	do	99		99		
140	Muddy Bull	Pigeon Lake	do	95		95		
141	Cheepoostequahn	Wolf Creek	Stony	155		155		
				796		796		
	Total in Treaty No. 6						5,842	
	TREATY No. 7.							
	Sarcee Reserve.							
142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	Stony	236	6	242		Hunting in Rockies.
142	Chinniquy		do	134		134		
	Carried forward						10,248	

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1887—*Concluded.*

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total No. of Indians in Band.	Total No. of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
	Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,248	
	Treaty No. 7—*Concluded.*							
	Sarcee Reserve—Con.							
143	Jacob.....	Morleyville.....	Stony.....	223	4	227	.....	Hunting in Rockies.
145	Bull's Head.....	Calgary.....	Sarcee.....	339	.....	339	.....	
				932	10	942	.....	
	Blackfoot Crossing.							
146	Crowfoot.....	North and South Bow River.	Blackfoot.....	1,146	1	1,147	.....	
146	Old Sun.....		.....	806	2	808	.....	
				1,952	3	1,955	.....	
	Piegan Reserve.							
147	Eagle Tail.....	Old Man's River.....	Piegans.....	931	1	932	.....	1 in penitentiary.
	Blood Reserve.							
148	Red Crow.....	Belly River.....	Bloods.....	2,202	2	2,204	.....	2 fugitives from justice.
	Total in Treaty No. 7...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,033	
	Stragglers.							
	Foremost Man.....	.....	Cree.....	200	.....	200	200	In vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek.
	Non-Treaty Indians.							
	Yellow Sky.....	Turtle Lake.....	Salteaux.....	90	.....	90	.....	
	do	Long Lake, Regina.....	do	15	.....	15	.....	

.....	Bird Tail Creek.....	Sioux.....	135	.....	135	.....
.....	Oak River.....	do	268	.....	268	.....
.....	Oak Lake.....	do	73	.....	73	.....
.....	Turtle Mountain	do	34	.....	34	.....
.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes.....	do	150	.....	150	.....
.....	Moose Woods.....	do	150	.....	150	.....
American Sioux	Moose Jaw.....	.....	95	.....	95	.....
			1,010	.....	1,010	1,010
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,491

No. 3.—Number of Indians in the North-West Territories and their Whereabouts, in October, 1887—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

—	Number resident on Reserves.	Number located at this date absent from Reserves.	Total Number in different Agencies.	Total Number in different Treaties.	—	—
Treaty Indians.						
Treaty No. 4—						
Birtle Agency	1,175	15	1,190			
Moose Mountain	118	122	240			
Crooked Lakes	658	197	855			
Assiniboine Reserve	250	3	253			
Mus-cow-pe-tungs	596	34	630			
File Hills	287	37	324			
Touchwood Hills	853	61	914			
				4,406		
Treaty No. 6—						
Prince Albert	1,502	8	1,510			
Battleford	1,101	.....	1,101			
Onion Lake	609	474	1,083			
Victoria	658	10	668			
Edmonton	683	1	684			
Peace Hills	796	.....	796			
				5,842		
Treaty No. 7—						
Sarcee Agency	932	10	942			
Blackfoot Crossing	1,952	3	1,955			
Blood Reserve	2,202	2	2,204			
Piegan Reserve	931	1	932	6,033		
Total	15,303	978	.....	16,281		
No. of Indians who take Treaty, but are not settled on a Reserve			.....	200 00		
					16,481	
Non-Treaty Indians.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but who do not take Treaty			810			
United States refugee Sioux			95			
Total No. of Sioux in North-West Territories			.....	905		
No. of Cree and Salteaux who have no land (they are entitled to enter into Treaty, but have not done so)			.....	105		
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	1,010	
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7			.....	.....	.....	17,491

ENFIELD, 3rd January, 1888.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1887, I have the pleasure to repeat that there is no material change in Indians of Halifax County.

They are, on the whole temperate, and those engaged in agricultural pursuits devote more time than previously to the cultivation of their farms.

There are six families who live pricipally on the sale of their manufactured wares having no farms to reside on.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. P. DESMOND.

INDIAN OFFICE,
REGINA, 30th December, 1887.

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on the surveying operations under my charge in the North-West Territories during the past season.

Mr. Ponton was entrusted with certain surveys in the Province of Manitoba, and his report has already been transmitted.

On the 17th of June I arrived in Regina from Ottawa and proceeded to organize a small party with a light travelling outfit. As the surveys this season were in various parts of Treaties 4, 6 and 7, it was considered desirable to procure supplies and labor, when needed, in the neighborhood of the different reserves, thus effecting a saving of time in travelling from one place to another.

On 2nd July I left Regina and preceeded to File Hills *via* Fort Qu'Appelle. On the morning of the 6th we halted for breakfast at a small pond near the south-west corner of Peepeekeesis Reserve, this being the first water met with since leaving Farrel's Ranch, at which place we procured a supply at the wells the previous night. All along the route from Regina the country was found to be very much dried up this season, and water unusually scarce.

I proceeded to re-establish the south-west corner of Peepeekeesis' Reserve, and to run the south boundary afresh. The west boundary of this reserve was originally run by Mr. Allan Patrick, D. L. S., in 1880, and I had no difficulty in finding his line, on which I established the south-west corner at a point 65.62 chains west of the south-east corner of Section 33, Township 21, Range 11, west of the 2nd Initial Meridian. Mr. Patrick reported that he could not project the south boundary owing to the country being partly submerged that season, but he signified his intention of making this boundary correspond with the section lines. These section lines were subsequently run by contract surveyors, and adopted as the boundary of the reserve, and on the accompanying sketch, marked (*a*), I have shown the positions of the posts and mounds along this line. At the south-west corner the Indians are cultivating the land right up to Mr. Patrick's line properly regardless of another line apparently run by the subdivider, and cutting a strip over two chains wide off the reserve. On this latter line, 2·37 chains east of the corner established by me, I found a post and mound marking the south-west corner of the reserve, these I obliterated.

When running the south boundary across Range 11, I found the old line well cut out, but across Range 10 the timber apparently has grown amazingly since the line

was run, and the Indians did not know where it was. I found only a small trespass committed by cutting hay, and it appeared that a few sticks of firewood had been hauled from the reserve out of some bluffs north of the boundary line. Trespassing on reserves, however slight it may be, is regarded by the Indians as no small matter.

Along the south boundary of the reserve the country is very dry and water very scarce. The small grassy swamps are all dried up and there is but little hay where it used to be plentiful. Some of the settlers just outside the reserve are obliged o drive their stock two or three miles to water.

On the morning of the 11th I struck northerly and followed a chain of lakes across the reserves and halted for noon at Hausen's in the Norwegian settlement. These people had fine crops and were not troubled by the gophers, which were a regular pest in other parts of the country. A few notes were taken at the jog on the east boundary of the reserves, and we proceeded on and struck the Saskatchewan cart trail in the evening and camped at some lakes a few miles farther on the road. On the 12th we stopped at noon at a chain of lakes in a well wooded country, in which a number of half-breeds have settled, with a view, apparently, of raising stock, for they have a numerous band of cattle, and on the 13th reached Mr. Indian Agent Keith's well appointed establishment in the Touchwood Hills.

Mr. Keith informed me that "Day Star" was desirous of having a change in the position of the boundaries of his reserve, and suggested that it might be well to drive out to the payments then going on and see what he had to say about it. After the treaty payments were made Mr. Keith invited the chief to come to the agency next morning and decide on the proposed changes. Day Star did not come. I think he is loathe to part with the north end of the old reserve on account of the timber on it. I have been informed, however, that he has decided to give up the north end in lieu of an extension southwards.

On the evening of the 15th I proceeded on to Carrot River, *viâ* Humboldt. In the Poor Man's Reserve there has been much improvement since 1884. The crops, with the exception of potatoes, looked very well and the fields are neatly fenced.

On the 18th we camped on the north trail, a few miles beyond Humboldt, and on the morning of the 20th struck the finger post pointing out the trail to Carrot River. We went off on this trail and travelled over an undulating prairie of rich black loam interspersed with clumps of poplar and scrub, passing to the west of a good sized lake. Along the route there is luxuriant vegetation and a great abundance of strawberries. After making twelve miles we entered a more thickly wooded country and owing to heavy rains the previous night the roads were very bad along the valley of Carrot River, between the Pasquia and Birch Hills. In this valley there are several lakes affording excellent fishing to the Indians, some of which it might be well to reserve for their use. Mr. Robertson, of Kinisteno, informed me that the Indians sometimes give a double sleigh load of fish for a barrel of flour.

On the 22nd we crossed Carrot River and entered the prairie country adjoining Waterhen Lake. The trail follows the edge of the lake for eight miles, over a slightly undulating prairie of rich, black soil, supporting a heavy growth of grass and pea vine, and a variety of flowering plants. The bank of the lake is from 6 to 12 feet high, and between this bank and the present edge of the water there is a strip of choice hay ground about 100 yards wide. The lake is shallow and filled with reeds. Looking south-eastward from the lake the northern slop of the Pasquia Hills is a prominent topographical feature. In the afternoon I passed "Kinisteno" (meaning "Cree") and thence down the Carrot River to the Indian reserve. The crops in this district were by far the heaviest I had seen anywhere in the Territories. The country possesses all the advantages that could be desired for forming a settlement, in the way of a general diffusion of hay grounds, rich soil, wood and good water. Some of the farmers have large bands of cattle, and I saw a fine specimen of a thoroughbred Durham bull at Mr. Robertson's. Leaving my camp at Carrot River on the 25th I proceeded to Fort à la Corne, *viâ* the Pee-o-nan, to procure supplies and engage a party of Indians to lay out a reserve for the contingent of the Cumberland Band and such other Indians as may be assigned locations therein

On my arrival at the reserve of James Smith, I informed that chief of my movements and requested him to secure for me the services of a party of Indians with as little delay as possible. In two hours he had engaged all the men I required, some from his own band and some from the Cumberland Band, settled three miles south of Fort à la Corne.

On the following morning, accompanied by Mr. Philip Turner, Hudsons' Bay Company's officer, in charge of Fort à la Corne, I visited the settlement of the Cumberland Band. I found that all these Indians are located north and east of Township 47, Range 20, west of the 2nd Initial Meridian; in fact the Indian settlement extends along the east boundary of James Smith's Reserve right up to the south boundary of the Hudson Bay Company's Reserve and east of Townships 47 and 48, about three quarters of a mile. I explained to Chapman, who is looked upon as chief of the band, that I had no authority to allot them any land outside of Townships 46 and 47, but that I would in the meantime mark off a temporary reserve covering all their improvements, and possibly the Department might secure it for them. Chapman said they would move to the junction of Goose Hunting Creek with Carrot River in the event of not obtaining the land upon which they are now settled. This tract is colored green on the accompanying sketch of the reserve marked (*b*). They are doing very well and it would be too bad to disturb them. I then returned to my camp at Carrot River and proceeded to survey the reserve.

The north-western part of this reserve, with the exception of some small prairie openings and *brulés*, is a level to undulating wooded country, broken by lakes and hay swamps. There are large quantities of medium-sized black poplar, as well as much scrub and small poplar. A considerable area is occupied by a sandy ridge extending north-easterly across the township. In the north-eastern part there are some small prairies of rich soil and on these the Indians have built houses and cultivated gardens, out of which they are striving to make a living. This part of the reserve is also much broken by swamps, many of these affording excellent hay; and in the extreme north-east corner there is a small tract of good poplar building timber. The portion lying south of Carrot River contains a great many lakes and hay swamps. The soil is rich and the herbage luxuriant. Along the valley of Goose Hunting Creek there are prairie openings and bluffs of good poplar, and this part of the reserve would be a desirable place for settlement, if crops would ripen. For stock raising it is admirably adapted. There is a strip of poplar timber about half a mile deep extending along the Carrot River for two miles or more at the junction of Goose Hunting Creek. The reserve is well watered by Carrot River and Goose Hunting Creek, and contains an area of about 65 square miles.

The Indians employed on this survey worked well, especially those of the Cumberland Band, as they are evidently accustomed to hard work.

On the 17th the survey was finished and I proceeded to Duck Lake, *viâ* Prince Albert. Most of the land along the trail from Carrot River to Chekastaypaysin's Reserve is of good quality. This trail is in very good repair and the bridges are nearly all new. We arrived at the South Branch on the 18th, and the following morning were rowed over the ferry by Mr. Adam Isbister. We camped at Prince Albert for the night and on the 20th arrived at Duck Lake. The crops along the route looked very fine.

On the 22nd, having secured the services of two good Indians, I began to mark the boundaries of Beardy's Reserve. I opened out the lines and planted posts and built mounds wherever they were required. This reserve is a generally rolling sandy prairie with scattered bluffs of poplar and scrub. In the northern part there are rolling sandy ridges, along the edges of which tracts of muskeg occur. In the southern part there is a better soil, and a large area of hay grounds, but hardly any woodland. There are other small meadows throughout the reserve; alkali swamps are numerous in the south-west corner.

I established the boundaries as shown by the accompanying sketch *c*, thus including in the reserve the selections originally reserved by Mr. Lestock Reid, when subdividing this district. I also included the west half of Section 6, Township 44,

Range 2, a fractional half section, bordering Duck Lake, which was probably intended to form part of the reserve; but on this point the township plans are indefinite.

Beardy's Indians lay claim to Sections 24 and 25, in Township 43, Range 3, and allege that they were given to understand by the surveyor that these sections would form part of their reserve; and they are strongly supported in these allegations by one Baptiste Agaw, a neighboring half-breed, who cuts all the hay he wants on the reserve.

Furthermore, the Indians informed me that in wet seasons large areas of the meadows they are now cutting become submerged, and during such periods they are dependent principally upon the meadows in Section 25, to afford a supply of hay. I carefully investigated the matter, and am of the opinion that the Indians are under a misapprehension.

I subsequently heard from Mr. Reid that there was no doubt whatever about the matter, and that Beardy and his band accepted the reserve as shown on the township plans. I explained to them that neighboring settlers were partly dependent upon the meadows in Sections 24 and 25 for a supply of hay, but that as they themselves were in the habit of cutting hay on the north half of Section 25, I would represent their claim to the Department, and recommend that this half section be assigned to them; they finally told me that if this were granted, they would be satisfied.

I pointed out to Meatchis and Shee-sheepbwesis where the line would run in the event of this extension being added to the reserve. I have colored this fractional half section green on the accompanying sketch. It contains the best hay grounds on the two sections. Since writing this, my report, I find that these two sections have been set aside by the Department.

Of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes, there is a large area under crop this season on these reserves, and the yield is abundant and superior in quality.

On the 29th I paid off my two Indians, Meatchis and Sheesheepbwesis, whom I found to be good workingmen, and at sundown we struck out for Battleford, *vid* Carlton. Along the route, as far as Eagle Creek, water is scarce and the herbage scanty. The mules seemed to be able to fill themselves with the short dry grass, but the ponies felt inclined to wander off.

We reached Battleford on the 3rd of September and camped at the springs, 4 miles out.

On the 5th I visited Mr. Laurie, acting agent at the Indian office, and received from him further instructions *re* surveys of hay lands in the Battleford District. Afterwards I purchased supplies and secured the services of one Joseph House, a half-breed, and proceeded on to Moosomin's Reserve, to survey part of it into lots. Joseph House has the reputation of being a slow lazy fellow, but I found him lively enough, and as good, if not better, than most of his class, and retained him till the end of the season.

On the 6th I held a council with Chief Moosomin and some of his headmen, and explained to them the object of my visit, and of subdividing a portion of their reserve, viz, that the Department is desirous of seeing each head of a family independently working a farm, and that I would mark off for them such lots fronting on the road, along which they have built their houses, as we thought they would be able to work properly, and that the remainder of the reserve would, as at present, be the common property of the band.

I pointed out to them that their farming operations had hitherto been carried on in a very straggling manner, and that in order to succeed they must bring their fields into shape and fence them along the lines I would run; and that I would endeavor to run these lines in such a manner that each man's house and improvements would be on the lot assigned to him. They seemed to be quite taken up with the idea and on the completion of the survey two other Indians made a request to have claims staked off a mile and a quarter further up the river. Chief Moosomin

complained of the scarcity of hay on his reserve, and was pleased to hear that some sections were secured for him at Crooked Hill Creek.

On the 14th, leaving the party to mound up the lots, I chartered a pony from Atowakeesie and rode out to Crooked Hill Lake, accompanied by Mr. Instructor Applegarth. After carefully examining the lands in that neighborhood we selected and reserved 1,280 acres of very excellent hay grounds for the use of the bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child. These hay grounds are situated about thirteen miles north-east of Moosomin's Reserve on Crooked Hill Creek, which flows into Jackfish Lake. They are comprised of the west half of Section 13, Section 14, and the east half of Section 24, in Township 46, Range 16, west of the 3rd initial meridian. There is wood enough near hand to build byres for wintering the Indian cattle. The surrounding country is high and rolling prairie; the soil is dry and burnt up by last year's prairie fires. There is said to be excellent fishing not far from the hay grounds, and wild fowl are plentiful in the creeks and lakes. I am told that jackfish are so plentiful that they can be scooped out of the creek with a shovel or pitchfork. We arrived at camp late in the evening. The water had fallen so low in the Saskatchewan that our horses had but a short distance to swim while crossing to and fro.

On the 5th at the request of Atowakeesie and Keepitawamat, already mentioned, I staked off claims for them, by marking their names on a post, and laying off a meridian to guide them in building their fences, in the presence of Mr. Applegarth.

The soil in this section is much better than at Moosomin's settlement, and there is a good supply of poplar timber. In the afternoon I proceeded up Battle River *viâ* the reserve of "Strike-him-on-the-back." A large party of Indians paid us a visit shortly after the tents were pitched. They were very glad to hear that hay grounds would be secured for them on Battle River, on which subject they seemed to be much interested. On the following morning we resumed our journey westward accompanied by Mr. Instructor Fitzpatrick who was in attendance to point out the hay grounds required for the bands of "Strike-him-on-the-back" and "Sweet Grass." These are bottom lands, almost wholly situated on the south side of Battle River, and comprised of sections 14 and 15, Township 45, Range 20, west of the third Initial Meridian; there are about fifty acres of these lands across the river. The location is well sheltered and admirably adopted for wintering stock, but the area affording heavy hay is limited—at least it is so this season.

In the evening we travelled up Battle River and camped in Little Pine's settlement at some springs, about four miles west of Poundmaker's Reserve, where we found pasture of excellent quality.

On the 17th, in accordance with arrangements made the previous evening, Mr. Gopsil drove out with me in the direction of Manitou Lake to examine certain lands, with a view of securing some sections for hay grounds for the bands of "Poundmaker" and "Little Pine." When Mr. Gopsil visited this part of the country in the spring it was supposed that some swamps he met with, and examined, would yield large quantities of hay. On re examination at this date we found the grass rather short and poor in quality. These hay grounds are situated in a valley, or depression, which extends many miles north and south, in a high rolling plain. The valley contains a chain of lakes and some straggling boulders, and at its northern extension a grove of good poplar timber occurs, sufficiently large for the construction of byres. However, I did not consider it desirable to lay out these hay grounds, for it would take a narrow strip of 8 or 10 miles in length to cover them, and I am of the opinion that they would give out in a short time. About twelve miles north-west of Little Pine's Reserve there is a tract of land to which I drew Mr. Gopsil's attention, and in which I believe suitable hay grounds for the use of these bands may be found; for in 1884 I encountered some extensive meadows while passing through that country. I regretted being unable to revisit the place by reason of coming to Regina but Mr. Gopsil said he would give attention to the matter.

On our return to camp, Mr. Gopsil and I examined the lands upon which the bands of "Little Pine" and "Lucky Man" have settled, and I decided to make the

reserve five miles square as shown by the accompanying plan, marked (*d*), and proceeded with the survey.

This reserve contains twenty-five sections and a small gore adjoining the west boundary of Poundmaker's Reserve. The townships in which it lies are sub divided. It is situated on Battle River, thirty-five miles west of Battleford. The location is remarkably beautiful and the soil is very much better than that on the reserve of Poundmaker which bounds it on the east side. There are hay meadows, rich soil, plenty of good water, a variety of wild berries, fishing grounds, and on the north side of Battle River an abundance of timber; on the north side, however, the soil is generally light and sandy.

There is coal on Poundmaker's Reserve at the Keeskeegoman or Cut Knife and propably also in that of Little Pine.

The soil if well adapted for grain growing, as attested by the crops of last season; the wheat was of superior quality and well harvested.

In accordance with your message, received on the 18th, I started to Regina, leaving Little Pine's Reserve on the 20th in time to catch the stage running between Battleford and Swift Current. I instructed my party to complete the chaining, posting, and mounding of the boundaries of this reserve and proceed on to Bear's Hill Agency and await me there.

I arrived at Regina on the 26th. After waiting some days for Mr. Wilkins, D. L. S., of the Department of the Interior, I started for Calgary on the 11th October, having been informed by that gentleman that he would probably arrive there about that date. Mr. Wilkins arrived at Calgarry on the 17th. After consulting the Rev. John McDougall in regard to mission surveys, it was decided to leave the survey of the Morley Mission until other instructions, regarding surveys in the north, were carried out.

Leaving Calgary by the regular mail stage on the 20th I arrived at Bear's Hill on the 23rd. Mr. Wilkins proceeded on to Saddle Lake, and on his return I was glad to hear that the half section recommended by me for Methodist Mission purposes had been examined, approved of, and finally surveyed by Mr. Wilkins.

On the 24th, Mr. Agent Lucas was consulted in regard to the mission claim and the dividing line between the bands of Chief Samson and Ermine Skin.

The following day my party came in from the elbow, at which point they had been camping since their arrival from Little Pine's reserve. I continued the survey of the mission claim at the Rev. Mr. Glass' by extending the boundaries across the Battle River in order to embrace an area of 320 rcres, now finally marked off, as shown by the accompanying sketch marked (*e*).

On the 28th, accompanied by Mr. Lucas, I visited the Bear's Hill and explored the timber in that part of the reserve, with a view of gaining a better knowledge of its position and extent, so that the dividing line already mentioned, would, as nearly as possible, give to each band an equal share of the timber, the good land and the hay grounds. A plan showing the proposed dividing line was submitted to the chiefs, and, subsequently, during the progress of the survey, some immaterial changes in its position were effected at their request.

I employed three Indians on this survey, "Pierre" (son of "Ermine Skin") "George" and "Jerome," from Sampson's band.

The former is certainly a promising young fellow and the chief may be well proud of him.

A sketch of the dividing line, marked (*f*), acccompanies this report.

The crops on these reserves seem to be unusually large this season and the Indians are quite happy and much improved in their condition during the last few years.

Several of the squaws can knit stockings and mittens, and make good bread, thanks to Mrs. Ross and her daughter who have always a kind word and a helping hand for these unfortunate people.

On the evening of the 5th of November I purchased a supply of barley and oats from Sampson and started for Morleyville. The following day being Sunday we remained in camp near Mr. Glass' mission, and we all attended service in the

evening; the congregation was composed chiefly of whites and half-breeds. The Indians attend the morning service which is conducted in the Cree language.

On the 6th we proceeded on to Morleyville going off on the old cart trail at the Lone Pine. This trail passes over a grand stretch of undulating prairie, in full view of the Rocky Mountains nearly all the way to Bow River. From Beaver Dam Creek to Bow River cattle ranches here and there break the monotony.

On the 14th we halted for noon at Ghost River and arrived at our destination in the evening.

On the 15th I followed up Jacob's Creek, and pointed out the boundaries of Jacob's Reserve to George Ear and Luke and explained to them that they had made a grave mistake in urging Mr. Bélanger, D.L.S., while he was making the settlement survey at Morley, to follow a traverse line and call it a boundary of the reserve, instead of the true and original boundary which is Jacob's Creek.

Mr. Wilkins arrived from the north on the 16th and in accordance with previous arrangements to work together we commenced the survey of the Methodist mission claim. The Rev. Mr. McDougall having explained the matter thoroughly to the Indians they made no objections to the survey.

The form of the mission claim is irregular as it was thought desirable not to interfere with any of the Indian improvements or old houses, *vide* accompanying sketch, marked (*g*).

Before leaving Morley, Chinniky on behalf of all the other Indians, urgently requested, through the Rev. Mr. McDougall, to have the boundaries of the reserves re-established, as the old marks, owing to heavy bush fires, are now nearly all destroyed, and it is difficult for them to know when trespass is committed. Chinniky also remarked that he was of the opinion that some white settlers were trespassing on the reserve near the south-east corner.

I requested Mr. McDougall to tell Chinniky that I could not undertake the survey this fall but that I would examine the place of trespass.

Anchor ice was running thickly in Bow River on the morning of the 22nd as we crossed *en route* for Calgary.

I examined the line near the south-east corner and found that timber had been cut and taken off the reserve as suspected by the Indians.

After an uneventful trip we arrived in Calgary on the morning of the 25th and took the night train for Regina. The outfit was left in charge of Mr. John McMullen to be shipped by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It arrived on the 29th. Mr. McMullen was retained a few days longer to stow away the camp equipage and plant and deliver the transport animals to Mr. Agent Lash in whose charge they remain as usual for the winter.

I have prepared the following list showing the situation and area of all the Indian Reserves in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 as they stand at this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,

In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

Situation and Area of Indian Reserves in Treaties 4, 6 and 7.

Agency.	No. of Reserve.	Name of Chief.	Where Situated.	Area in Square Miles.
			Treaty No. 4.	
Birtle	62	Wawayseecapo	Bird-tail Creek	39·0
	63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	30·0
	64	Coté	Assiniboine River (near Pelly)	56·5
	65	The Key	do do	38·0
	66	Keesheekouse	do do	28·6
			Birtle Agency	192·1
Moose Mountain	68	Pheasant's Rump	Moose Mountain	36·6
	69	The Ocean Man	do	37·0
	70	White Bear	do	45·0
			Moose Mountain Agency	118·6
Crooked Lake	71	Ochpowace	Round Lake (near Crooked Lake)	82·6
	72	Kakeewistahaw	Qu'Appelle River do	73·0
	72*a*	do (Fishing Station)	Crooked Lake	0·15
	73	Coweesesse	do	78·0
	73*a*	The Little Bone	Leech *alias* Crescent Lake	10·9
	74	Mosquito	Crooked Lake	33·9
	74*a*	do (Band of Sheesheep)	do	2·5
	76	The-man-who-took-the-coat	Indian Head	73·3
			Crooked Lake Agency	354·4
Muskowpeetung	75	Piepot	Qu'Appelle Valley	54·0
	78	Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	Qu'Appelle Lakes	7·5
	79	Pasquaw	do	60·1
	80	Muskowpeetung	Qu'Appelle Valley	58·8
	80*a*	(Fishing Station)	Long or Lost Mountain Lake	2·2
			Muskowpeetung Agency	182·6
File Hills	81	Peepeekeesis	File Hills	41·9
	82	Okanese	do	22·3
	83	Star Blanket	do	21·1
	84	Little Black Bear	do	46·5
			File Hills Agency	131·8
Touchwood Hills	85	Muskowekwun	Little Touchwood Hills	30·0
	86	George Gordon	do	48·0
	87	Day Star	Big Touchwood Hills	20·0
	88	The Poor Man	do	42·2
	89	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	34·5
	90	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	16·1
			Touchwood Hills Agency	190·8

Situation and Area of Indian Reserves, &c.—*Continued.*

Agency.	No. of Reserve.	Name of Chief.	Where Situated.	Area in Square Miles.
			Treaty No. 6.	
Carlton	94	White Cap (Sioux)	Moose Woods	2·0
	95	One Arrow	South Saskatchewan	14·7
	96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	40·0
	97	Beardy	Duck Lake	40·0
	98	Chekastay-pay-sin	South Saskatchewan	24·0
	99	John Smith.	do	37·4
	100	James Smith	Near Fort à la Corne	27·8
	100*a*	*Cumberland Indians	do	65·0
	101	William Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	34·4
	102	Petequakey	Muskeg Lake	42·0
	103	Mistowasis	Snake Plains	77·0
	104	Atakakoop	Assissippi or Shell River	67·2
	105	Flying Dust	Meadow Lake	14·0
			Carlton Agency	445·5
Battleford	107	Chipwayan's Son	Stony Indian Knoll	30·0
	108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	38·0
	109	Mosquito	do	36·0
	110	Bear's Head.	do	36·2
	111	The Lean Man	do	36·2
	112	Moosomin	West of Battleford	23·0
	112*a*	Moosomin and Thunderchild hay reserves	Sec. 14, W½ Sec. 13 and E½ Sec. 24, Tp. 47 Ra. 16, W. of 3rd I.M.	2·0
	113	Sweet Grass	Manitou Creek, near Battleford	61·1
	113*a*	Strike-him-on-the-back	Battle River	3·3
	113*b*	Sweet Grass (hay reserve).	Secs. 14 and 15, Tp. 45, Ra. 20, W. of 3rd I.M	2·0
	114	Poundmaker	Cut Knife Creek, Battle River	30·0
	115	Thunderchild	Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers	24·0
	115*a*	do (extension added)	Saskatchewan River	8·5
	116	Little Pine and Lucky Man	Battle River	25·0
			Battleford Agency	319·1
Fort Pitt	119	Seekaskoots and others	Onion Lake	22·0
	120	Makayo	do	60·0
	121	Ooneepowhayo	Frog Lake	33·0
	122	Puskeeah-keehewin	do	40·0
	123	Keehewin	Long Lake (Moose Mountain)	28·0
			Fort Pitt Agency	183·0
Fort Victoria	125	Pakan (late Little Hunter)	Saddle Lake	114·5
	126	Muskegwatic	Washatanow Creek	12·2
	128	Pakan	White Fish Lake	17·5
			Fort Victoria Agency.	144·2
Fort Edmonton	132	Michael Calahoo	Sturgeon River	40·0
	133	Alexis	Lake Ste. Anne	23·0
	134	Alexander	Sandy Lake	41·0
	135	Enoc Lapotac	Stony Plain	44·5
	136	Papaschase	Two Hills (south of Edmonton)	39·9
			Fort Edmonton Agency.	188·4

* No regular chief.

Situation and Area of Indian Reserves, &c,—*Concluded.*

Agency.	No. of Reserve.	Name of Chief.	Where Situated.	Area in Square Miles.
			Treaty No. 6—Concluded.	
Bear's Hill	137	Sampson	Bear's Hill and Battle River	61·5
	138	Ermine-skin	Bear's Hill and Battle River	61·5
	139	Bobtail	Battle River	31·8
	141	Sharphead *alias* Cheepoostaquahn	do	42·4
			Bear's Hill *alias* Peace Hills Agency	197·2
			Treaty No. 7.	
Calgary	142	Bear's Paw	Morleyville	68·7
	144	Chuimky	Morleyville	
	143	Jacob	do	42·7
	145	Bull's Head (Sarcee)	Fish Creek	107·1
	146	Crowfoot / Old Sun (Blackfoot)	Blackfoot Crossing, Bow River	470·0
			Calgary Agency	688·5
MacLeod	147	Eagle Tail (Piegan)	Crow Lodge Creek	181·4
	B	Timber limit do	Porcupine Hills	11·0
	148	Red Crow (Blood)	Belly and St. Mary's Rivers	548·0
	A	Timber limit do	Belly River (South of the Canon)	6·0
			Macleod Agency	746·4
			Total in Treaties No. 4, 6 and 7	4,082·6

Treaty	No. 4	1,170·3
do	6	1,477·4
do	7	1,434·9
Total area of Indian Reserves in Treaties No. 4, 6 and 7		4,082·6

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,
In charge Indian Reserve Surveys.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1887, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres Sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Albermarle	Bruce	1,063	1,100 00	3,044	Some of these lands were resumed by the Department, the conditions of sales not having been complied with so that, in certain townships, there appears to have been more land sold during the past fiscal year than remained unsold, according to the previous year's report.
Amabel	do	195	243 75	1,491	
Eastnor	do	4,070	3,263 00	4,701	
Lindsay	do	6,282	6,194 14	3,690	
St. Edmund	do	2,557	2,415 77	33,101	
Adair	do	.....	.....	1,440·50	
Bury	do	·75	18 00	1,767·25	
Hardwick	do	.....	.....	1,111	
Oliphant	do	.....	.....	112	
Southampton	do	.....	.....	336	
Keppel	Grey	1,033	1,408 50	4,442	
Wiarton	do	.....	.....	37·80	
Brooke	do	7·15	413 00	2·35	
Bidwell	Algoma District	500	250 00	7,905	
Howland	do	614	325 18	4,366	
Sheguiandah	do	221	110 50	11,902	
do Town Plot	do	20·90	229 00	301·60	
Billings	do	195	97 50	5,774	
Assiginack	do	300	150 00	6,787	
Campbell	do	856	428 00	11,347	
Manitowaning	do	.....	.....	34·90	
Carnarvon	do	658	329 00	11,412	
Tehkummah	do	100	50 00	8,707	
Sandfield	do	.....	.....	6,820	
Shaftesbury Town Plot	do	34·12	1,256 50	179·83	
Mississagua Reserve	do	28·66	28 66	1,199·34	
Thessalon	do	.....	.....	5,774	
Aweres	do	.....	.....	13,584	
Archibald	do	.....	.....	2,900	
Dennis	do	.....	.....	3,509	
Fisher	do	.....	.....	9,602	
Garden River	do	490	735 00	14,991	
Herrick	do	80	40 00	7,347·63	
Havilland	do	.....	.....	3,821	
Karrs	do	.....	.....	9,479	
Apaquosh	do	.....	.....	316·91	
Laird	do	1,214·55	1,219 35	11,659·95	
Macdonald	do	160·50	71 25	3,610	
Meredith	do	80	40 00	7,863	
Pennefather	do	.....	.....	18,131	
Tilley	do	.....	.....	12,691	
Tupper	do	.....	.....	2,800	
Fenwick	do	.....	.....	13,244·50	
Vankoughnet	do	160	80 00	10,502	
†Shingcuicouse	do	.....	.....	269	†Includes small islands.
Allan	do	1,812	766 85	5,713	
Burpee	do	1,239	461 50	12,831	
Barrie Island	do	.....	.....	5,964	
Gordon	do	98	49 00	4,070	
Gore Bay	do	.....	.....	3·75	
Mills	do	546	236 25	10,536	
Cockburn Island	do	1,000	500 00	26,572	
Carried forward		.....	.....	.....	

TABULAR STATEMEN No. 1.—Showing the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1887—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			$ cts.		
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Dawson	Algoma District...	280	115 00	31,859	
Robinson	do ...	990	475 00	59,837	
Tolsmaville	do ...	.....	.....	1,594·75	
Neebing	Thunder Bay.....	.....	.....	3,778	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron.....	263	826 00	898	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	Georgian Bay.....	.....	.....	7,702·50	
Sarnia	Lambton.....	3·48	2,168 00	7·97	
Anderdon.....	Essex	296	1,989 83	148·25	
Seneca	Haldimand.	113·10	1,470 30	267·90	
Cayuga	do	·25	10 00	707·16	
Azoff, Village.....	do	.....	.....	10·00	
Caledonia, Town Plot.....	do	.....	.....	3·49	
Oneida	do	.....	.....	378·50	
Onondaga.....	Brant.....	*128·17	2,050 72	.....	*All resumed land resold.
Brantford	do	*83	1,975 40	.....	*All resumed land resold.
Tyendinaga	Ontario, County...	.....	.....	2,611	
Thora Island.....	Lake Simcoe	.....	.....	74	
Bronte, Town	Halton.....	.....	.....	3 75	
Port Credit and part of the township of Toronto	Peel	*1	234 00	.....	*All resumed land resold.
Islands in the River St. Lawrence.....	Ontario, Province.	22·10	2,520 50	1,072·90	
Islands in the Otonabee and its lakes.....	Peterborough.	105·23	688 00	3,092·77	
‡Islands in Georgian Bay.....	Georgian Bay.....	51·55	144 00	.....	‡These islands have not been all surveyed.
Deseronto, Village.	Hastings..	1·28	1,315 00	9·77	
		27,953·79	38,491 45	463,533·02	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Coleraine	Coleraine.	432	648 00	1,368	
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi.	420	208 00	10,588	
		852	856 00	11,956	

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario.....	27,953·79	38,491 45	463,533·02
Quebec.....	852	856 00	11,956
Total	28,805·79	39,347 45	475,489·02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
Clerk in Charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 28,805·79 acres, and the sales to $39,347.45.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 475,293 acres.

Agents returns examined and entered	299
New sales entered	272
Number of sales cancelled	142
Cancellations of sales revoked	50
Number of leases issued and entered	26
Number of payments on leases entered	713
Number of payments on old sales entered	496
Assignments of land examined and entered	490
Assignments of land registered	317
Descriptions for Patents prepared and entered	315
Number of Patents engrossed	235
Number of Patents registered	235
Number of Patents despatched	315
Number of Patents cancelled	2
Location tickets issued and entered	49

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents, and on timber, amounted to $106,244.51.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to $350,899.91.

Principal	$216,361 69
Interest	134,538 22
Total	$350,899 91

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,
Clerk in charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO.		$ cts	
Alnwick	Wellington Salt	300 00	Alnwick Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Back Settlement	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band
Bear Creek	Scobie Logan	200 00	do do
Buywah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund
Cape Croker	Elijah Jones	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher.	200 00	Caradoc do do
Christian Island	A. McCue	250 00	Christian Island in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	200 00	Fort William Reserve. I. S. Fund...
do girls	Sister U. Ursula	200 00	do do ...
do orphanage	Sister U. Dorethia.	300 00	do do ...
French Bay	Isabella McIver	300 00	Saugeen Reserve Paid by Band
Garden River, Protestant	Rev. C. A. French	300 00	Garden River Reserve. Garden River Band and Indian School Fund
do Roman Catholic.	Rev. Thos. Ouillet	300 00	Garden River Reserve. Batchewana Band and Indian School Fund
Georgina Island.	Robert Mayes	300 00	Georgina Island. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..
Gibson	D. Carmichael	250 00	Gibson Reserve (Muskoka District). Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Golden Lake	Catherine Stacke.	200 00	Golden Lake Reserve. I. S. Fund ...
Hiawatha	Joseph Spence	250 00	Rice Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Kettle Point	H. J. Johnson	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Chippewas of Sarnia.
Lake Nepigon	Joseph Esquimaux.	200 00	Lake Nepigon Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Lake Nipissing	Maria Ricard	250 00	Lake Nipissing do do ...
Lower Muncey	Hannah Burdon.	200 00	Muncey Reserve. Indian School Fund and Church of England ...
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa	Sister St. Thecea	100 00	Indian School Fund
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	John H. Esquimaux.	250 00	Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund
Mississagua, New Credit	Mary Murray	275 00	Mississagua Reserve. Paid by Band.
do	Grace M. Patton	250 00	Mississagua River Reserve. Indian School Fund
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School, Brantford.	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal		New England Company
Moravian	Daniel Edwards.	350 00	Moravian Reserve. Paid by Band....
do Mission	Dora Millar		do Paid by Moravian Society
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown	Rev. W. W. Shepherd, Principal	3,600 00	*See* Remarks

MENT No. 2.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
28	18	27	13	.....	27	5	7	.....	.....	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society.
25	19	24	16	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
17	8	15	13	1	17	1	2	.....	.....	do
13	7	11	6	1	9	5	1	9	9	Catechism taught.
23	13	23	4	1	21	1	5	3	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
29	19	29	16	.....	17	4	10	.....	.....	Object lessons taught.
26	17	23	15	4	25	8	10	26	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
13	9	12	9	.....	9	4	8	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
33	29	33	24	.....	22	16	9	33	33	do
29	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
29	15	27	25	.....	25	6	12	.....	.....	Scripture taught.
29	11	29	27	.....	29	.....	20	.....	.....	do
33	18	26	14	.....	33	3	33	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	15	20	19	.....	19	6	10	6	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
19	10	19	12	1	18	2	2	12	12	do do
19	9	16	10	.....	10	.....	4	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
16	7	14	5	.....	15	2	4	13	13	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
12	7	11	5	1	10	3	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
15	7	9	6	9	8	11	.....	.....	.....	do
14	7	14	8	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	do
27	14	27	12	.....	13	2	11	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
24	21	24	10	.....	24	13	14	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
24	11	19	8	.....	12	.....	16	4	4	Object lessons taught.
25	13	25	10	.....	25	2	7	25	25	do
18	13	14	8	.....	8	3	6	7	.....	Composition taught.
89	89	89	77	22	77	60	60	77	77	
42	20	42	18	4	18	18	18	42	42	Dictation taught.
18	9	17	13	3	14	11	12	7	7	
67	67	67	67	9	65	13	34	9	9	An industrialand boarding school. $60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each of 60 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls, sewing, housework, &c.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Oneida, No. 1	M. A. Beatty	250 00	Oneida Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
do No. 2	John Schuyler		Oneida Reserve. Church of England.
do No. 3	E. Sickles	250 00	do Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..
Pic River	Angus McDonald	250 00	Pic River Reserve. Lake Superior. Indian School Fund.
Port Elgin	Amelia Jones	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band
Rama	S. E. Battey	250 00	Rama Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society..
Red Line	E. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Red Rock	James Mackay	250 00	Red Rock Reserve. Paid by I. S. Fund
Ryerson	Edmund Farrer	250 00	Parry Island Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund
Saugeen	M. S. Spence	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band
Serpent River	Mary Cada	250 00	Serpent River Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Shawanaga	Christina John	250 00	Shawanaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund
Sheguiandah	Fred. W. Sims	300 00	Sheguiandah Reserve Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island
Shingwauk Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	1,800 00	Garden River Reserve. *See* Remarks..
Sidney Bay	David Craddock	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band
Six Nations, No. 2	F. Maracle	2,900 00	All on Six Nation Reserve. *See* Remarks.
do No. 3	Sarah Davis		
do No. 5	Etobicoe		
do No. 6	Benjamin Carpenter		
do No. 7	L. Johnson		
do No. 8	Maggie Davis		
do No. 9	Mary J. Montoure		
do No. 10	John Sickers		
Skene	Bella Johnson	200 00	Parry Island Reserve. Paid by Band
South Bay	M. Atchitawens	200 00	South Bay Reserve. I. S. Fund
Stone Ridge	Amelia Chechock	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
St. Clair	Fred. Ermatinger	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Sucker Creek	Mary Jane May	200 00	Sucker Creek Reserve. Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund
Thomas	John Miller	300 00	Six Nation Reserve. Paid by Band...

MENT No. 2—*Continued*.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
39	23	25	14	.....	17	4	13	9	9	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
29	13	29	19	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	
33	20	29	14	.....	19	5	5	13	13	do do
25	20	24	13	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
19	11	19	7	.....	13	.....	7	.....	.....	Composition do
30	17	29	19	.....	30	2	11	14	14	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
29	14	29	15	.....	16	8	15	15	15	do do
22	16	22	9	.....	10	3	5	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
28	15	28	15	11	28	7	10	10	10	Composition taught.
21	10	20	13	.....	21	3	8	15	15	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
25	17	25	19	.....	22	4	17	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
18	8	14	4	.....	10	2	6	11	11	do
20	11	17	7	.....	7	2	3	2	3	Scripture taught.
29	12	19	11	.....	19	5	16	21	21	Composition taught.
54	49	39	48	6	54	30	30	54	54	An Industrial and boarding school $1,800 per annum, paid from Indian School Fund. The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
14	8	14	7	.....	14	.....	8	5	.....	
44	25	39	17	2	26	16	16	35	35	The salaries of the teachers of those 8 schools are paid from special grants from the Indian School Fund, the funds of the Six Nations and the New England Co., respectively; the first named contributing $400, the second $1,500, and the third $1,000 per annum for that purpose. School No. 6, two quarters only. Object lessons taught.
38	23	36	19	1	26	19	19	9	9	
29	13	26	6	1	21	6	6	12	12	
25	7	18	9	1	14	2	2	.....	.....	
36	20	31	11	.....	24	9	10	19	19	
22	15	1	8	2	21	8	8	16	16	
34	15	23	16	2	20	6	9	8	8	
49	33	27	17	8	48	18	18	23	23	
12	8	15	7	.....	9	5	5	11	11	Composition taught.
23	9	13	10	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	Catechism do
16	7	15	13	.....	12	4	7	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
36	18	34	14		8	8	6	1	.....	do do
28	18	18	19	.....	18	.....	15	11	11	Dictation taught.
41	22	34	19	16	34	19	19	.....	.....	Object lessons taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*		$ cts.	
Tyendinaga, No. 1	Lora Phelps	150 00	Tyendinaga Reserve. Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté
do No. 2	Ida Emburg	250 00	do do
do No. 3	M. H. East.	150 00	do do
Walpole Island, No. 1	Joseph Noddie	300 00	Walpole Island Reserve. Band and Church of England.
do No. 2	William Peters	250 00	Walpole Island Reserve. I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Wawanosh Home	Rev. E. F. Wilson, Principal	600 00	Garden River Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund.
West Bay	Lucy Kinoshamog	200 00	West Bay Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.
Whitefish Lake	Kate Harrigan	200 00	Whitefish Lake Reserve. Indian School Fund
Whitefish River.	W. H. Crowe	200 00	Whitefish River Reserve. Indian School Fund
Wikwemikong, boys	Thos. F. Scanlon	300 00	Manitoulin Island. Indian School Fund.
do girls	Christine Seymann	600 00	do do
Wikwemikongsing	Sophie Peltier	200 00	do do
Wikwemikong Industrial Institution	Rev. D. Duronquet, Principal	1,800 00	*See* Remarks
Total, Ontario		24,000 00	
QUEBEC.			
Caughnawaga	Ovide Roy	350 00	Caughnawaga Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Onenail	Josephine Peets.	200 00	St. Regis Reserve Paid by Band
Cornwall Island, Rom. Catholic	Lizzie Foy	200 00	do do
do Protestant	Louis Benedict	240 00	do I. S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society
Lake St. John.	Madam L. E. Otis.	150 00	Lake St. John Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette do do
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria do do
Oka, Village	A. M. Hodgson.	225 00	Oka Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society...
Oka, Country	Mathias Thanonaietha	175 00	do do
Restigouche.	Kate Murray	200 00	Restigouche Reserve. I. S. Fund.
St. Francis, Protestant	Edwin Benedict	250 00	St. Francis do do
do Roman Catholic	Sister St. Lawrence	290 00	do do do
St. Regis	Mary Jane Powell	200 00	St. Regis do Paid by Band
do Island	Josephine Leclair	200 00	do do do
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Total, Quebec		3,280 00	

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
26	11	26	7	.....	26	1	5	15	15	Dictation taught.
25	12	25	13	.....	25	15	14	25	25	do
24	10	24	24	.....	24	4	5	14	14	do
35	24	29	24	.....	29	1	11	.....	.....	Composition taught.
55	27	55	21	1	38	1	15	5	5	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
25	22	24	12	.....	24	.....	12	.....	.....	
22	11	19	12	.....	12	.....	12	19	19	Catechism taught.
21	17	13	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
14	9	10	8	.....	8	.....	9	8	8	do
38	27	24	17	.....	24	7	9	.....	.....	do
56	37	47	44	.....	55	20	20	.....	.....	do
28	17	22	22	.....	14	.....	2	16	16	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	An Industrial School; all pupils resident; $60 per annum for each of 30 pupils, contributed from Indian Funds. The boys learn farming, trades, &c.
2,037	1,253	1,746	1,102	108	1,468	447	721	689	642	
107	72	107	52	.....	59	10	14	8	8	Catechism taught.
18	9	16	15	1	12	2	10	10	10	Composition do
20	10	15	9	.....	4	1	.....	17	17	Dictation do
17	9	10	6	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
59	23	14	21	.....	15	3	4	7	7	Catechism taught.
31	28	31	26	.....	28	18	16	7	7	do
23	12	23	11	.....	23	.....	9	11	11	do
22	11	18	11	.....	17	1	3	13	13	*See* Remarks opposite Alderville.
24	16	17	9	.....	15	4	5	.....	.....	do do
36	22	35	21	2	18	2	5	4	4	Catechism taught.
20	11	14	10	1	10	2	2	20	20	do
28	23	26	16	10	18	8	6	.....	.....	do
29	19	21	21	.....	19	2	6	.....	.....	Composition taught.
23	13	23	13	.....	1	.....	.....	5	5	Dictation do
23	12	23	12	.....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	Catechism do
480	290	393	253	14	273	53	94	102	102	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
NOVA SCOTIA.		$ cts.	
Bear River	T. C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River Reserve. I. S. Fund.
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni do do
Middle River	A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River do do
Salmon River	Alex. Johnston	200 00	Salmon River do do
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh Reserve do
Total, Nova Scotia		1,064 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church Reserve. I. S. Fund...
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground do do ...
Kingsclear	A. L. Morris	250 00	Kingsclear do do ...
St. Mary's	M. H. Martin	200 00	St. Mary's do do ...
Tobique	Mary E. Hartt	150 00	Tobique do do ...
Total, New Brunswick		1,050 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.			
Lennox Island	John Arsenault.	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund.

MENT No. 2—*Concluded.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	11	23	12	.....	16	1	4	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
10	4	9	5	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	Dictation do
21	8	16	9	.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	Composition do
26	15	22	7	.....	7	2	2	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
28	9	19	12	.....	12	7	9	.....	.....	do
108	47	89	45	.....	45	14	22	.....	.....	
19	13	19	12	.....	19	4	4	.....	.....	Composition taught.
18	9	15	9	.....	11	9	.....	14	14	do
30	20	25	17	.....	30	11	14	22	22	Catechism taught.
22	12	16	12	.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	do
26	17	19	13	.....	15	5	8	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
115	71	94	63	.....	97	51	26	36	36	
18	8	13	7	.....	8	3	7	.....	.....	Catechism taught.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		$ cts.	
Alexander	A. A. Ringuette	A salary of $300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and $12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed $504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of $12 *per capita* per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor $300.	Alexander Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6
Armadale Mission	Jessie Mackay		Mistowasis Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Assiniboine	John McLean		Assiniboine Reserve, Assiniboine Agency, Treaty 4
Assisippi Mission	Rev. John Hines		Ata-ka-koop's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Battleford Industrial School	Rev. Thomas Clarke, Principal		At Battleford, Treaty 6
Battle River Mission	E. B. Glass		Sampson's Reserve, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 6
Bear's Hill	Chas. E. Somerset		Muddy Bull's Reserve, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 6
Beren's River	Gussie Parkinson		Beren's Reserve, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 5
Big Eddy	W. G. Gow		Pas Reserve, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 5
Bird Tail (Sioux)	J G. Burgess		Bird Tail Reserve, Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Blackfoot	H. W. G. Stocken		Blackfoot Reserve, Treaty 7
Black River	E. W. Lys		Black River Reserve, do 5
Blood Reserve	Chas. Fosbroke		Blood do do 7
Broken Head River	A. K. Black		Broken Head River Reserve, Treaty 1
Coutcheeching	Thos. O'Keefe		Rainy Lake do do 3
Crane River	George Storr		Crane River do do 2
Cross Lake	George Garrioch		Cross Lake do do 5
Crow Stand	D. H. MacVicar		Near Pelly (S. end Côté's Reserves) Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Cumberland, R. C. Mission	F. A. Mercer		Cumberland Reserve, Treaty 5
Eagle Hills	Mary Price		Near Red Pheasant's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
do	M. MacConnell		Stoney Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel		Ebb & Flow Lake Reserve, Treaty 2
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. Geo. Bruce		Fairford Reserve, Treaty 2
do (Lower)	Wm. Anderson		do do 2
File Hills	R. N. Toms		Little Black Bear's Reserve, File Hills Agency, Treaty 4
Fisher River	Ida Bond		Fisher River Reserve, Treaty 5
Fort Alexander, Protestant	A. W Kincaid		Fort Alexander Reserve, Treaty 1
do R. C.	Rev. Father Lebret		do do 1
Fort à la Corne	Thos. Bear		James Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Fort Chipewayan	Rev. W. D. Reeve		Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits
Frenchman's Head	John Spence		Lac Seul Reserve, Treaty 3
Gambler	Frs. Jordens		Cowesess Reserve, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty 4

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
20	12	9	11	.....	20	.....	.....	20	20	Knitting and sewing taught.
28	24	19	9	.....	16	9	.....	.....	.....	do do
34	9	19	23	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition do
24	19	23	10	.....	23	.....	10	.....	.....	Dictation do
33	33	31	31	.....	26	.....	9	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, home-work, &c.
29	7	29	10	.....	13	.....	.....	29	29	Composition taught.
23	14	10	12	.....	10	.....	.....	14	14	Mental arithmetic taught.
39	17	39	24	.....	34	5	15	39	39	Dictation taught.
46	18	23	31	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
24	12	15	13	.....	16	.....	.....	11	11	do
40	13	20	9	.....	4	2	4	40	40	Composition taught.
18	12	10	7	.....	12	3	3	.....	.....	do
281	81	281	33	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
18	9	18	7	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	Dictation taught
41	17	39	19	.....	24	.....	2	.....	.....	do
21	17	18	13	1	10	.....	8	8	.....	do
24	17	22	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
15	14	14	8	.....	9	.....	3	15	15	do
17	12	17	13	.....	7	3	3	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
23	17	18	8	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
18	11	13	24	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
26	14	16	11	.....	14	10	.....	5	5	
36	29	32	25	12	27	12	12	21	21	
25	11	25	11	2	12	5	5	4	4	Dictation taught.
27	9	16	17	.....	12	.....	.....	27	27	do
66	25	55	38	.....	52	19	28	.....	.....	
14	7	12	10	.....	11	3	6	.....	.....	
49	21	24	17	.....	15	2	5	26	26	Catechism taught.
22	15	22	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10	8	10	8	7	10	7	7	10	10	
23	10	17	10	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dictation taught.
10	6	9	3	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	do

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Name of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Gordon	Owen Owens		Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty 4
Grand Rapids	W. E. Jefferson		Grand Rapids Reserve, Treaty 5
Grassy Narrows	J. A. Blais		English River do do 3
Hollow Water River	W. H. Prince		Hollow Water River Reserve, Treaty 5
Hungry Hall	John Kirkland		Hungry Hall do do 3
Isle à la Crosse	Sister Langelier		Petequakey's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Islington	R. J. Ingram		Islington Reserve, Treaty 3
Jack Fish Creek	E. R. Applegarth		Moosomin Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
Jack Head	C. J. Bouchette		Jack Head Reserve, Treaty 5
John Smith	Maria McKenzie		John Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Kee-see-kouse (R.C.)	J. R. Thomas		Kee-see-kouse Reserve, Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Keys	Rev. S. Agassiz		Key's Reserve, Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine		Lac Seul Reserve, Treaty 3
Lake St. Martin	Francis Storr		Lake St. Martin Reserve, Treaty 2
Little Forks	R. E. Coates		Rainy River Reserve, Treaty 3
Little Saskatchewan	Colin Sanderson		Little Saskatchewan Reserve, Treaty 2
Long Sault	Robert Miles		Rainy River Reserve, Treaty 3
Loon Straits	Wm. Dennett		Loon Straits Reserve, Treaty 5
Manito	Robert Gill		Rainy River Reserve, Treaty 3
Morley Mission	Sophie Youmans		Sarcee Reserve, Treaty 7
do	E. R. Steinham		do (south side of Bow River, Treaty 7
Muskeg Lake	Rev. J. P. Paquette		Petequatey's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
McDougall Orphanage and Training Institution	Jas. A. Youmans, Principal		At Morley, Sarcee Reserve, Treaty 7.
Netley Creek (R.C.)	E. Nicolay		St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1
Norway House Mission	Panpanakis		Norway House Reserve, Treaty 5
Oak River (Sioux)	W. E. Beddome		Oak River Reserve, Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Pas	Thos. Hartt		Pas Reserve, Treaty 5
Pasquah	Chas. Dennehy		Pasquah's Reserve, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty 4
Piapot	Isabella Rose		Piapot's Reserve, Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty 4
Piegan	A. Herbert		Piegan's Reserve, Treaty 7
Pine Creek	Hermas Chartrand		Agent, Martineau's Agency, Treaty 4
Poplar River	Geo. Prewer		Poplar River Reserve, Treaty 5
Poundmaker	J. Dandelin		Poundmaker's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
Qu'AppelleIndustrialSchool	Rev. Father Hugonnard, Principal		At Qu'Appelle, Treaty 4

Vide preceding page.

MENT No. 2—*Continued*.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arthmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
37	18	29	19	.....	27	5	6	16	16	Dictation taught.
30	12	23	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	7	22	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
31	16	26	17	.....	19	.....	3	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
28	10	28	21	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	do
28	21	23	18	5	21	3	12	18	18	
29	13	24	16	.....	12	.....	7	.....	.....	
14	12	11	7	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
18	13	16	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
36	23	35	18	2	17	9	9	.....	.....	do
19	10	19	10	.....	12	.....	9	16	16	Catechism taught.
28	19	27	15	.....	25	.....	10	28	.....	Dictation taught.
16	10	14	5	.....	4	.....	2	4	4	do
19	8	17	9	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	do
32	8	32	11	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
21	9	17	6	.....	14	.....	.....	13	13	Composition taught.
29	6	24	18	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
10	7	1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mental arithmetic taught.
28	13	16	10	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
56	27	56	18	.....	41	6	7	.....	.....	
55	29	39	45	.....	18	.....	.....	54	54	
23	20	16	14	.....	23	.....	20	.....	.....	
19	19	19	19	.....	14	5	5	.....	.....	Receives a Government grant of $700 per annum.
15	8	11	9	.....	8	.....	5	10	10	Dictation taught.
50	34	39	16	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	3	7	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
57	26	26	24	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16	7	11	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Composition taught.
26	11	21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
50	25	40	48	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
19	15	6	15	.....	19	.....	.....	19	19	
43	14	30	10	.....	28	.....	.....	41	41	
26	14	15	9	.....	21	.....	19	20	20	
82	82	63	52	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*		$ cts.	
Riding Mountain	J. A. Lauder		Kee-see-koo-weenin Reserve, Birtle Agency, Treaty 4
Rosseau River	Norbert Nolin		Rosseau River Reserve, Treaty 1
Sarcee	Julia de Balinhard		Sarcee do 7
Standing Buffalo (Sioux)	C. Dahon		Standing Buffalo Reserve, Muscowpetung Agency, Treaty 4
Stony Lake	Louis Ahenahen		Kennemotayo's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6
Stony Plains	Magnus Anderson		Enoch la Potac Reserve (near Edmonton) Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
Sweet Grass	W. J. Hope		Sweet Grass Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
St. Albert R.C. Mission and Industrial School	Rev. Father Leduc, Principal		Orphans' Reserve, Edmonton Agency, Treaty 6
St. Joseph Industrial School	Rev. Father Claude, Principal		At High River, Treaty 7
St. Peters', North	Rev. J. W. Davis		St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1
do South	Rev. H. Cochrane		do do 1
do East (Pro.)	James Settee, jun		do do 1
do do (R.C.)	Leo Sehanus		do do 1
Thunder Child	John Hope		Thunder Child's Reserve, Battleford Agency, Treaty 6
Touchwood Hills	F. W. Dennehy		Muscowequahn's Reserve, Touchwood Hills, Treaty 4
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River	E. J. Lawrence, Principal		Athabasca District, outside Treaty limits
Wabegon	Henry Gosling		Wabegon Reserve, Treaty 3
Water Hen River	W. Adams		Water Hen River Reserve, Treaty 2
Whitefish Lake	G. A. Lindsay		James Seenum's Reserve, Victoria Agency, Treaty 6
Woodville, Wolf Creek	John Nelson		Chepoostequahn's Reserve, Peace Hills Agency, Treaty 6
Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories			

Vide preceding page.

MENT No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
23	12	15	8	.....	5	.....	.....	17	.....	
15	7	7	8	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17	8	9	9	.....	10	.....	.....	6	6	Composition taught.
44	10	42	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
12	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
23	15	11	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	
19	10	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13	12	13	9	2	9	9	9	13	13	The school is of an industrial nature. The boys learn farm work, trades, &c.; the girls all kinds of needle work; also carding, spinning and wearing The Government grants $30 per annum for each of 50 pupils.
26	26	22	20	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	The boys learn trades, farming, &c.; the girls, sewing, housework, &c.
37	20	36	28	9	28	9	11	...	.....	Dictation taught
49	35	43	28	28	28	28	40	49	49	do
34	21	29	16	6	11	2	10	3	3	do
26	13	16	13	.....	12	6	6	7	7	
26	15	19	13	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	
24	15	17	11	.....	10	1	4	20	20	Composition taught.
17	10	14	12	4	12	4	8	1	1	
19	6	19	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Catechism taught.
33	26	24	14	.....	25	.....	.....	7	7	Composition taught.
43	25	37	12	17	.....	.....	10	19	19	do
27	10	22	27	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
2,687	1,452	2,142	1,288	95	1,319	170	343	653	600	

TABULAR STATE

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay	Rev. A. J. Hall	$12 *per capita* up to $300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School, which has a special grant of $500 per annum, and Port Simpson, $400 per annum.	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.
Bella Bella	E. A. Reinhart		
Clay-o-quot Sound	J. A. Lemmens		
Comeakin	Sister M. Celestine		
Hesquiaht	Rev. A. J. Brabant		
Kincolith	Rev. W. H. Collison		
Pynquaht	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye.		
Massett	Chas. Harrison		
Naas River	Geo. A. Gibson		
Nanaimo	A. E. Barker		
Port Essington	D. Jennings		
Port Simpson	A. N. Miller		
St. Mary's Mission	Sister M. Martin		
Total, British Columbia			

MENT, No. 2—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning History.	Number learning Arithmetic	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
29	10	15	7	.....	16	10	.....	21	21	Dictation taught.
24	9	24	17	.....	24	16	17	24	24	do
30	23	23	23	.....	21	.....	18	23	23	do
34	27	27	17	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	
27	26	27	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	
46	19	39	30	.....	28	1	24	44	44	Composition taught.
30	29	30	30	.....	30	30	30	30	30	do
38	22	19	7	.....	23	9	5	38	38	do
23	18	18	7	.....	8	14	.....	12	12	
43	8	27	16	.....	9	.....	32	33	33	Dictation taught.
59	27	53	49	.....	59	20	.....	.....	.....	
96	42	77	11	.....	69	2	18	96	96	
27	26	22	19	.....	27	14	14	24	24	Catechism taught.
506	286	391	250	.....	355	116	185	345	345	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3—Showing the Condition of the various Indian Schools—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	2,037
Quebec	480
Nova Scotia	108
New Brunswick	115
Prince Edward Island	18
Manitoba and North-West Territories	2,687
British Columbia	506
Total	5,951

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate Number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Pro-testant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Algonquins of Carleton	26	*			
do Golden Lake	79		79		Roman Catholic.
do Renfrew	673	*			
Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	583	583			Protestant.
do Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Islaod	806	740	20	46	do
do of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble	499	482	17		do
do of Snake Island	128	128			do
do of Rama	236	224	12		do
do of Saugeen	353	353			do
do of Nawash	391	272	119		do
do Beausoleil	330	330			do
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District	109	109			do
Moravians of the Thames	281	281			do
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	161	161			do
do Rice Lake	86	86			do
do Scugog	50	50			
do Alnwick	232	232			do
do New Credit	240	240			do
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,016	1,016			do
Oneidas of the Thames	775	775			do
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at—					
Cockburn Island	41		41		
Sheshegwaning	153		153		Roman Catholic.
West Bay	262		262		do
Sucker Creek	107	107			Protestant.
Sheguiandah	134	134			do
Sucker Lake	38	38			
South Bay	67		67		Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong	840		840		do
Wikwemikongsing	170		170		do
Obidgewong	22	22			
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at—					
Fort William	436		436		Roman Catholic.
Red Rock or Helen Island	195		195		do
Pays Plat	56		56		
Lake Nepigon	464		464		do
Pic River	243		243		do
Long Lake	346		346		
Michipicoton and Big Heads.	319		319		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Thessalon River	181		181		
Maganettawan	169		169		do
Spanish River	518	60	418	40	
White Fish Lake	149		100	49	do
Mississagua River	149		120	29	do
Onewaiegoes	60		60		
Serpent River	92		70	22	do
French River	82	82			
Tahgaiewenene	151		151		
White Fish River	80	80			Protestant.
Parry Island	79	30	27	22	do
Shawanaga	122	81	36	5	do
Henvy's Inlet	200	100	100		do

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at—					
Lake Nipissing	165		165		Roman Catholic.
Temogamingue	93			93	
Dokis	59		59		
Garden River	412	184	228		Prot. & R. Catholic.
Batchewana Bay	353	50	303		Roman Catholic.
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,320	2,490		830	12 Protestant.
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98	*			
Total	17,479				

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Akenakis of St. Francis	319	*			
do Bécancour	39	*			
Algonquins of—					
Desert	440		440		Roman Catholic.
Témiscamingue	136		136		do
South Pontiac / North do	1,028	*			
Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14	*			
Beauman, Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1	*			
Mulgrave, Derry do	15	*			
Ste Angélique do	6	*			
Hartwell do	25	*			
North Nation do	11	*			
River Rouge, North do	31	*			
Hull, City do	3	*			
Hull do	5	*			
Gatineau, Village do	1	*			
Wright do	8	*			
Aumond do	1	*			
Unorganized Territory do	320	*			
Argenteuil	24	*			
Shefford	2	*			
Bagot	1	*			
Danville, Village	2	*			
Victoriaville	8	*			
St. Médard	1	*			
Mégantic	2	*			
L'Islet	21	*			
Beauce	2	*			
Kamarouska	2	*			
St. Timothée	2	*			
Côteau Landing, Village	4	*			
St. Urbain	4	*			
Point au Pic, Village	4	*			
St. Joachim	1	*			
Quebec, City	5	*			
do County	33	*			
Champlain	379	*			
Montreal, City	13	*			
Laval	1	*			
Rimouski	39	*			
St. Sylvestre	2	*			
Three Rivers	11	*			
Stanstead	10	*			

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denominations of Schools.
Algonquins of--					
Montcalm	9	*			
Joliette	1	*			
Berthier	53	*			
Iberville	7	*			
Maskinongé	18	*			
St. Maurice	174	*			
Compton	10	*			
Portneuf	2	*			
Amalecites of Témiscouata	73	*			
do Viger	111		111		
Hurons of Lorette	265		265		1 Roman Catholic.
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,619		1,619		1 do
do St. Régis	1,150	85	1,065		1 Prot., 4 R. C.
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375	225	150		1 do 1 do
Micmacs of Gaspé	71	*			
do Maria	99		99		1 Roman Catholic.
do Restigouche	511		511		1 do
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	497		497		
Escoumains	60		60		
Godbout	43		43		
Grand Romaine	330		330		
Lake St. John	402	10	392		1 do
Mingan	176		176		
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	*			
Seven Islands	294		294		
Total	11,867				

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	346		346		1 Roman Catholic.
King's County	82		82		
Queen's	102		102		1 do
Lunenburg	60		60		
Halifax	97		97		1 do
Hants	167		167		
Colchester	100		100		
Cumberland	96		96		
Pictou	192		192		1 do
Antigonish and Guysboro'	177		177		
Richmond	248		248		1 do
Inverness	137		137		1 do
Victoria	121		121		1 do
Cape Breton	254		254		1 do
Total	2,179				

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of—					
Restigouche	35		35		
Gloucester	46		46		
Northumberland	435		435		1 Roman Catholic.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
Micmacs of—					
Kent	335	...	335		
Westmoreland	74	...	74		
Amalecites of—					
Madawaska	33	...	33		
Victoria	155	...	155		1 do
Carleton	72	...	72		
Charlotte	36	...	36		
St. Johns	13	...	13		
York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County	332	...	332		2 do
Total	1,566				

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs	321		321		1 Roman Catholic.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,412	1,088	448	876	6 Prot., 4 R. C.
do do do 2	685	303	196	186	6 do 2 do
do Sauteux do 3	2,797	489	380	1,928	8 do 3 do
do do and Crees of Treaty No. 4	4,294	758	385	3,151	8 do 6 do
Chippewas, Sauteux and Crees of Treaty No. 5	2,853	2,006	36	811	17 Protestants.
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	4,738	2,235	1,742	761	13 Prot., 6 R. C.
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	5,222	932		4,290	4 do 1 do
Resident Sioux	810	135	150	525	1 do 1 do
Total	23,811				
Peace River District	2,038	*			
Athabaska do	8,000	*			
McKenzie do	7,000	*			
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016	*			
Labrador, Canadian Interior	1,000	*			
Arctic Coast	4,000	*			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahbousaht	290				
Clao qu aht	299				
Chaic-cles-aht	153				
Ehatt-is-aht	150				
Emlh-wilh-laht	206				
Hosh-que-aht	225				
Howchuk-lis-aht	56				
Kel-seem-aht	137				
Ky-wk-aht	540				
Match-itl-aht	80	...	2,025	1,336	3 Roman Catholics.
Mooach-aht	281				
Nitten-aht	238				
Nooch-alh-laht	138				
Oi-aht	230				
Opitches-aht	59				
Pacheen-aht	72				
Too-qu-aht	32				
Tsesh-aht	175				
Total	3,361				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
Assylitch	19	19			
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	59	22	37		
Capitano Creek	47	12	35		
Cheam	143		143		
Chehales	129		129		
Co-qua-piet	49		49		
Cla-hoose	122		122		
Douglas	89		38		
Ewa-hoos	79		79		
Em-alcom	81		81		
False-Creek	73		73		
Harrison Mouth	52		52		
Hope	143	3	140		
Katsey	86		86		
Langley	145		145		
Matsqui	69		69		
Mission—Burrard Inlet	259		259		1 Roman Catholic.
Misqueam	140	15	100	25	
Moonyville Saw Mills	66	66			
New Westminster	191	55	60	76	
Nicoamen	28		28		
Ohamille	82	45	37		
Pemberton Meadows	156		156		
Popkum	23	23			
Semiahmoo	58		58		
Schurye	21		21		
Sechelt	298		298		
Skokale	51	51			
Skowall	85		85		
Skukum Chuck	59		59		
Skulteen	99		99		
Seymour Creek	26	15	11		
Squah	110	1	109		
Squattets	82	37	45		
Squamish—Howe Sound	309		175	134	
Sliammon	317		317		
Slumagh	39		39		
Squehala	25	10	15		
Squeam	48		48		
Sumas, No. 1	21	8	10	3	
do No. 2	56	20	30	6	
do No. 3	36	25	8	3	
Syuay	57	8	49		
Texes Lake	60		60		
To-ylee	57	57			
Tsonassan	72		72		
Wadington Harbor	74		74		
Whonock	49		49		
Yak-y-you	61	17	30	14	
Yale	240	122	118		1 Church of England.
Total	4,740				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY.					
Chataway	12		12		
Chomok	23	23			
Chukchuqualk	125		125		
Halaha	11			11	
Halaut	135		132	3	
Haltkum	141		139	2	
Hlukhlukatan	80	76		4	
Kamloops	240		240		1 Roman Catholic.
Kamus	56	36		20	
Kapatsitsan	42	42			
Kekalus	22	22			
Kittsawat	20	10		10	
Kuaut	73	72		1	
Mpaktam	14	14			
Nepa	15	10		5	
Nesikeep	38	10	20	8	
Nhumeen	30	30			
Nikaomin	36	33		3	
Nkaih	2			2	
Nkatsam	105	100		5	
Nkumcheen	89	81		8	
Nkya	53	50		3	
Nquakin	55	53		2	
Paska	13	13			
Piminos and Pakeist	50	48		2	
Shahahanih	87	81		6	
Siska	41	22		19	
Skaap	14	14			
Skappa	21	20		1	1 Protestant.
Skichistan	80		80		
Skuwha	15		15		
Skuzzy	74		74		
Snahaim	20	20			
Spapium	26	23		3	
Spaptsin	24	24			
Speyam	24	16		8	
Spuzzum	133	130		3	
Stahl	60	60			
Strynne	48	44		4	
Sunk	18	18			
Tlkumcheen	175	170		5	
Tluhtaus	140		140		
Tquayaum	132	36	90	6	
Yout	10	8		2	
Total	2,622				
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Che-erno	75		75		
Comea kin	66		66		
Clem-clemalats	160		160		
Comox	51		51		
Discovery Island	13		13		
Esquimalt	30		30		
Gabriola Island	5		5		

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Returu of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
COWICHAN AGENCY—*Coacluded.*					
Galiano Island	13		13		
Hel-lalt	27		27		
Hatch Point	8		8		
Kil-pan-hus	9		9		
Kee-nip-sim	55		55		
Kok-si-lah	27		27		
Kul-leets	79		79		
Ll-mal-ches	25	25			
Lyach-sun	74		74		
Mal-a-hut	16		16		
Mayne Island	20		20		
Nanaimo	176	50	126		
Pan-que-chin	64		64		
Penel-a-kut	219		219		
Punt-ledge	31		31		
Qua-michan	241		241		
Qual-i-cum	21		21		
Sick-a-meen	31		31		
Sno-no-wus	14		14		
Somenos	92		92		
Songhees	137		137		
Sooke	30		30		
Tsar-out	47		47		
Tsart-ilp	57		57		
Tse-kum	31		31		
Tsussie	40		40		
Total	1,984				
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-knaw-ah-mish	67			67	
Ah-mah-oo, Saieh-kioil-tachs	32			32	
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la	49			49	
Keope-e-no	20			20	
Kose-kemoe	169			169	
Klah-wit-sis	93			93	
Klass-ki-no	14			14	
Kwawt-se-no	38			38	
Kwaw-she-lah	58			58	
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	46			46	
Kwaw-kewlth	53			53	
Kwe-ah-kah	49			49	
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	39			39	
Kwick-so-te-no	43			43	
Mateelpi	71			71	
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	149			149	
Na-knock-to	117			117	
Nim-keesh	167	167			1 Protestant.
Noo-we-tee	96			96	
Ta-nock-teuch	118			118	
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	147			147	
Waw-lis-knahknewlth	41	41			1 Protestant.
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	83			83	
We-wai-ai-kum do	52			52	
We-wai-ai-kai do	125			125	
Total	1,936				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
OKANAGON AGENCY.					
Chu-chu-way-ha	73	.....	71	2	
Ker-e-meus	68	.....	40	28	
Na-aik	106	18	30	58	
Nkam-ip	40	.....	40	.....	
Nkam-a-plix	180	.....	110	70	
Nzis-kat	23	.....	23	.....	
Pen-tic-ton	127	.....	127	.....	
Quin-sha-a-tin	28	.....	21	7	
Quis-kan-aht	29	.....	29	.....	
Shen-nos-quan-kin	46	.....	30	16	
Spa-ha-min	161	.....	121	40	
Spal-lam-cheen	61	.....	59	2	
Zoht	14	.....	4	10	
Total	956				
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	62	.....	62	.....	
Alkali Lake	167	.....	167	.....	
Anahim's Tribe	196	.....	196	.....	
Anderson Lake	113	.....	113	.....	
Bridge River	91	.....	91	.....	
Canoe Creek	146	.....	146	.....	
Cayoosh Creek	39	.....	39	.....	
Cheewack	11	11	.....	.....	
Clinton	50	.....	50	.....	
Colchopa	38	38	.....	.....	
Dog Creek	11	.....	11	.....	
Fountain	217	.....	217	.....	
High Bar	42	.....	42	.....	
Kaninis' Tribe	46	.....	46	.....	
Lillooet	98	.....	98	.....	
Pavilion	52	.....	52	.....	
Pashilquia	44	44	.....	.....	
Quesnelle	63	.....	63	.....	
Seton Lake	99	.....	99	.....	
Soda Creek	64	.....	64	.....	
Stone	143	.....	143	.....	
Toosey's Tribe	96	.....	96	.....	
William's Lake	145	.....	145	.....	
Total	2,033				
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake	65				
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	70				
Lower Kootenay	160	.....	568	.....	
St. Mary	235				
Tobacco Plains	38				
Total	568				

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians, Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic	Pagan.	Denomination of Schools.
No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely :—					
Bellacoola } Hiletsuck }	2,500				
Hydah	2,500				
Siccanee	500				
Tahelie	1,000				
Tsimpsheean	5,000				
Bands not visited	5,522				
Total	20,022				

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario	17,479
Quebec	11,867
Nova Scotia	2,179
New Brunswick	1,566
Prince Edward Island	321
Manitoba and North West Territories	23,811
Peace River District	2,038
Athabaska District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	38,222
Total	121,499

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

PART II.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
		$ cts.				
Superintendent-General.....	The Right Hon. Sir J A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Holds this office combined with that of President of the Council.
Deputy Superintendent-General .	L. Vankoughnet.....	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861.....	Governor in Council...	Feb. 13, 1861...	
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair.....	2,250	June 1, 1873	do	April 15, 1859...	
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber.....	Wm. Plummer.....	1,800	May —, 1868.....	do	May —, 1868...	
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W. A. Austin	1,750	June 7, 1883.	do	June 7, 1883...	
Inspector of Agencies & Reserves	A. Dingman.....	1,600	July 22, 1882.....	do	July 22, 1882...	
Solicitor	Geo. W. Burbidge ...	400	June 1, 1882.....	do	June 1, 1882...	
French Translator	J. V. deBoucherville	1,400	July 1, 1868	do	May —, 1865...	
Corresponding Clerk	A. N. McNeill.....	1,500	do 1, 1874.....	do	July 1, 1874...	
Assistant Accountant	F. W. Smith	1,400	Sept. 1, 1873.....	do	Oct. 13, 1870...	
Clerk	T. F. S. Kirkpatrick	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873.....	do	Aug. 6, 1873...	
Stenographer.....	J. D McLean.	1,350	Oct. 25, 1876.....	do	Oct. 25, 1876...	
Book-keeper.....	D. C. Scott	1,250	do 1, 1880.....	do	July 8, 1879...	
do	R. G. Dalton.....	1,250	July —, 1871.....	do	July —, 1871...	
Clerk	M. Benson	1,200	Apr. 22, 1876.....	do	April 22, 1876...	
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart.....	1,200	July 1, 1879.....	do	July 1, 1879...	
Clerk of Statistics	John McGirr.....	1,150	Aug. 1, 1877.....	do	Aug. 1, 1877...	
Assistant Surveyor	Samuel Bray.....	1,000	June 14, 1884.....	do	June 14, 1884...	
Assistant Book-keeper	H. J. Brook	950	April 3, 1882	do	Jan. 1, 1871...	
Copying Clerk.....	J. Delisle.....	850	June 23, 1880.....	do	July 8, 1879...	
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales....	Thos. Coffey	750	July 17, 1878.....	do	do 17, 1878...	
Stenographer	H. C. Ross.....	1,100	Jan. 10, 1883.....	do	Jan. 10, 1883...	
Copying Clerk	H G. Maingy.....	750	July 1, 1879.....	do	July 1, 1879 ..	
Assistant Book-keeper.....	H. McKay	750	Mar. 1, 1884.....	do	do 9, 1880...	
Clerk	J. W. Shore	650	do 24, 1884.....	do	March 24, 1884...	
Registrar of Patents.....	W. A. Orr	700	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883...	

Engrossing Clerk	L. A. Dorval	600	July 1, 1886	do	July 1, 1886	
Clerk	A. E. Kemp	700	Feb. 1, 1884	do	Feb. 1, 1884	
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding.	600	April 3, 1882	do	April 3, 1882	
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	500	Nov. 24, 1883	do	Nov. 24, 1883	
do	D. C. F. Bliss	600	Mar. 10, 1885	do	March 10, 1885	
do	W. A. Hunton	450	May 11, 1885	do	May 11, 1885	
do	John Austen	500	July 1, 1885	do	July 1, 1885	
do	I. H. Wilson	400	Jan. 29, 1887	do	Jan. 29, 1887	
Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott					$1.50 per diem.
do	M. Maxwell	400				
do	D. McMichan	400				
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	490	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883	
Messenger	J. Slocombe	390	Sept. 30, 1883	do	Sept. 30, 1883	
Extra Messenger	F. R. Byshe	400				

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
J. T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With $140 for travelling expenses and $200 a year for house and office rent.
A. G. Smith	Clerk	900 00	do	
J. C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning	With $100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	do	
Thos. Walton, M D	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, $60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	700 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With $68.50 for office rent and fuel.
T. G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent		Deseronto	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J. P. Donnelly	do	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	With $130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	do	500 00	Shannonville	
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With $100 for travelling expenses.
J. F. Day	do		Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	do		Wiarton	5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000, and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount and free office. No other remuneration.
C. B. Savage	do	400 00	Gore Bay	With $120 for office rent
B. W. Ross	do	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to $2,000 and 2½ per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Highgate	
James Paul	do	60 00	Eganville	

do do

J. W. Jermyn	do	500 00	Cape Croker	With free house.	
J. T. Conaway	do	500 00	Saugeen	do	
John Wallace		25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.	
A. Root		25 00			
J. L. Thompson		25 00			
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath		
J. R. Stevenson	do	500 00	Georgina		
E. Harris	do	500 00	Gore's Landing		
H. H. Thompson	do	500 00	Penetanguishene		
D. J. McPhee	do	500 00	Uptergrove		
G. B. McDermott	do	150 00	Scugog		
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg		
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	$100 a year for keep of horse.	
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent		do	5 per cent. on collections.	

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to $2,000, 2½ on any collections in excess of that amount.
D. Baker	do		St. Régis	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements. No other remuneration.
James Martin	do	600 00	Maniwaki	$50 a year for office rent.
L. E. Otis	do	400 00	Point Bleue	
A. Brosseau	do	400 00	Caughnawaga	With $60 a year for office rent
L. F. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Betsiamits	With $100 for rent, light and fuel.
Rev. J. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	
Rev Charles Guay	do	200 00	Restigouche	
H. Vassal	do	200 00	Pierreville	With 10 per cent. on collections, 2½ per cent. on disbursements.
A. A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Robervale	
F. H O'Brien	do	100 00	Tadousac	
A. Bastien	Agent	200 00	Lorette	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1887.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Names.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		$ cts		
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	do	140 00	Protestant	do
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. $100 of this amount and an additional $25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A. J. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	do	do Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N. V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	

RETURN A (2)—*Continued.*

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1887, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	
P. H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G. H. Corbett	do Rama	150 00	do
W. S. Scott	do Saugeen	260 00	do
Clark Lapp	Mississaguas of Alnwick	200 00	do
P. E. Jones	do Credit	250 00	do
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	do do	250 00	do do
R. J. McKinnon	Six Nations	2,000 00	Paid by the Band; is also allowed an assistant at $600 a year.
V. J. A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R. M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Alllowed $150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F. F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderdon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
N. E. Roy	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	do by the Band.
D. Sinclair	do Thames	200 00	do do
J. A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	do do
J. M. Shaw	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	do do

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
		$ cts.		
I. W. Powell, M.D	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	
H. Moffat	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	do	
W. H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Cowichan	
H. Guillod	do	1,200 00	West Coat	
R. H. Pidcock	do	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	
P. McTiernan	do	1,000 00	Fraser River	
J. W. Mackay	do	1,200 00	Kamloops	With travelling expenses.
do	do	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	
M. Phillips	Acting Agent	1,000 00	Kootenay	
W. L Meason	Agent	1,200 00	Williams Lake	
S. Y. Wooton	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlahkathla	2,600 00	Port Simpson	

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. Wells	Agent	50 00	Annapolis	District No. 1 "a," for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	do	50 00	Bear River	do 1 "b," Yarmouth and Digby.
J. E. Beckwith	do	25 00	Canning	do 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	do	37 50	Caledonia	do 3, for Queen's County.
				do 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do	33 33	Bedford	do 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	do	16 66	Shubenacadie	do 6 "a," for County Hants.
Dr. D. H. Muir	do	16 66	Truro	do 6 "b," for County Colchester.
Dr. A. T. Clark	do	33 33	Parrsboro'	do 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	do	100 00	Pictou	do 8, for County Pictou.
W. C. Chisholm	do	100 00	Antigonish	do 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro.
Rev. J. McDougall	do	100 00	Red Island	do 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	do	50 00	River Inhabitants	do 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	do	50 00	Grand Narrows	do 12, for County Victoria.

Rev. M. McKenzie	do	100 00	Christmas Island	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
M. A. Macdonald, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	do 13, for County Cape Breton.
J. McMillan, M.D	do	42 00	Pictou	do 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	do	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western do
Moses Craig	Agent	200 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. M. O'Brien	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	
Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do	200 00	Fredericton	
Rev. S. J. Crumly	do	100 00	Red Bank	
Rev. W. Morrisey	do	100 00	Oak Point	
Rev. E. J. Bannon	do	100 00	Big Cove	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do	40 00	Edmundston	
Rev J. F. Carson	do	100 00	Kingston	County of Kent.
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do	25 00	Restigouche	
J. Macdonald, M.D	Medical Officer	100 00		do Northumberland.
H. A. Fish, M.D	do	100 00		do do
J. P. Lamothe, M.D	do	20 00		do Kent.
J. F. Brine, M.D	do	100 00		do do
J. Barnaby	Constable	20 00		Eel Ground.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	500 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent, $200 00 do Teacher, 200 00 Allowance for travelling expenses, 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

	Commissioner's Office, Regina.			
Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	
Hayter Reed	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,000 00	do	
T. P. Wadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories	1,800 00		
Alex. McGibbon	do do	1,800 00	Regina	
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,600 00	do	
J. C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	$ cts		
F. H. Paget	Clerk	900 00	Regina	
H. L. Reynolds	do	900 00	do	
J. W. Jowett	do	900 00	do	
R. G. R. Eden	do	720 00	do	
J. J. Campbell	do	720 00	do	
A. W. L. Gompertz	do	720 00	do	
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	do	
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200 00	Winnipeg	
L. J. A. Leveque	Clerk	1,300 00	do	
A. B. McIntosh	do	1,100 00	do	
E. Jean	do	700 00	do	
J. Hourigan	Forest Bailiff, Treaty No. 3	700 00	Rat Portage	
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 1.			
F. Ogletree	Agent	800 00	Portage la Prairie	
A. M. Muckle.	do	900 00	Clandeboye	
	Treaty No. 2.			
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House	

	Treaty No. 3.			
R. J. N. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	
G. McPherson	do	1,000 00	do	
J. McIntyre	do	900 00	Prince Arthur's Landing.	Also instructs in farming.
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	
	Treaty No. 5.			
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	
J. Reader	do	800 00	The Pas	
	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	Treaty No. 4.			
A. McDonald	Agent	1,200 00	Crooked Lakes	
J. B. Lash	do	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
Hilton Keith	do	1,200 00	Touchwood Hills	
P. J. Williams	do	1,000 00	File Hills	
W. S. Grant	do	1,000 00	Assiniboine Reserve	
J. A. Markle	do	1,200 00	Birtle	
John J. Campbell.	do	1,000 00	Moose Mountain	
A. J. McNeill	Clerk	720 00	Crooked Lakes	
S. Geddes	Interpreter	480 00	do	
H. R. Halpin	Clerk	720 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	
T. May	Teamster	360 00	do	
W. E. Jones	Clerk	900 00	Touchwood Hills	
W. Daniels	Interpreter	240 00	File Hills	
W. Graham	Clerk	600 00	Birtle	
E. McNeill	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 71	360 00	Crooked Lakes	
J. A. Sutherland	do do 73	480 00	do	
A. J. Coburn	do do 74	360 00	do	
J. Nicol	do do 72	480 00	do	
S. Hockley	do do 79	480 00	Qu'Appelle	
D. McIntosh	do do 80	420 00	do	
T. J. Fleetham	do Reserves Nos. 86, 87, 88	600 00	Touchwood Hills	
J. H. Gooderham	do Reserves Nos. 85, 89, 90	600 00	do	
R. McKinnon	do Reserve No. 75	720 00	Indian Head	
C. Lawford	do Reserves Nos. 68, 69, 70	600 00	Moose Mountain	
Rev. Father Hugonard...	Principal, Industrial School.	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle	

RETURN A (2).—Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1887—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
	Treaty No. 6.	$ cts.		
R. J. W. MacKay	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	
J. M. Rae	do	1,200 00	Prince Albert	
W. Anderson	do	1,200 00	Edmonton	
S. B. Lucas	do	1,200 00	Peace Hills	
Rev. T. Clark	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Battleford	
J. A. Mitchell	Agent	1,200 00	Victoria	
G. G. Mann	do	1,000 00	Onion Lake	
J. Carney	Storeman and Clerk	720 00	Battleford	
W. Laurie	Assistant Clerk	720 00	do	
J. Tompkins	Interpreter	480 00	do	
M. S. Vankoughnet	Clerk	720 00	Prince Albert	
J. V. Kildahl	do	540 00	Edmonton	
S. Whitford	Interpreter	600 00	do	
T. Edmundson	Clerk	600 00	Victoria	
P. Erasmus	Storeman and Interpreter	660 00	do	
J. D. Molson	Clerk	900 00	Peace Hills	
A. Whitford	Interpreter	540 00	do	
L. Marion	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101	480 00	Duck Lake	
G. Chaffee	do Reserves Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.	730 00	Carlton	
J. H. Price	do Reserve 108	600 00	Battleford	
O. F. Orr	do Reserves 109, 110, 111	720 00	do	
J. Fitzpatrick	do Reserve No. 113	600 00	do	
G. D. Gopsil	do Reserves Nos. 114, 116	600 00	do	
A. Sufferin	do Reserve No. 115	600 00	do	
G. Applegarth	do do 112	600 00	do	
J. E. Ingram	do do 125	600 00	Saddle Lake	
A. Logan	do do 126	480 00	do	
W. J. O'Donnell	do Reserves Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135	600 00	Edmonton	

D. C. Robertson	do	Reserves Nos. 137, 140	480 00	Peace Hills.
J. Norris.	do	Reserve No. 141	540 00	do
J. Ross.	do	Reserves Nos. 138, 139	600 00	do
		Treaty No. 7.		
W. Pocklington	Agent		1,200 00	Blood Reserve
M. Begg	do		1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. De Balinhard.	do		1,200 00	Sarcee Reserve
F. X. Girard	Medical Superintendent.		1,200 00	Fort Macleod
Rev. E. Claude	Acting Principal, Industrial School		1,200 00	High River
A. R. Springett.	Sub-Agent		900 00	Piegan Reserve.
F. C. Cornish	Clerk		720 00	Blackfoot Crossing
S. Swinford.	do		720 00	Blood Reserve
G. H. Wheatly	Farming Instructor, Farm No.	20*a*	540 00	Crowfoot's Reserve.
J M. Scott.	do	do 20*b*.	540 00	Old Sun's Reserve.
W. Middleton.	do	do 21	540 00	Piegan Reserve.
J. Wilson	do	do 22	600 00	Blood Reserve

[PART II.]

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Return B, with Subsidiary Statements.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with the Trust Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1887.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance at the credit of this fund on 30th June, 1886		3,281,149 81
Government grants	53,935 50	
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year	129,684 21	
Interest accrued during the year on the funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	159,806 05	
		343,425 76
		3,624,575 57
Expenditure during the year		320,708 33
Balance on 30th June, 1887		3,303,867 24
NOTE—		
Balance on 30th June, 1887, as above	3,303,867 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1887, as shown by the Auditor General's Report	3,226,650 58	
A difference of	77,216 66	
And being composed of, viz. :—		
Amount in dispute, see Auditor General's Report for 1886, page 428		74,275 63
Interest on $74,275.63, for one year, at 4 per cent		2,971 03
		77,246 66
Less, outstanding cheques not credited by the Indian Department for 1886-7		30 00
		77,216 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 1.

DR. BATCHEWANA BAND OF INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—					
Balance on 30th June 1886		100 05	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	4,087 37	
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary		85 12	Land and timber sales	120 00	
Rev. Thos. Ouillett, teacher, salary		125 00	Rents, &c		201 60
Chief Nubenagooching, salary		100 00	Interest on invested capital		159 48
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		228 33
Sundry Payments.					
For Medicines		40 20			
Provisions supplied Indian Council		1 94			
Transfer to Management Fund of fifth instalment, with interest to 31st December, 1882, of moneys advanced at various times to assist in building roads, bridges, &c.	2,902 04				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	12 00	12 10			
Distribution of interest moneys		125 00			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,293 33				
	4,207 37	589 41		4,207 37	589 41
Balance on 30th June, 1887		228 33	Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,293 33	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 2.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	56,203 14	669 98
Noah Assance, chief		50 00	Land and timber sales	120 60	
Rev. W. P. Elias, secretary		25 00	Transfer from interest on account of loan to purchase threshing machine	180 00	
P. H. Spohn, M.D., for 15 months		187 50	Interest on invested capital		2,755 08
Sol. Mark, messenger, for 6 months		7 50			
Pensions.					
Thos. Sky		14 00			
Mrs. James Assance		12 75			
Mrs. John Assance		12 75			
Nancy Shingwakouse		11 50			
Thomas Assance		9 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Transfer to capital on account of loan to purchase threshing machine		180 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		2,450 04			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	12 06				
Balance to 30th June, 1887	56,491 68	465 02			
	56,503 74	3,425 06		56,503 74	3,425 06
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	56,491 68	465 02

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
David Craddock, teacher,		250 00
Isabella McIver do 9 months		187 50
Amelia Jones do 9 do		187 50
Mrs. E. A. Jones do 3 do		62 50
Elijah A. Jones do 3 do		62 50
W. B. McGregor, chief		150 00
Wm. Angus do		75 00
Abner Elliott do		50 00
F. Lamorandière, secretary and interpreter		150 00
James Toman, councillor		30 00
John Akiwenzie do		30 00
Jas. Wahbezee do		30 00
Charles Jones do		30 00
Louis Johnson, messenger		20 00
Mike Johnson do		20 00
Daniel Elliott, forest bailiff		40 00
Frank Elliott, caretaker		50 00
John Snake, sexton		25 00
John Akiwenzie, jun.		12 48
H. Wigle, M.D		350 00
Pensions.		
P. J. Kegedonce, 6 months		25 00
John Wahbadick		37 48
Thos. Sky		20 00
Mrs. John Smith		20 00
Thos. Koseyah, sen., 6 months		10 00
Mrs Jas. Nawash, 3 months		5 00
Mrs. Luke Snake		20 00
Mrs. B. Onabjiwon		20 00
Mrs. A. Ashkiwie		20 00
Carried forward		1,989 96

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1886	328,015 71	2,998 05
Land and timber sales	19,678 12	
Rents		13 50
Refund on account of P. J. Kegedonce's loan		42 05
Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	1,985 73	
Interest on invested capital		15,019 92
Carried forward	349,679 56	18,073 52

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 3.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,989 96	Brought forward	349,679 56	18,073 52
To the following payments :—					
Pensions—Concluded.					
Mrs. Munodogwewiss		20 00			
Sundry Payments.					
Repairing roads		100 00			
Cost of vaccinating Indians		40 00			
Renewal of fishing license		25 00			
Inspection of schools		40 40			
Insurance on agent's house		12 00			
Relief		5 00			
Cost of building schoolhouse	477 50				
Cost of survey	50 00				
Cost of digging a well	107 40				
Loan to pay accounts for supplies furnished	5,678 76				
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,971 86	00 81			
Distribution of interest moneys		12,567 37			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	341,394 04	3,272 98			
	349,679 56	18,073 52		349,679 56	18,073 52

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 4.

DR. CHIPPAWAS OF RAMA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
J. B. Naningishkung, chief		75 00
John Kenice, councillor		8 00
Jas. B. Naningishkung		8 00
Gilbert Williams		8 00
Jos. Kenice, secretary		14 00
J. B. Naningishkung, caretaker		20 00
G. H. Corbett, physician		150 00
Pensions.		
Wm. Bigwind		12 00
Jacob Shilling		12 00
Peter Jacobs		12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Relief grant		54 00
Inspection of schools		20 00
Funeral furnishings		48 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	7 70	
Distribution of interest moneys		2,126 40
Balance on 30th June, 1887	51,776 40	543 94
	51,784 10	3,111 34

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	51,707 09	509 58
Land and timber sales	77 01	
Refund of subscriptions to "Indian Newspaper".		8 00
Interest on invested capital.		2,593 76
	51,784 10	3,111 34
Balance on 30th June, 1887	51,776 40	543 94

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 5.

Cr. CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Dr.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Salaries.		
Wilson Jacobs, chief		100 00
James Manasse do		30 00
Elijah George do		30 00
Jabez Nahmabin		30 00
Silas Wahbemong		30 00
Adam Sappah		30 00
John Johnston		30 00
Albert Rodd, chapel steward		15 00
Solomon Jackson do		15 00
Adam Shawano do		15 00
Jeffery Bresette do		15 00
J. Johnston do		15 00
Solomon Jackson, messenger		30 00
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary		200 00
Alma Rodgers, teacher, 6 months		125 00
H. J. Johnson do do		125 00
Isaac Chippewa, chapel steward, 6 months		15 00
Pensions.		
Mrs. Moses Henry		12 00
Wm. Wawanosh		150 00
Mrs. J. Wawanosh		125 00
Mrs. D. B. Wawanosh		100 00
Antoine Rodd		24 00
Widow J. Kashagance		24 00
Thomas Nayahnoquod		24 00
Widow Bird		12 00
George Ashquagonaby		12 00
Widow Chippegan, 6 months		6 00
do Kahbayah		12 00
do Cotterill, 9 months		9 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,840 51	1,643 82
Land and timber sales	3,376 98	
Rents		4 00
Subscriptions to the "Indian Newspaper"		28 00
Interest on invested capital		8,863 36

do Pike		12 00
do Nawang		12 00
do Sappah		12 00
do Omazenah		12 00
do Lighthouse		12 00
do Shagutchewaqa		12 00
do Petahney		12 00
do Kahgayah		12 00
Mahcahdenequa		12 00
Andrew Nageeshig		12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of road construction	753 58	
do construction of ditch	1,735 64	
Grant for the purchase of implements	2,000 00	
Luke James, rent of gravel pit		20 00
Medical attendance and medicines		846 65
Funeral furnishings		134 05
Cost of repairs, material and labor on bridges		18 94
Provisiens to Indians doing road work		57 75
Expenses of a deputation to grand council		49 00
Repairs to school buildings		3 91
Inspection of schools		48 50
Books for schools		6 88
Relief to destitute Indians		84 00
Cost of building culvert		5 50
do wood for schools		40 00
Services of a constable		2 50
Cleaning council house		2 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	405 61	
Distribution of interest moneys		6,156 06
Balance on 30th June, 1887	185,322 66	1,583 44
	190,217 49	10,539 18

Balance on 30th June, 1887	185,322 66	1,583 44
	190,217 49	10,539 18

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 6.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	262,517 65	2,566 88
			Land and timber sales	10,371 29	
John Burr, teacher		300 00	Rents		13 50
Alex. Madwayosh, teacher		225 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	2,087 39	
H. H. Madwayosh, chief		150 00	Interest on invested capital		12,296 20
John Kadahgegwon do		150 00			
John George, councillor		15 00			
David Root do		15 00			
John Kewaquom do		15 00			
Simpson Quakageshig, councillor		15 00			
Ralph Johnston do		15 00			
Jos. Nicodemus, sexton		20 00			
J. G. Mason do		20 00			
Thos. Wahbezee		20 00			
Joshua Nicodemus, messenger		12 00			
John G. Mason do		12 00			
W. S. Scott, M.D.		260 00			
Alex. Madwayosh, interpreter, 6 months		50 00			
Isabella McIver, teacher, 3 months		75 00			
C. Kahbege, interpreter, 3 months and 25 days		31 64			
Pensions.					
Thos. Nawahqua		12 00			
John Waubishkaukuming		12 00			
Chas. Mazhukewawedong		12 00			
F. Wahbezee		12 00			
John Ataugay		12 00			
Wm. Nagum		12 00			
Jane Wegwoss		25 00			
Eliza Madwishmind		12 00			
Widow Shingoonce		12 00			
Charlotte Sanigwobs		12 00			

Widow Mukadamowa		12 00
Mary Majigeshig		12 00
Thompson Manidowaub		12 00
Mrs. John Martin		16 00
Widow Maishequongai		12 00
Eliza George		12 00
Stephen Mukosegah		12 00
Mrs. Bedford		12 00
Mary Manidowaub, 9 months		4 50
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of survey	50 00	
Cost of building and furnishing council house...	2,466 43	
Cost of printing		3 00
Funeral furnishings		115 69
Insurance		38 75
Inspection of schools		44 10
Advertising		13 12
School material		66 66
Donation to sufferers by fire at Southampton		200 00
Relief of destitute		56 29
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,050 38	0 81
Distribution of interest moneys		10,134 05
Balance on 30th June, 1887	271,409 52	2,565 97
	274,976 33	14,876 58

	274,976 33	14,876 58
By balance on June 30, 1887	271,409 52	2,565 97

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 7.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
C. Bigcanoe, chief		80 00
John Johnston, caretaker		25 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Cost of surveys	62 70	
Medical attendance and medicines		273 00
Inspecting schools		6 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	4 24	2 72
Distribution of interest moneys		879 96
Balance on 30th June, 1887	24,406 70	232 29
	24,473 64	1,498 97

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	24,431 25	229 33
Land and timber sales	42 39	
Rents		47 00
Interest on invested capital		1,222 64
	24,473 64	1,498 97
Balance on 30th June, 1887	24,406 70	232 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Jos. Fisher, teacher, River Settlement		200 00
John Henry do Back do		200 00
Mary Jane Scott, teacher, Bear Creek, 9 mos.		150 00
Scobie Logan do do 3 mos.		50 00
John Henry, chief		12 00
Jos. Fisher, councillor		12 00
Jos. Fox do		12 00
Nelson Beaver		12 00
John French		12 00
Wm. French, messenger, 3 months		6 25
Wm. Whiteloon do		34 36
Jos. Fisher, secretary		20 00
Abel Waucaush, interpreter		12 00
D. Sinclair, M.D		200 00
Ed. French, chief		12 00
Eph. Turner, messenger		34 36
Pensions.		
Tom, chief		20 00
Geo. Knotman		20 00
Jacob Shemogan		20 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Relief		211 86
Cost of material and work on culverts and bridges		80 96
Repairs to Hog Creek Bridge		117 00
Advertising		4 44
Amount carried forward		1,453 23

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance to 30th June, 1886	68,683 48	1,299 46
Rents		3,797 85
Refund from annuity moneys of subscriptions to the "Indian" newspaper		20 00
Interest on invested capital		3,539 32
Fines		12 50
Amount carried forward	68,683 48	8,669 13

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 8.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount brought forward:—		1,453 23	By Amount brought forward	68,683 48	8,669 13
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Rents distributed		3,542 80			
Inspecting schools		23 00			
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council		42 00			
Cost of building a house for Jos. Henry		95 95			
School material		28 85			
Wood for schools		61 75			
Funeral furnishing		246 95			
Cost of making ditches		26 00			
Allowance to school trustees		24 00			
Subscriptions to "Indian" newspaper		20 00			
Services of interpreter		5 00			
Repairs to roads		30 00			
do school buildings		18 84			
Tuition		2 50			
Cost of survey		7 00			
do building council house	1,300 00				
Distribution of interest moneys		1,878 25			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		227 87			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	67,383 48	935 14			
	68,683 48	8,669 13		68,683 48	8,669 13
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	67,383 48	935 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
James Noddie, teacher		200 00
James Saugee, chief		30 00
John Mokewenah, councillor		20 00
Jos. Osahgee do		20 00
Michael Aultman		20 00
Johnson Pindannon		20 00
James Elgin, secretary, 3 months		12 50
John Peters, messenger		48 00
Wm. Peters, secretary, 9 months		37 50
Pensions.		
Meshakadoqua		8 00
Nanoqua		8 00
Kah-ga-mo-qua		8 00
Wauseonoquodt		8 00
Petwegeshig		6 00
Widow Pengeesmoqua		8 00
do Kewakedoqua		8 00
do Kewahdenoqua		8 00
do Kenewabmequa		8 00
do Shawanoo		8 00
do Aizhoe		8 00
do Shinquamoqua		8 00
do Alex. Johnson		8 00
Quasijiwonoqua		8 00
Kiyoshk		8 00
Widow Waingeeshgoqua		8 00
Majabwa		12 00
Sarah Saginash, 6 months		6 00
Widow Munedoqua, 6 months		4 00
Amount carried forward		556 00

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance to 30th June, 1886	69,351 09	1,040 43
Rents		891 00
Interest on invested capital		3,266 08
Amount carried forward	69,351 09	5,197 51

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 9.

DR. CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Amount brought forward:—		556 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief to destitute		38 50			
Cost of repairs to bridges		37 23			
Material, &c., for schools		22 13			
Funeral furnishings		213 12			
Digging graves		30 00			
Inspecting schools		30 50			
Repairs to schoolhouse		1 50			
Services of pathmasters		18 00			
Medical services and medicine		37 25			
Loan to assist David Osahgee to complete his education		50 00			
Wood for schools		11 25			
Wood for Council house		1 50			
Distribution of interest moneys		3,198 58			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		53 46			
Sundries		2 50			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	69,351 09	895 99			
	69,351 09	5,197 51		69,351 09	5,197 51
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	61,351 09	895 99

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		86 98	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	13,682 42	
Medical attendance and medicine		41 00	Rent		9 00
Relief to destitute		50 72	Refund on account of interest moneys, fall of 1886		0 51
Agricultural implements and cattle		280 14	Interest on invested capital		543 84
Cost of ditching		174 00	Balance on 30th June, 1887		494 09
Cost of building bridge		147 29			
Expenses in connection with reception of Lieut Gov. Robinson and Sir John A Macdonald.		25 16			
Premiums to Indians for cultivating new lands		50 00			
Cost of building stable		124 87			
Repairs to Council house		46 90			
School materials		3 40			
Funeral furnishings		13 25			
Rope for flag		3 19			
Cost of building wharf	541 75				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		0 54			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	13,140 67				
	13,682 42	1,047 44		13,682 42	1,047 44
Balance on 30th June, 1887		491 09	Balance on 30th June, 1887	13,140 67	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 11.

DR. FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cost of medicines		26 05	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	887 86	5 09
Provisions supplied Grand Council		1 93	Interest on invested capital		35 72
Distribution of interest moneys		29 95	Balance on 30th June, 1887		17 12
Balance on 30th June, 1887	887 86				
	887 86	57 93		887 86	57 93
Balance on 30th June, 1887		17 12	Balance on 30th June, 1887	887 86	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 12.

DR. GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital,	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Chief Augustin		100 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	31,431 58	348 95
Chief Pequetchenne		60 00	Land and timber sales	3,452 83	
J. A. Reed, physician		99 60	Rents		257 25
Rev. C. A. French, teacher, 6 months		100 00	Interest on invested capital		1,271 24
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medicines		47 64			
Cost of provisions supplied Indian Council		2 91			
School material		3 13			
Wood for school		9 00			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,091 71			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	385 28	15 43			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	34,499 13	348 02			
	34,884 41	1,877 44		34,884 41	1,877 44
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	34,499 13	348 02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	7,214 10	56 15
Salaries.			Interest on invested capital		290 80
Isaac Wickemanchie, chief		30 08			
Jas. Ahsahwasagai do		16 93			
John Esquimaux, teacher		100 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Medicines and medical attendance		7 75			
School material		2 15			
Funeral furnishings		15 00			
Cost of repairs to plough		3 70			
Distribution of interest moneys		139 15			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	7,214 10	32 19			
	7,214 10	346 95		7,214 10	346 95
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	7,214 10	32 19

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 14.

DR. LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Jacob Cochai, chief		50 00
Semo Commanda		20 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Medicines and medical attendance		2 25
Relief		10 00
School material		7 65
Interest moneys distributed		610 03
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	672 13	5 88
Balance on 30th June, 1887	27,949 69	525 99
	28,621 82	1,231 80

—	Capita	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,900 50	224 68
Land and timber sales	6,721 32	
Rents		98 00
Refund on account of loan to C. Wahmenomoni		24 12
Interest on invested capital		885 00
	28,621 82	1,231 80
Balance on 30th June, 1887	27,949 69	525 99

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 15.

Dr. MANITOULIN ISLAND Indians (Unceded) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. **Cr.**

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		201 38	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,101 07	
Hospital expenses of J. Waubkamgut		32 80	Land and timber sales	1,584 67	
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions		37 80	Liquor fines		10 00
Wood for school		10 62	Interest on invested capital		36 00
Cost of medicines		148 87	Balance on 30th June, 1887		385 47
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	158 47				
Balance of 30th June, 1887	2,527 27				
	2,685 74	431 47		2,685 74	431 47
Balance on 30th June, 1887		385 47	Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,527 27	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

[PART II]

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 16.

DR. MEGANETTEWAN Indians in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys		66 65	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	510 32	49 85
Balance on 30th June, 1887	510 32	5 60	Interest on invested capital		22 40
	510 32	72 25		510 32	72 25
				510 32	5 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 17.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Salaries.		
M. Chubb, chief		24 00
Wm. Blaker, councillor		12 00
E. Comigo do		12 00
F. Beaver do		12 00
Thos. Marsden do 9 months		9 00
Geo. Blaker, secretary do		18 00
J. Tobico, sexton		60 00
Miss Mary A. Crowe, organist		20 00
A. Edmison, M.D., 9 months		150 00
Moses Black, councillor, 3 months		3 00
Richard Black, secretary do		6 00
Clark Lapp, M.D. do		50 00
Pensions.		
Widow James		12 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Funeral furnishings		28 00
Repairs to church		71 50
Expenses attending Grand Council		32 00
Grant to teachers' salary		31 25
Cost of vaccine		5 52
Rents distributed		148 50
Interest moneys distributed		3,957 67
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment on account of re-payment of loan to make surveys, &c	2,701 65	

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	71,089 56	1,084 83
Land sales	2,589 53	
Rents and fines collected		687 50
Refund from interest moneys on account of loan from capital to pay debts	777 06	
Interest on invested capital		3,805 36

[PART II]

Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	303 33	39 75			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	71,451 17	875 50			
	74,456 15	5,577 69		74,456 15	5,577 69
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	71,451 17	875 50

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 18.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,801 65	1,725 42
			Land sales, &c	75 00	
			First refund on account of loan for distribution	250 00	
			Interest on invested capital		9,093 08
P. E. Jones, chief, 6 months		100 00			
Chas. Herchmer, chief and interpreter, 6 months		50 00			
Wm. Elliott, sexton, 9 months		18 75			
Jas. A. Wood, messenger, 12 months		25 00			
Jas. Tobeco, caretaker, 6 months		18 75			
Wm. Stirling do 12 do		25 00			
Chas. Tobeco do 6 do		12 50			
P. E. Jones, M.D., physician, 15 months		312 50			
Alex. Scott, teacher, 6 months		175 00			
Mary Murray do 6 do		122 75			
Wm Elliott, caretaker, 3 months		6 25			
John Laform do 3 do		6 25			
Pensions.					
David Sawyer		100 00			
Widow Chechock		18 75			
do Herchmer		25 00			
do Young		18 75			
do Wilson		25 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Compensation for cordwood seized by late Forest Bailiff McLean		29 62			
For repairs to church and schoolhouse		41 56			
Coffins and funeral furnishings		157 00			
Repairs to council house and grounds		227 92			
Construction of cattle pound		43 33			
Relief to destitute		15 00			

Postage and stationery		10 13			
Inspection of schools		6 00			
School books		3 50			
Fuel for school		15 00			
For cleansing school		2 00			
Fuel for church		14 50			
Interest moneys distributed		8,367 54			
Transfer to capital of first instalment on account of loan for distribution		250 00			
Loan for distribution to be repaid from interest in semi-annual instalments	6,000 00				
Grant towards construction of Brant memorial	250 00				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	5 00				
Balance on 30th June, 1887	180,871 65	575 15			
	187,126 65	10,818 50	Balance on 30th June, 1887	187,126 65	10,818 50
				180,871 65	575 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 19.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,336 19	197 63
			Land sales	234 33	
John M. Shaw, M D		150 00	Interest on invested capital		1,062 89
M. G. Paudaush, chief		25 00			
Robert Soper, councillor		4 00			
Jeremiah Crow do		4 00			
Daniel Cow do		4 00			
Edward Crowe, sexton and messenger		30 00			
Pensions.					
Betsy Simon, 3 months		2 50			
Susan Culbertson		10 00			
Catherine Muskrat		10 00			
Sarah Anderson		10 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Expenses of Indian to Toronto Hospital		25 00			
Interest distributed		806 64			
Proportion of cost of survey of islands in Stoney Lake	156 45				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	23 43				
Balance on 30th June, 1887	21,390 64	179 38			
	21,570 52	1,260 52		21,570 52	1,260 52
			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	21,390 64	179 38

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. **MISSISSAUGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.** No. 20. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	35,635 35	430 06
			Land sales	402 41	
Joseph Whetung, chief		25 00	Interest on invested capital		1,754 71
John Taylor, sexton		20 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Grant to assist sick and destitute		50 00			
Medical services		6 50			
School material		8 75			
Vaccine points		2 31			
Interest moneys distributed		1,652 29			
Proportion of cost of survey of islands in Stony Lake	268 75				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	40 24				
Balance on 30th June, 1887	35,728 77	419 92			
	36,037 76	2,184 77		36,037 76	2,184 77
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	35,728 77	419 92

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 21.

DR. MISSISSAUGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		132 98	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	10,852 22	
To the following payments :—			Land sales	113 06	
John Johnston, chief, salary, 12 months		50 00	Rents collected		556 23
Abbs & Patterson, on account of claim for advances		44 49	Refund from interest moneys to pay indebtedness to merchants		76 77
Brown & Currie, on account of claim for advances		32 28	Interest on invested capital		507 16
Interest moneys distributed		551 60			
Cost of erection of 3 barns	980 00				
Proportion of cost of survey of islands in Stoney Lake	74 80				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	11 30	33 37			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	9,899 18	295 44			
	10,965 28	1,140 16		10,965 28	1,140 16
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	9,899 18	295 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Joel Johnston, chief		24 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	118,230 34	896 74
A. Culbertson do		24 00	Land sales	2,761 72	399 74
Sampson Green do		24 00	Rents collected		6,760 80
Solomon Loft do		24 00	Fines, &c		30 00
Isaac Powles do		24 00	Refund from Interest Account of part of amount advanced from Capital for fencing	2,710 73	
Peter Hill, churchwarden, 3 months		10 00	Refund of part of amount advanced for purchase of steam ferry		12 00
Nelson Maracle, churchwarden		20 00	Interest on invested capital		5,934 96
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary		400 00			
John Newton, M.D., physician		100 00			
A. McLaren, M.D. do		100 00			
Wm. N. Martin, caretaker		17 00			
Joseph John, secretary, 9 months		12 00			
David J. Brant, church-warden, 9 months		30 00			
W. C. Brant, secretary, 3 months		4 00			
Bertha Emmons, teacher		37 50			
E. Wells do		20 00			
Martha Waterbury do		40 36			
Maud Baker do		200 94			
Geo. Gunyon, constable		300 00			
Matthew East, teacher, 9 months		112 50			
Maggie Pook do do		112 50			
Pensions.					
Peggy Brant		24 00			
Abram Maracle		24 00			
Milo Maracle		24 00			
Adam Brant		24 00			
John D Green		24 00			
Widow Henry Maracle		24 00			
Mrs. D. Sero, 3 months		6 00			
Carried forward		1,786 80	Carried forward	123,702 79	14,034 24

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 22.

DR. MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		1,786 80	Brought forward	123,702 79	14,034 24
To the following payments :—					
Sundry Disbursements.					
Fire proof safe for Council House		80 75			
Expenses in connection with outbreak of small-pox		251 00			
Cost of building bridge on Smart's Creek		51 60			
Cost of erection of house on Francis Maracle's lot		105 20			
Building barn on Peter Maracle's lot		53 00			
Building house on John Powle's lot		20 00			
Coal stoves for schools		30 00			
Uniform for constable		20 00			
Amount paid P. Brant on account of loss by fire		25 00			
Insurance on steam ferry		18 00			
Repairs to school house		3 18			
Expenses of liquor prosecutions, &c		41 02			
Advertising		21 53			
Fuel for schools		12 80			
Expenses of deputations to Ottawa		20 75			
Rents distributed		3,707 29			
Interest distributed		3,843 39			
Refund to capital from rents on account of cost of fencing the reserve, &c		2,710 73			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	449 39	196 57			
Amount paid for land for Laurance Claus	253 00				
do do David S. Brant	92 00				
do do James Leween	111 00				

do	do	Israel Moses.....	92 00				
do	do	A. Culbertson.....	34 00				
Fencing improvements, &c.....			19,001 14				
Balance on 30th June, 1887.....			103,670 26	1,035 63			
			123,702 79	14,034 24		123,702 79	14,034 24
					Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	103,670 26	1,035 63

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 23.

DR. MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

		Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.						
John Lewis, chief, 3 months			15 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	158,155 86	1,535 03
Joshua Jacobs, councillor, 3 months			5 00	Land sales	336 80	
Joseph Pheasant do 3 do			5 00	Refund from interest moneys on Mason's account	122 37	
Jonas Noah, secretary 12 do			50 00	Interest on invested capital		6,849 64
Saml. Lacells, grave-digger 12 do			13 00			
Isaac Hill, councillor 12 do			20 00			
Daniel Edwards, teacher 12 do			350 00			
C. M. Stonefish, chief 9 do			45 00			
J. B. Noah, councillor 9 do			15 00			
Jas. Dolson do 9 do			15 00			
Sundry Disbursements.						
Expenses in connection with outbreak of smallpox			53 93			
Vaccination of 186 Indians			23 26			
Coffins			84 00			
Inspection of schools			24 00			
For plans and specifications for council house			25 00			
Cost of surveying grave lot			33 05			
Printing notices			1 75			
Interest moneys distributed			6,151 07			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		33 68				
Balance on 30th June, 1887		158,581 35	1,455 61			
		158,615 03	8,384 67		158,615 03	8,384 67
				Balance on 30th June, 1887	158,581 35	1,455 61

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued* No. 24.

DR. MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Joseph Fisher, for services as interpreter.....	....	6 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,670 24	26 97
Interest money distributed	....	101 88	Interest on invested capital.....	....	107 88
Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,670 24	26 97			
	2,670 24	134 85		2,670 24	134 85
			Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	2,670 24	26 97

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. OJIBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULAIN ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
F. W. Sims, teacher		300 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	99,165 69	787 14
Jonas Odjik do		133 33	Land and timber sales	12,768 81	
			Rents and fines		796 50
Sundry Disbursements.			Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed		250 00
			Refund by G. Obbetossaway of balance of loan		28 72
Vaccine points		25 00	Interest on Invested Capital		3,998 08
Advances to assist in building J. Wamderbruce's house		10 00			
Relief to Joseph Peltier		2 00			
Repairs to Sucker Creek school		7 00			
School material		42 76			
Fuel for schools		28 00			
Proportion of cost of medicines		171 67			
Interest moneys distributed		4,098 19			
Transfer to Management Fund of 5th instalment of amount loaned at various times for the opening of roads, completion of surveys, &c...	9,652 21				
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,303 12	44 49			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	100,979 17	998 00			
	111,934 50	5,860 44		111,934 50	5,860 44
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	100,979 17	998 00

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

Dr. OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

No. 2[illegible].

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Annuities paid under the Robinson Treaty	.....	11,486 00
Expenses of payment of annuity	.....	302 95
Balance on 30th June, 1887	48,000 00	1,568 64
	48,000 00	13,357 59

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	48,000 00	1,284 73
Legislative grant	.....	9,260 78
Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed in 1885	.....	212 72
Refund of amount advanced for relief of Pogamising and Spanish River bands in 1885	.....	148 00
Interest on invested capital	.....	2,451 36
	48,000 00	13,357 59
Balance on 30th June, 1887	48,000 00	1,568 64

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 27.

Dr. **Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.** **Cr.**

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	40,000 00	2,490 78
Annuities paid under the Robinson Treaty		8,500 00	Legislative grant		6,327 22
Expenses of payment of annuities		456 25	Interest on invested capital		2,089 64
Balance on 30th June, 1887	40,000 00	1,961 39			
	40,000 00	10,917 64		40,000 00	10,917 64
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	40,000 00	1,961 39

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 28.

DR. OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAUGUA RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		1 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	4,271 67	
Expenses in connection with prosecutions for sale of liquor		61 25	Land and timber sales	139 09	
Proportion of cost of medicines		26 07	Rent and fines collected		90 50
Interest moneys distributed		189 72	Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed		4 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	13 91	0 81	Interest on invested capital		170 80
Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,396 85		Balance on 30th June, 1887		14 18
	4,410 76	297 48		4,410 76	297 48
Balance on 30th June, 1887		14 18	Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,396 85	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1837.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 29.

DR. ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		55 45	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	611 10	
			Rents and fines collected		85 00
To the following payments:—			Interest on invested capital		22 24
Amount paid for work on roads, ditches, &c.		22 25			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		2 10			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	611 10	27 44			
	611 10	107 24		611 10	107 24
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	611 10	27 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 30.

DR. PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Peter Megiss, chief, salary		50 00
Pahbahmowatong, chief, salary		20 00
Solomon James, pension		20 00
Edmund Farrar, teacher, salary		100 00
Bella Johnson do		200 00
Wm. King, messenger, salary		5 00
J. Paigmassaga do		5 00
Rev. A. Salt, interpreter, salary		7 50
Sundry Disbursements.		
Grant to Pahbahmowatong for support of child.		16 00
Amount paid for implements		37 60
School material, &c		20 93
Funeral expenses		5 30
Interest moneys distributed		1,236 04
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	130 50	3 24
Balance on 30th June, 1887	43,180 07	328 08
	43,310 57	2,054 69

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	42,005 57	308 13
Timber sales	1,305 00	
Rents		54 00
Interest on invested capital		1,692 56
	43,310 57	2,054 69
Balanc 30th June, 1887	43,180 07	328 08

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 31.

DR. POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.		
Ashkebee, chief		10 00
J. Jackson, councillor		5 00
John Day, for making coffins		8 00
J. Isaac do do		8 00
Wm. Peters, secretary		4 00
Pensions.		
Saugutchewaqua		4 00
Patgashing		4 00
J. Quakeshema		3 00
Sundry Disbursements.		
Allowance to pathmasters		4 00
Funeral furnishings		26 40
Digging graves		3 50
Medical attendance and medicines		32 25
Inspection of schools		14 50
Relief to Akbaway		1 00
Interest moneys distributed		409 62
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		9 00
Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,207 52	53 11
	6,207 52	599 38

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,207 52	193 34
Rents collected		150 00
Interest on invested capital		256 04
	6,207 52	599 38
Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,207 52	53 11

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 32.

DR. SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—					
Proportion of cost of medicines, &c		26 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,261 33	20 19
Supplies furnished at meeting of Council		2 91	Land and timber sales	591 50	
Interest moneys distributed		85 71	Rents collected		40 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	59 15	2 40	Interest on invested capital		91 24
Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,793 68	34 35			
	2,852 83	151 43		2,852 83	151 43
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,793 68	34 35

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
R. H. Dee, M.D., physician		1,345 34			
R. J. McKinnon, M.D., physician		916 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	849,493 81	9,041 52
Alex Thomas, assistant do		450 00	Land sales	8,319 89	
A. G. Smith, interpreter		400 00	Stone dues	25 00	
David Hill, caretaker		37 50	Transfer from Interest on account of loan for payment of debts	10,000 00	
Josiah Hill, secretary		100 00	Rents collected		2,262 00
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff		130 00	Interest on Invested Capital		46,846 08
Moses Turkey do		130 00			
John Miller, teacher		300 00			
R. M. Topp, assistant physician		25 00			
John Buck, caretaker		12 50			
Pensions.					
Abram Isaac		50 00			
John Gibson, jun.		50 00			
Peter Leaf		25 00			
Samson Green		25 00			
Simon Harris		25 00			
Jacob Simons		25 00			
Mary J. Hill		25 00			
Lawrence Thomas		25 00			
Wm. Jack		25 00			
Elizabeth Brant		25 00			
Peter John		25 00			
Solomon Nash		25 00			
Catherine Sky		13 00			
Christeen Buck		25 00			
John Hill, sen		25 00			
Betsey Dixon		12 00			
Jacob Green		25 00			
Thos. Roundsky		25 00			

[PART II]

Mrs. Jas. Claus		25 00
Mrs. P. Nash		25 00
Widow Aughawaga		25 00
do M. Johnston		25 00
Wm. Curley		25 00
Nancy Gibson		25 00
Ellen Powles		25 00
Elizabeth Funn		25 00
David John		50 00
David Hill		7 50
R. H. Dee, M.D.		145 81
Sundry Disbursements.		
Attendance and board of Isaac Lewis at Hamilton City Hospital		125 00
Repairs to road scrapers		27 00
Sundry persons for services on School Board		14 00
Allowance to school trustees		24 00
For services in connection with audit of accounts		18 75
For shingle machine		200 00
Sundry persons for services on committees		25 50
Advanced to assist in education of Geo. Hill		250 00
Grant to Agricultural Society		200 00
Prizes for ploughing matches		70 00
Grant to Temperance Society		20 00
For services inspecting public works		120 68
Uniforms, &c., for brass band		400 38
For services as constable		33 50
Repairs to shed		18 00
Musical instruments for brass band		450 00
Stoves for council house, &c.		57 35
Wood for do		5 00
Compensation for wood seized by late forest bailiff McLean		59 25
Expenses of burial of Betsey Smith		10 00
Legal expenses		133 37
Grant to schools		1,500 00
Allowance for Chief's board		80) 00
Surveying, &c		33 00
Labor and material in construction of pile driver		203 00
Relief to sick and destitute		395 80
Repairs to roads and culverts		229 46
Insurance		171 25
Expenses in connection with unveiling of the Brant memorial		219 90
Carried forward		10,544 50

Carried forward	867,838 70	58,149 60

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 33.

DR. SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		10,544 50	Brought forward	867,838 70	58,149 60
To the following payments:—					
Sundry Disbursements—Concluded.					
Building bridges	100 00	100 00			
Grants on account of loss by fire		225 00			
Inspection of schools		80 00			
School material		4 10			
Expenses in connection with celebration of Her Majesty's birthday		229 20			
Contingencies		57 76			
Interest moneys distributed		24,034 30			
Rents distributed		2,237 00			
Cost of physician's residence	2,743 70				
Ditching and grading	300 00				
Grant towards Brant memorial	5,000 00				
Transfer to capital of part of amount advanced as a loan to pay debts		10,000 00			
Transfer to suspense account of deduction from interest moneys to pay debts		1,700 00			
Sundry small payments		8 32			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	834 49	135 72			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	858,860 51	8,793 70			
	867,838 70	58,149 60		867,838 70	58,149 60
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	858,860 51	8,793 70

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887,
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DR. SHAWANAGA BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Solomon James, chief, salary		50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	8,129 18	32 07
Christina John, teacher, salary		100 00	Interest on invested capital		326 44
Chief's expenses attending Grand Council		16 00	Timber collections	203 48	
School books		18 65			
Care and feed of oxen		13 50			
Interest moneys distributed		134 90			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	20 35				
Balance on 30th June, 1887	8,312 31	25 46			
	8,332 66	358 51		8,332 66	358 51
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	8,332 66	25 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 35.

DR. SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		279 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,042 34	
Proportion of cost of medicines, &c		78 18	Timber collections	9 37	
Medical attendance		16 00	Refund of amount advanced for purchase of seed		150 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	0 94		Fines		25 00
Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,050 77		Interest on invested capital		110 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		88 02
	3,051 71	373 54		3,051 71	373 54
Balance on 30th June, 1887		88 02	Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,050 77	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 36.

DR. THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Proportion of cost of medicines		26 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	12,320 64	88 33
Interest moneys distributed		460 60	Land sales	373 58	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	56 28		Interest on invested capital		496 36
Balance on 30th June, 1887	12,637 94	98 03			
	12,694 22	584 69		12,694 22	584 69
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	12,637 94	98 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 37.

DR. TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
For medical attendance and medicines		21 89	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	900 00	8 94
Interest moneys distributed		30 76	Interest on invested capital		54 36
Balance on 30th June, 1887	900 00	10 65			
	900 00	63 30		900 00	63 30
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	900 00	10 65

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 38.

DR. WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Proportion of costs of medicines		26 07	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,699 89	0 75
Supplies for council meeting		1 93	Refund of part of amount advanced for purchase of oxen and implements	34 00	
Relief to J. B. Buzwah		4 00	Timber collections	10 90	
Interest moneys distributed		151 73	Rents collected		45 88
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 09		Interest on invested capital		148 04
Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,743 70	10 94			
	3,744 79	194 67		3,744 79	194 67
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,743 70	10 94

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPA TMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 39.

DR. WYANDOTTES OF ANDERDON in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments:—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
F. F. Bell, physician, salary		80 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	20,427 29	169 60
Interest moneys distributed		962 62	Land sales	3,234 92	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	613 05		Interest on invested capital		1,137 36
Balance on 30th June, 1887	23,049 16	264 34			
	23,662 21	1,306 96		23,662 21	1,306 96
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	23,049 16	264 34

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 40.

DR. ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		8 06	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,689 74	
			Rents collected		323 24
To the following payments:—			Interest on invested capital		153 44
Repairs to roads, fences and bridges		9 60			
In full of cost of school building		300 00			
Relief to destitute		47 00			
Rent due representatives of late Ignace Gill		17 50			
Sundry articles for Council House		4 00			
Interest moneys distributed		60 92			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		18 24			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,689 74	11 36			
	3,689 74	476 68		3,689 74	476 68
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	3,689 74	11 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 41.

Dr. ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	586 30	20 42
Cost of building barn	105 00		Land sales	648 00	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	64 80		Interest on invested capital		24 28
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,064 50	44 70			
	1,234 30	44 70		1,234 30	44 70
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,064 50	44 70

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 42.

DR. AMALECITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.	5,165 34	634 38	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,165 34	411 30
			Interest on invested capital		223 08
	5,165 34	634 38		5,165 34	634 38
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	5,165 34	634 38

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 43.

DR. GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	18 43	2 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	18 43	1 30
			Interest on invested capital		0 80
	18 43	2 10		18 43	2 10
			Balance on 30th June, 1837	18 43	2 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 44.

DR. HURONS OF LORETTE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		94 21	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	119 05	
Balance on 30th June, 1887	119 05		Interest on invested capital		1 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		93 21
	119 05	94 21		119 05	94 21
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		93 21	Balance on 30th June, 1887	119 05	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 45.

DR. IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		3,156 19	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	9,960 56	
			Land and timber sales	133 34	
			Dues on stones quarried	756 30	
To the following payments :—			Rents collected		107 66
			Fines collected		177 00
			Interest on invested capital		292 96
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		4,214 41
ries					
P. Murray, secretary		50 00			
Louis Shatekaienton, organist		50 00			
Pierre Tirvirati, gatekeeper		24 00			
L. Ornoakete do		24 00			
Moïse Lefort		365 00			
Pensions.					
J. Saionnsakeron		16 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
Measuring stone		153 95			
Medical attendance and medicines		62 15			
Cost of vaccinating		99 35			
N. V. Bertin, commutation in lieu of supplies		248 75			
Fire losses		220 00			
Cost of fencing commons		52 30			
Uniform, &c., for constable		41 90			
Fuel for school		32 00			
Lumber for bridges		37 60			
Services of crier		14 00			
Cost of ditching		15 00			
Work on water courses		14 00			

Relief		22 00			
Work on roads		59 12			
Repairs to lock-up and conveying a lunatic		23 10			
A. Dedman, services as secretary		5 00			
Advance on account of survey of Reserve	4,000 00				
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	88 96	6 62			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,761 24				
	10,850 20	4,792 03		10,850 20	4,792 03
Balance on 30th June, 1887		4,214 41	Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,761 24	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 46.

DR. IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		1,176 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	29,519 47	
			Rents collected		1,274 14
To the following payments:—			Interest on invested capital		1,653 72
Salaries.					
Rev. M. Mainville, missionary, 15 months		125 00			
Lizzie M. Foy, teacher		200 00			
Mary J. Powell do		200 00			
B. E. McGee do		125 00			
Loran Pike, secretary		10 00			
Nancy Pike, organist		20 00			
Alex. Thompson, chief		10 00			
Thos. Lazar do		10 00			
John Isaac do		10 00			
Geo. Thomas do		10 00			
Roundpoint do		10 00			
Loran Solomon do		10 00			
Cassie O'Reilly, teacher		50 00			
Sundry Disbursements.					
M. Garrault, for 2 years' services as church clerk		72 00			
For building shed at Roman Catholic school		10 00			
For building chimney on Roman Catholic school		15 00			
For cutting wood, &c., for Roman Catholic Church		6 00			
Desks for Roman Catholic school		20 00			
Expenses of conveying Lafrance to prison		4 75			
School material		29 22			
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for wood		31 25			
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for hay		28 00			
Provisions for Indians working on roads		12 00			
Inspection of schools		14 00			

Relief to destitute		152 00			
Fuel for schools		55 50			
Burial expenses		14 50			
Interest moneys distributed		36 10			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		77 14			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	29,519 47	384 04			
	29,519 47	2,927 86		29,519 47	2,927 86
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	29,519 47	384 04

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 47.

DR. LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		144 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,398 24	
Cost of building a school house		521 02	Land sales	63 40	
do do	450 43		Liquor fines		30 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	6 34		Interest on invested capital		50 16
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,004 87		Balance on 30th June, 1887		585 66
	1,461 64	665 82		1,461 64	665 82
Balance on 30th June, 1887		585 66	Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,004 87	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 48.

DR. LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—		
Relief		16 65
Rent of school house		36 00
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	6 67	
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,191 74	8 91
	1,198 41	61 56

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,131 75	2 90
Timber dues	66 66	
Rents collected		6 34
Interest on invested capital		52 32
	1,198 41	61 56
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,191 74	8 91

L. VANKOUGHNET.
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887,

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 49.

DR. NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,345 96	262 60
D. McLaren, constable, wages		684 00	Rents and fines collected		328 02
Expenses of liquor prosecution		9 40	Interest on invested capital		104 36
Expenses of Yellowhead at hospital, &c		50 84	Balance on 30th June, 1887		67 44
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund		18 18			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,345 96				
	2,345 96	762 42		2,345 96	762 42
Balance on 30th June, 1887		67 44	Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,345 96	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 50.

DR. RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—					
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries.					
Peter Tenasco, chief		85 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	34,021 71	240 99
John McDougall		25 00	Land and timber sales	4,280 06	
Sister M. du Sauveur, teacher, 3 months		37 50	Rents collected		403 27
			Interest on invested capital		1,433 20
Sundry Disbursements.					
Relief		214 00			
Work on roads		100 00			
Jos. Manass, services as interpreter		5 00			
Cost of blankets		34 33			
Medical attendance		5 00			
Expenses in connection with liquor traffic		6 00			
Services of special constable		1 50			
Advertising tenders in connection with building school house		53 94			
Funeral furnishings		11 00			
Cost of building fence		23 31			
Distribution of interest moneys		1,164 12			
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	428 00	24 20			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	37,873 77	287 56			
	38,301 77	2,077 46		38,301 77	2,077 46
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	37,873 77	287 56

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Dr. SONGHEES INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments :—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886		10,427 40
			Rents collected		260 00
Cost of agricultural implements		45 00	Interest on invested capital		417 12
Funeral furnishings		44 50			
Relief		104 43			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund		15 60			
Balance on 30th June, 1887		10,894 99			
		11,104 52			11,104 52
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		10,894 99

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 52.

DR. COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	105 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	101 74
		Interest on invested capital	4 08
	105 82		105 82
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	105 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B - *Continued.* No. 53.

DR. MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	50 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	48 44
		Interest on invested capital	1 92
	50 36		50 36
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	50 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 54.

DR. SQUAMISH BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	83 14	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	79 94
		Interest on invested capital	3 20
	83 14		83 14
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	83 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 55.

DR. HARRISON RIVER BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	30 38	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	29 22
		Interest on invested capital	1 16
	30 38		30 38
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	30 38

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No 56.

DR. QUEMICHAN BAND, B.C., in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Cost of repairing coats	12 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	10 36
Balance on 30th June, 1887	10 76	Liquor fines	12 50
		Interest on invested capital	0 40
	23 26		23 26
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	10 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 57.

DR. CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	5 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	256 17
Balance on 30th June, 1887	311 41	Liquor fines	50 00
		Interest on invested capital	10 24
	316 41		316 41
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	311 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 58.

DR. CHILLIHERTZA'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To cost of lumber	64 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	39 32
Balance on 30th June, 1887	2 06	Liquor fines	26 00
		Interest on invested capital	1 56
	66 88		66 88
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	2 06

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 59.

DR. ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To the following payments :—			
Law costs	76 25	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,701 05
Cost of constructing drain on reserve	4,578 27	Land sales	837 00
Cost of engrossing address to Sir John Macdonald	26 00	Interest on invested capital	108 04
Cost in connection with liquor prosecutions	12 40	Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,130 53
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	83 70		
	4,776 62		4,776 62
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,130 53		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887,

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 60.

DR. BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

		Capital.	Interest.			Capital.	Interest.
		$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.
To	ce on 30th June, 1887		45 87	By	Balance on 30th June, 1886		44 11
					Interest on invested capital		1 76
			45 87				45 87
					Balance on 30th Juue, 1887		45 87

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 61.

Dr. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. Cr.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cost of liquor prosecutions		50 70	By Balance on 30th June, 1886		471 31
Balance on 30th June, 1887		439 45	Interest on invested capital		18 84
		490 15			490 15
			Balance on 30th June, 1887		439 45

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 62.

DR. ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments :—	$ cts.		$ cts.
Cost of harvesting grain, &c	128 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	344 00
Cost of breaking land	69 00	Liquor fines	17 50
Cost of liquor prosecutions	20 00	Interest on invested capital	13 76
E. McColl's expenses in connection with the cutting of timber.	22 00		
Balance on 30th June, 1887	135 76		
	375 26		375 26
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	135 76

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 63.

DR. FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	65 37	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	67 97
Interest on invested capital	2 60		
	67 97		67 97
Balance on 30th June, 1887	67 97		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. af Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,129 12	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,047 24
		Interest on invested capital	81 88
	2,129 12		2,129 12
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,129 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 65.

DR. INDIANS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, MANITOBA, in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	573 25	By Balance on 30th June, 1887	596 17
Interest on invested capital	22 92		
	596 17		596 17
Balance on 30th June, 1887	596 17		

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 66.

DR. INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	58 23	By Transfer to Indian Land Management Fund and Survey Account of legal expenses and cost of survey	830 04
Cost of land for an Indian reserve, lot 73, township of Truro	358 50		
Interest on invested capital	2 32		
Balance on 30th June, 1887	410 99		
	830 04		830 04
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	410 99

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 67.

DR. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

To the following payments :—	$ cts.		$ cts.
Legal expenses	38 30	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,123 72
Repairs to church	280 00	Land sales	722 84
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	69 80	Interest on invested capital	204 96
Interest moneys distributed	33 60		
Balance on 30th June, 1887	5,629 82		
	6,051 52		6,051 52
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	5,629 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 67.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 68.

DR. TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To the following payments:—			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,431 12	176 53
			Land sales	456 48	
Costs in connection with liquor prosecutions		24 84	Interest on invested capital		264 28
Percentage on timber collections distributed	40 50				
Interest moneys distributed		349 90			
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	45 65				
Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,801 45	66 07			
	6,887 60	440 81		6,887 60	440 81
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	6,801 45	66 07

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 69.

DR. INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	35 34	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	33 98
		Interest on invested capital	1 36
	35 34		35 34
		Balance on 30th June, 1887	35 34

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 70.

DR. J. B. CLENCH in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	725 06	663 58	By Balance on 30th June, 1886.....	725 06	610 18
			Interest on invested capital	.....	53 40
	725 06	663 58		725 06	663 58
			Balance on 30th June, 1887.....	725 06	663 58

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 71.

DR. NANCY MAIVILLE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts
To Paid 1 year's interest		101 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,500 00	25 25
Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,500 00	25 25	Interest on invested capital		101 00
	2,500 00	126 25		2,500 00	126 25
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 72.

DR JAMES MANACE in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Paid 1 year's interest		60 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,500 00	15 15	Interest on invested capital		60 60
	1,500 00	75 75		1,500 00	75 75
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	1,500 00	15 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR. WILLIAM WABBUCK in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,000 00	317 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,000 00	228 72
			Interest on invested capital		89 16
	2,000 00	317 88		2,000 00	317 88
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	2,000 00	317 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 74.

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		13,580 65
To the following payments :—		
Salaries.		
Rev. J. Gagné, agent		50 00
A. A. Hudon, stipendiary magistrate, 15 months		125 00
F. H. O'Brien do do		100 00
L. E. Otis, agent		394 98
L. F. Boucher, agent		395 00
H. Vassal, do		197 50
N. E. Roy, M.D., physician		80 00
Rev. Charles Guay		200 00
V. Verrault, nurse at hospital, 15 months		75 00
V. J. A. Venner, physician		100 00
J. B. Claveau, constable		213 56
B. Arsenault, constable, from May 10 to July 31,'86		217 50
Grants for Seed Grain.		
Micmacs of Restigouche		249 76
do Chicoutimi		219 81
do Gaspé		100 00
do Maria		150 00
River Desert Indians		250 00
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		100 00
Abenakis of Becancour		150 00
do St. Francis		200 00
Montaignais of Upper Saugenay & Lake St. John		200 00
Hurons of Lorette		75 00
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		100 00
Algonquins of Golden Lake		50 00
Micmacs of Bonaventure		24 00
Carried forward		17,597 76

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1886	49,766 30	
Legislative grants		9,200 00
Rent of fishing station at Restigouche		75 00
Interest on invested capital		1,621 04
Balance on 30th June, 1887		14,019 45
Carried forward	49,766 30	24,915 49

RETURN B—*Continued.*

DR. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		17,597 76	Brought forward	49,776 30	24,915 49
Grants for Relief.					
Huron Indians of Township of Spaulding		14 50			
Widow Vincent		25 00			
Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence, viz.:—					
Moise Mingan and Seven Islands... $500 00					
Betsiamits	500 00				
Godbout	150 00				
		1,150 00			
Micmacs of Gaspé		100 00			
Lake of Two Mountains Indians		100 00			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga		100 00			
Algonquins of Golden Lake		50 00			
Abenakis of St. Francis		150 00			
do Becancour		202 01			
Amalecites of Cacouna		50 00			
do Point Lévis		100 00			
do Rimouski		50 00			
Micmacs of Restigouche		146 00			
Montaignais of the Upper Saugenay and Lake St. John		200 00			
Barrière Indians		34 40			
Micmacs of Maria		100 00			
Rat River Indians		38 85			
Grand Lac Indians		175 00			
Temiscamingue Indians		150 00			
Winiwago Indians		125 00			
Miscellaneous Expenditure.					
Relief to sundry destitute Indians		423 25			
Plough for Golden Lake Indians		16 25			
Supplies for Point Blue hospital		657 66			

Vaccinating Lorette Indians		25 00			
Vaccinating Indians of Betsiamits and north shore of the St. Lawrence		672 70			
Medical attendance and medicine		764 20			
Constable's uniform		18 00			
For services in distributing relief and seed grain		45 22			
Survey at St. Thomas de Pierreville		58 00			
Storehouse at Betsiamits		231 00			
Cartage of flour to Barrière		84 00			
Repairs to nets for Indians of Lower St. Lawrence		42 97			
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for office rent		100 00			
Repairs to lock-up at Restigouche		20 00			
Revolver for Constable Arsenault		11 50			
Superintendent Boucher's travelling expenses		586 21			
John McGirr's travelling expenses		20 00			
Flag for Betsiamits Indians		8 63			
Bell for church at Restigouche		75 00			
Legal expenses		91 50			
Repairs to church at Restigouche		15 00			
Expenses of investigation at Beaucourt		17 50			
Inspection of schools		10 00			
Hay for oxen at Golden Lake		31 80			
Superintendent Boucher's contingencies		36 84			
Expenses of deputation from Restigouche		78 15			
Funeral expenses		4 50			
Rev. J. Gagné's travelling expenses		36 18			
Gratuity of two months' salary to wife of late N. E. Roy		13 33			
Clothing for school children at Becancour		50 00			
Express charges		70			
Transfer to superannuation account of deductions from agents' salaries		11 88			
Balance on 30th June, 1887	49,776 30				
	49,776 30	24,915 49		49,776 30	24,915 30
Balance on 30th June, 1887		14,019 45	Balance on 30th June, 1887	49,776 30	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, *Accountant.*

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 75.

DR INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		50,994 41	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	136,366 62	
To the following payments:—			Fifth refund by sundry tribes on account of loans at various times to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, &c	8,883 49	6,372 41
Salaries.			Fees, &c		1,060 04
John Wallace, Island Guardian, 9 months		18 75	Legislative grants—		
Dr. Oronhyatekha, physician to Oneidas of the Thames		300 00	For purchase of blankets		1,600 00
James Paul, agent		60 00	do cattle and agricultural implements.		4,000 00
J. L. Thompson, Island Guardian		25 00	Salary for Chief Angus Cook		50 00
A. Root do		25 00	Interest on invested capital		5,122 32
John Pierre, constable, 3 months		9 00	Percentages on collections on account of land and timber charged against various bands		10,408 72
A. McBride caretaker.		50 00	Balance on 30th June, 1887		52,568 84
A. P. LeBel, agent, 15 months		187 50			
J. T. Gilkison, superintendent		1,577 80			
H. Andrews, clerk		661 50			
Thos. Gordon, agent		588 00			
John Beattie do		395 00			
Thos. Walton do		882 00			
Wm VanAbbott do		686 00			
J. C. Phipps, superintendent		1,176 00			
A. M. Ironside, clerk		705 60			
A. B. Cowan, agent		246 88			
B. W. Ross do		395 00			
J. P. Donnelly do		588 00			
M. Hill do		493 75			
J. Thackeray do		493 75			
J. R. Stevenson do		493 75			
Edwin Harris do		493 75			
H. H. Thompson do		493 75			
D. J. McPhee do		493 75			
A. McKelvey do		493 75			
A. English do		493 75			
J. W. Jermyn do		493 75			
J. T. Conaway do		493 75			

A. Brosseau do		395 00
James Martin do		588 00
G. B. McDermott do		150 00
R. M. Stephen, physician		980 00
Chief Angus Cook, 9 months		37 50
A. Cyrette, constable, 9 months		27 00
C. B. Savage, agent, July 1 to Nov. 30, 1886		164 60
John Newton, M.D., physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00
A. McLaren, M.D., physician to Mohawks of Bay of Quinté		150 00
A. Bastien, agent		148 13
A. G. Smith, clerk		94 84
Contingent Expenses, &c., of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.		
J. T. Gilkison—		
Office rent		240 00
Travelling expenses		100 00
J. C. Phipps—		
Travelling expenses		102 25
Commission and fees		364 30
Postage		45 54
Sundry contingencies		27 22
Wm Van Abbot--		
Rent, light and fuel		74 48
Travelling expenses		128 36
Sundry contingencies		5 60
A. Brosseau—		
Office rent		60 00
Sundry contingencies		37 00
James Martin—		
Office rent		50 00
A. B Cowan—		
Travelling expenses		100 00
John Beattie—		
Postage		3 19
Sundry contingencies		30 71
E. Watson—		
Commission and fees		407 12
Travelling expenses		74 95
Rent, fuel, postage, &c		65 50
Thomas S. Walton—		
Office rent		60 00
Travelling expenses		47 85
Commission		277 21
Carried forward		69,695 29

Carried forward	145,250 11	81,182 33

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

——	Capital.	Interest.	——	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		69,695 29	Brought forward	145,250 11	81,182 33
To the following payments :—					
Contingent Expenses, &c.—Concluded.					
Thomas S. Walton—					
Postage		8 14			
Sundry contingencies		56 66			
J. P. Donnelly—					
Rent, light and fuel		130 00			
Travelling expenses		92 95			
Postage, &c		10 23			
A. English—					
For keep of horse		100 00			
Travelling expenses		89 65			
Postage, &c		10 92			
John F. Day—					
Commission		24 83			
William Simpson—					
Office rent		80 00			
Commission		909 16			
Sundry contingencies		58 15			
Robert Tyre—					
Commission		34 24			
Postage		0 84			
Thomas Gordon—					
Postage, &c		15 71			
J. W. Jermyn—					
Travelling expenses, postage, &c		10 49			
E. Harris—					
Travelling expenses		33 00			
C. B. Savage—					
Commission		25 89			
Rent		50 00			
Postage, &c		16 35			

B. W. Ross—		
Office rent		60 00
Commission		165 80
Postage		12 88
Sundry contingencies		6 25
M. Hill—		
Commission		222 88
T. G. Pile—		
Commission		3 96
Postage		0 54
D. Baker—		
Commission		96 93
Postage and sundries		26 57
R. C. Strickland—		
Commission, &c.		36 31
A. McKelvey—		
Postage, &c.		6 05
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, Maps, &c.		
Inspection of timber in Townships of Robinson and Dawson		24 00
Inspection of lands in Saugeen Peninsula		218 45
Inspection of lands on Manitoulin Island		114 75
Inspection of timber at Henvey's Inlet		27 00
Maps of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay		3 50
do Eastnor, Lindsay and St. Edmunds		82 00
Inspection of islands in Georgian Bay		76 60
do Nicholson Island		14 50
do timber in Township Rochmont		130 00
do town plot of Brook		86 25
Advertising.		
Hull "Dispatch"		13 22
Dominion Annual Register		100 00
London "Free Press"		20 06
"Mail" Printing Co.		302 15
Essex "Review"		4 42
Kincardine "Review"		13 88
Gore Bay "Enterprise"		7 74
Toronto "World"		51 20
"Citizen" Printing Co.		11 18
"Canadian Lumberman"		4 30
Carried forward	73,395 87	

Carried forward	145,250 11	81,182 33

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 75.

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		73,395 87	Brought forward	145,250 11	81,182 33
To the following payments :—					
Palmerston "Telegraph"		9 60			
Barrie "Northern Advance"		15 94			
Aylmer "Times"		4 42			
Wiarton "Echo"		10 24			
Collingwood "Enterprise"		4 08			
St. Thomas "Times"		9 52			
Meaford "Mirror"		3 74			
"News" and East Grey "Review"		10 28			
Owen Sound "Times"		12 34			
Stratford "Herald"		3 40			
Manitoulin "Guide"		14 30			
Hamilton "Spectator"		34 00			
Bruce "Herald"		11 14			
Napanee "Standard"		4 16			
Port Elgin "Times"		2 72			
Cobourg "Sentinel Star"		2 50			
Algoma "Gossip"		7 50			
Manitoulin "Expositor"		13 26			
Stratford "Times"		4 42			
Winnipeg "Emigrant"		30 00			
Miscellaneous.					
For protection of timber :—					
W. H. Tilley		9 83			
H. May		25 10			
Louis Beaucage		169 16			
Wm. Haner		156 95			
Peter Megiss		52 61			
W. H. Baxter		282 00			
R. Davis		425 55			

M. Belrose		265 87
Solomon James		8 13
John Connor		214 75
John Ryan		20 25
Sam'l Grimes		2 00
W. Minnikin		2 00
Joseph Lesage		7 55
For services in collection of rents		94 00
Allowance to Dr R. M. Stephen for office rent		150 00
Medical attendance, Long Lake Indians		45 00
do Pic River do		95 00
Freight charges on blankets		81 47
Sundry freight charges		24 90
Furniture for agent Donnelly's office		32 00
Expenses taking surrender of timber, White Fish Lake Reserve		88 55
Medical attendance, non-treaty Indians		5 75
Agricultural implements and cattle for Shawanaga Indians		149 37
Services translating documents		2 50
Plough for Pic River Indians		18 50
Legal services, McLean *vs.* McIsaac		854 65
do Regina *vs.* King and Shibley		79 92
Inspection of blankets		15 00
Blankets for distribution		1,390 83
Agricultural implements and cattle for Indians of Cow Bay, N.S.		132 00
For Kingsclear Indians, N.B.		101 00
For Indians of Halifax County, N.S		330 00
For Nepigon Indians		127 48
Vaccinating Pic River Indians		6 75
Revolvers, &c., for constable Lefort		22 80
Expenses in connection with surrender of Griffith Island		4 00
Services of auctioneer		30 00
Agricultural implements, Hervey's Inlet Indians		43 35
For copy of timber specifications		10 00
Agricultural implements and cattle for Shubenacadie Indians		156 00
Two cows for Indians, New Brunswick		60 00
For care of cattle at Pic River		12 00
Seed potatoes for Fort William and Pic River Indians		49 70
Vaccination of Golden Lake Indians		9 25
Prize plough for Six Nation Indians		39 20
Travelling expenses of destitute Indians		9 00
Carried forward		79,515 15

Carried forward	145,250 11	81,182 33

DR. INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts
Brought forward		79,515 15
To the following payments :—		
Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Cow for John Jade, Nova Scotia		20 00
Medicines for Indians of Lake Superior		17 05
Copy of field notes, Township of Billings		50 00
Implements for Indians of Lake Superior.		238 76
For services of packer.		69 75
Implements for Indians of Cape Breton, N.S.		24 00
Expenses in connection with surrender of Sultana Island		43 50
Framing diploma.		5 00
Oilcloth		4 51
Cattle for Pas Flat Indians		83 16
For services protecting timber under seizure at Gore Bay		22 00
For abstract of title.		1 25
A. G Smith, for temporary services in Brantford office		82 50
Gratuity of two months pay to widow of late H. Andrews		150 00
Cattle for Hervey's Inlet Indians.		125 10
Seed potatoes for Lake Nepigon Indians		20 00
Agricultural implements for Indians of Whycocomagh, N.S.		94 00
Subscription to "Dominion Annual Register"		10 00
Stationery		229 83
Printing		35 45
Transfer to Superannuation Account of abatement from agents' salaries		232 32

—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	145,250 11	81,182 33

Balance on 30th June, 1887	145,250 11				
	145,250 11	81,182 33		145,250 11	81,182 33
Balance on 30th June, 1887		52,568 84	Balance on 30th June, 1887	145,250 11	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 76.

DR. SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments :—	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts	$ cts.
			By Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,058 15	8,284 10
Amount paid merchants on account of Six Nation indebtedness		7,493 11	Land and timber sales	5,252 63	
			Rents and fines		599 94
Refund to members of the Six Nation who overpaid the amount of their indebtedness to merchants		544 16	Refund from interest moneys of Six Nation Band on account of debts		1,759 99
			Interest on invested capital		573 65
Expenses in connection with Lake Mistassini expedition		379 43			
Cost of oxen furnished the Fisher River Indians, Treaty 5		154 00			
Travelling expenses of a Pays Plat Indian.		4 00			
Cost of implements for the Indians on the North Shore of Lake Superior.		49 15			
Tools for Indians in British Columbia		140 50			
Cost of provisions for Grand Council, in J. C. Phipps' Agency		2 91			
Cost of threshing machine for the Long Plain Indians.		50 00			
Waggon and sleigh for the Fisher River Indians, Treaty 5		61 75			
Legal services *in re* liquor prosecutions		41 06			
Transfer to Whitefish Bay Indians of amount paid by Dick Banning & Co, on account of trespass, and interest thereon	822 00	32 88			
Transfer to Whitefish Lake Indians of bonus paid for timber license and ground rent	316 00	79 00			
To balance on 30th June, 1887.	10,172 78	2,185 73			
	11,310 78	11,217 68		11,310 78	11,217 68
			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	10,172 78	2,185 73

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		17,417 66	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	141,222 83	
			Legislative grants		19,318 10
			Interest on Invested Capital		5,396 20
To the following payments:—					
Salaries of Missionaries.					
Rev. T. Quinn		235 00			
Rev. M. Maiville		254 15			
Rev. A. G. Smith		400 00			
Rev. G. Giroux		225 96			
Rev. John Tucker		140 00			
Rev. N. V. Burtin		282 45			
Rev. J. Jacobs		400 00			
Teachers' Salaries—Ontario.					
J. Scanlon		300 00			
Elizabeth Miller		600 00			
Philomen Bernard		50 00			
Agatha Gabow		200 00			
Theresa Aikewenzie		50 00			
Martha Esquimaux		200 00			
Sophia Peltier		145 84			
Mary Cada		250 00			
Kate Hourigan		200 00			
Edmund Farrar		150 00			
Christina John		150 00			
Hannah Burdon		50 00			
Sister M. Ursula		200 00			
Thos. Stackum		200 00			
Mother M. Dorathy		300 00			
James MacKay		250 00			
Carried forward		22,651 06	Carried forward	141,222 83	24,714 30

DR. INDIANS SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		22,651 06	Brought forward	141,222 83	24,714 30
To the following payments:—					
Teachers' Salaries—Ontario—Concluded.					
Kate J Stack		187 50			
Sister St. Thecla		100 00			
Thomas Ouillette		175 00			
J. De Lamorandiere		66 66			
Eliza A. May		150 00			
Grace M. Patton		187 50			
M Boisveneau		50 00			
Joseph Esquimaux		150 00			
Maria Ricard		187 50			
Magdalen Atchiwan		90 22			
Rev. French		50 00			
John Esquimaux		150 00			
Quebec.					
O. Roy		350 00			
J. King		250 00			
Margaret Audet		150 00			
Sister St. Raphael		72 50			
H. L. Masta		62 50			
H. Bodreau		100 00			
E. Bittner		200 00			
Madame L. E. Otis		150 00			
Sister St. Lawrence		217 50			
E. Benedict		115 33			
Miss Tucker		20 83			
Kate Murray		75 00			

New Brunswick.		
M. Flinn		250 00
Flora Campbell		200 00
M. H. Martin		200 00
A. L, Morris		250 00
M. J. McCloskey		37 50
Mary E. Hartt		37 50
Nova Scotia.		
T. C. Kerr		264 00
J. McEachen		200 00
R. McMillan		200 00
J. A. McEachen		150 00
Alex. Johnston		83 34
Mary A. McEachen		50 00
Grants.		
To Schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society		1,970 00
Shingwauk Home		1,800 00
Wawanosh do		600 00
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution		3,450 00
Wihwemikong Industrial School		1,800 00
Six Nation Schoels		400 00
Missionaries of north shore of River St. Lawrence		500 00
School Books, Maps, &c.		
Eskasoni School		6 49
Kingsclear, N.B. do		15 48
Moravian do		7 25
Pierreville do		101 42
Wikwemikong do		38 19
St Regis do		10 65
Temiscamingue do		5 45
Red Rock do		16 58
Nepigon do		29 85
Sucker Creek do		9 50
Garden River do		22 81
Carried forward		38,665 11

Carried forward	141,222 83	24,714 30

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 77.

DR. INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		38,665 11
To the folllowing yments :—		
School Books, Maps, &c.—Concluded.		
Maria, Que. do		5 73
St. Mary's, N.B. do		2 21
Caughnawaga do		39 90
Salmon River do		14 95
McKenzie, N.S. do		4 04
Shawanaga do		2 19
Fort William do		66 33
Whycocomagh do		4 90
Whitefish Lake do		4 55
do River do		1 34
Halfway Lake, N.S. do		4 44
Chenail do		2 46
Bear River, N.S do		2 50
Restigouche do		41 55
Inspection of Schools.		
Nova Scotia Schools		45 00
Caughnawaga do		6 00
Dundee do		15 50
Mount Elgin and Muncey Institutes		18 00
West Middlesex Schools.		73 00
Oneida do		39 95
Algoma		31 50
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario		217 25
Parry Island Schools		65 00
Golden Lake do		12 00
Lake St. John do		8 50
Miscellaneous.		

	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	141,222 83	24,714 30

[PART II]

Transport of school material		8 35
Prizes for Caughnawaga School		20 14
Rent of school building, Temiscamingue		23 00
Building school, Middle River, N.S.		100 00
Repairs, &c., to Restigouche School		447 79
do Caughnawaga do		17 20
Rebuilding Wikwemikong Industrial School		4,000 00
Repairs to Whycocomagh School		52 50
do Red Rock do		260 50
do Garden River do		2 80
do Eskasoni do		36 10
do St. Mary's, N.B. do		8 07
Stoves, &c., Missisauga do		26 75
Building school, Cow Bay, N.S.		475 00
do New Germany, N.S.		490 00
do Gibson, Ont.		99 60
do Richmond, N.S.		258 00
Desks, Wikwemikong School		10 00
do Oneida do		6 00
do Fort William Boy's School		71 20
Premium of insurance on Cow Bay School		5 00
Advertising for tenders for building Cow Bay School		32 15
Fuel for Schools.		
Micmac School		10 00
Pierreville do		10 00
St. Mary's, N.B., School		13 00
Point Blue do		13 90
Kingsclear do		12 25
St. Francis do		10 00
Cow Bay, N.S. do		57 05
Red Rock do		12 00
Eskasoni do		11 00
Maria do		34 34
St. Régis do		3 35
Whycocomagh do		10 00
Balance on 30th June, 1887	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	46,040 94
Balance on 30th June, 1887		21,326 64

Balance on 30th June, 1887		21,326 64
	141,222 83	46,040 94
Balance on 30th June, 1887	141,222 83	

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

RETURN B—*Continued.*

No. 78.

DR. SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

	Capital.	Interest.		Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		784 07	By Legislative Grant		4,179 40
To the following payments:—			Balance on 30th June, 1887		41 93
Cost of survey of boundary of the Betsiamits Reserve		1,600 00			
Costs in connection with survey of the Lorette Reserve		300 00			
Costs of survey of Indian lands at Nepigon and Long Lake		1,151 40			
Survey of Shubenacadie Reserve, N.S		84 60			
do Eskasoni do		60 00			
do Middle River do		101 90			
do Escoumains Reserve		93 00			
Cost of abstract title to Willet property		15 00			
Interest		31 36			
		4,221 33			4,221 33
Balance on 30th June, 1887		41 93			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 79.

DR. SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886		6,464 61	By Amount deducted from Agent's salaries toward superannuation		264 20
To the following payments :—			Balance on 30th June, 1887		6,949 01
F. Talfourd, retired allowance		400 00			
Chas. Skene, retired allowance for six months		90 00			
Interest		258 60			
		7,213 21			7,213 21
To Balance on 30th June, 1887		6,949 01			

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 80.

DR. POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To the following payments:—					
Supplies to Grand Council		0 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,976 70	147 71
Distribution of interest moneys		185 80	Timber dues	828 10	
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	82 81	0 96	Rents		16 00
Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,721 99	140 94	Interest on invested capital		164 96
	4,804 80	328 67		4,804 80	328 67
			By Balance on 30th June, 1887	4,721 99	140 94

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPAR MENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Continued.* No. 81.
DR. POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

DR. WHITEFISH BAY INDIANS (Treaty 3) in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887.	822 00	32 88	By Timber dues	822 00	
			Interest on invested capital		32 88
	822 00	32 88		822 00	32 88
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	822 00	32 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B—*Concluded.*

No. 82.

DR. WHITEFISH LAKE INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs. CR.

—	Capital.	Interest.	—	Capital.	Interest.
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1887	316 00	79 00	By Timber dues	316 00	
			Rents		79 00
	316 00	79 00		316 00	79 00
			Balance on 30th June, 1887	316 00	79 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 1.—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation for 1886-87, 49 Vic., c. 2				5,122 00
		Balance brought forward from 1885-86				59 08
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				730 00
						5,911 08
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries.				
49 Vic., c. 2, 50 Vic., c. 2	G. Wells	For salary as Agent, District 1*a*, 12 months ended 30th June, 1887		50 00		
	F. McDormand	do do 1*b* do do ...		50 00		
	J. E. Beckwith	do do 2 do do ...		25 00		
	Rev. T. Butler	do do 3 & 4 do do ...		75 00		
	Rev. A. P. Desmond	do do 5 do do ...		33 33		
	J. Gass	do do 6*a* do do ...		16 66		
	D. H. Muir, M.D	do do 6*b* do do ...		16 66		
	A. T. Clarke, M.D	do do 7 do do ...		33 33		
	Rev. R. McDonald	do do 8 do do ...		100 00		
	Rev. J. Chisholm	do do 9, 1st July to 10th September, 1886		19 45		
	W. C. Chisholm	do do 9, 10th Sept., 1886, to 30th June, 1887		80 55		
	Rev. J. McDougall	do do 10, 12 months ended 30th June, 1887		100 00		
	Rev. D. McIsaac	do do 11 do do ...		50 00		
	Rev. R. Grant	do do 12 do do ...		50 00		
	Rev. M. McKenzie	do do 13, 9 months ended 31st March, 1887		75 00		
					774 98	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	F. S. Kinsoman, M.D	In District 1*a*		8 00		
	A. R. Andrews, M.D	do		13 20		
	F. P. Smith, M.D	do		41 75		
	J. S. Morton, M.D	do		7 75		
	A. Robinson	do		10 25		
					80 95	
	C. J. Fox, M.D	do 1*b*		19 50		
	R. J. Ellison, M.D	do		199 80		
		Carried forward	219 30	80 95	774 98	5,911 08

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	219 30	80 95	774 98	5,911 08
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Medical Attendance and Medicine—Concluded.				
	Municipality of Yarmouth	In District 1*b*	19 00			
	F. S. Kinsoman, M.D.	do	8 50			
	H. A. Ellison, M D	do	85 15			
				331 95		
	W. B. Moore, M.D.	In District 2		42 25		
	G. A. Pickles, M.D.	do 3 & 4	82 00			
	G. A. Smith, M.D.	do	56 25			
	W. H. Cole, M.D.	do	22 40			
	N. S. Robertson, M.D.	do	17 00			
				177 65		
	N. F. Smith, M.D.	do 5	63 00			
	F. Macmillan, M.D.	do	36 50			
	J. Reed	do	26 00			
				125 50		
	R. A. Adlington, M.D.	do 6*a*	22 75			
	R. Cox, M D	do	17 00			
				39 75		
	D. H Muir, M.D	do 6*b*	38 75			
	J. R. Smith, M.D.	do	6 25			
				45 00		
	A. T. Clarke, M D	do 7	52 00			
	J. W. McKay	do	10 00			
				62 00		
	Dr. McMillan	do 8	21 00			
	J. McMillan, M.D.	do salary 1 year to 30th Nov., 1886	42 00			
				63 00		
	J. C. McKinnon, M.D.	do 9		55 30		
	H. J. Fixott, M.D.	do 10		132 10		
	J. McIntosh, M.D.	do 11		19 50		
	J. L. Bethune, M D	do 12		31 80		
	J. McKenzie, M.D.	do 13	15 15			
	M. A. MacDonald, M.D.	do salary 9 months to 31st March, 1887	75 00			

Copeland & Co.	do medicines	2 15		
			92 30	
				1,299 05
	Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.			
		Food, &c.	Seed Grain.	
G. Wells	In District 1*a*	92 72	53 00	
F. McDormand	do 1*b*	168 64	107 00	
J. E. Beckwith	do 2	55 00	12 00	
Rev. T. Butler	do 3 & 4	164 44	125 00	
Rev. A. P. Desmond	do 5	83 00	65 00	
J. Gass	do 6*a*	102 00	60 00	
D. H Muir, M.D	do 6*b*	54 00	15 00	
A. T. Clarke, M D	do 7	84 00	25 00	
Rev. R. McDonald	do 8	182 36	103 00	
W. C. Chisholm	do 9	145 00	83 00	
Rev. J. McDougall	do 10	214 00	120 00	
Rev. D. McIsaac	do 11	109 36	53 00	
Rev. R. Grant	do 12	124 00	72 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie	do 13	284 00	65 00	
		1,862 52	968 00	2,830 52
Municipality of Yarm'th.	Provisions supplied Indians of Yarmouth		6 00	
Rev. R. McDonald	Repairs to barn on Indian Island		45 00	
Paul Denny	Grant to aid in purchasing a horse		10 00	
Rev. M. McKenzie.	Grant for relief of John Isaac		10 00	
B. Woodville	Account for supplies, District 13		10 00	
W. McDougall	do do		10 76	
Mrs. S. E. Banks	Grant for relief of J. Charles		10 00	
Newell Jeddore	do distress		25 00	
				126 76
	Miscellaneous.			
J. Macdonald	For Logs for wharf at Chapel Island		110 00	
H. Langley	Building do do		361 92	
do	Finishing road and wages, foreman		58 00	
C. Dorgil	Coffin for Indian woman		6 50	
A. McDonald	do child		4 00	
J. Fitz Randolph	do do		8 00	
E. J. Harrison	12,660 ft. lumber, District 7		82 29	
D. S. Howard	Nails, District 7		3 20	
Miss Tommeau	Sashes, glass, &c.		5 00	
J. B. Wyman	Materials for coffin		7 00	
E. Kimpton	do		1 66	
	Carried forward		647 57	5,031 31	5,911 08

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		647 57	5,031 31	5,911 08
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	M. Hayes	For Making shroud		0 50		
	N. C. Freeman	Trimmings for coffin		1 93		
	T. Beamish	Account for copies of three Indian treaties		8 00		
	M. McDougall	Supplies for burial of Chief Denny		8 38		
	Stationery Office	Stationery supplies		9 72		
	Indian Fund	Transfer of amount voted for building schoolhouse at New Germany		90 00		
					766 10	
		Total Expenditure				5,797 41
		Balance unexpended				113 67

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2.—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1886-87, under 49 Vic., c. 2				5,115 00
		Further grant, under 50 Vic, c. 2				954 00
						6,069 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Salaries.				
49 Vic., c. 2; 50 Vic., c. 2.	J. Farrell	For Salary as Agent, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		375 00		
	C. Sargeant	do do do		500 00		
	Moses Craig	do do do		250 00		
	Rev. E. J. Bannon	do Missionary do		125 00		
	Rev. J. C. McDevitt	do do do		250 00		
	Rev. J. J. O'Leary	do do June and September quarters, 1886		50 00		
	Rev. W. Morrisey	do do 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		125 00		
	Rev. P. W Dixon	do do 1st April to 23rd October, 1886		56 25		
	Rev. L. C. D'Amour	do do 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		50 00		
	Rev. J. F. Carson	do do do		125 00		
	T. Barnaby	do Constable, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		20 00		
	Rev. J. L. McDonald	do Missionary do		25 00		
	Rev. M. M. O'Brien	do do 9 months, to 30th June, 1887		75 00		
	Rev. S. J. Crumley	do do 23rd October, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.		68 75		
					2,095 00	
		Medical Attendance and Medicines.				
	J. Macdonald, M.D.	For Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		125 00		
	H. A. Fish, M.D.	do do do		125 00		
	J. B. Lamothe, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Kent County, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		25 00		
	J. F. Brine, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Buctouche, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		100 00		
	H. A. Fish, M D.	Vaccinating Indians of Eelground and Red Banks		36 50		
	E. Moore, M D	Medical attendance, Westmoreland County		36 50		
	J. E. Church, M.D	do Fort Foley		18 50		
	J. H. Barker, M.D.	do St. Mary's		35 00		
	H. W. Gregory, M.D.	do do		3 20		
	J. Z. Currie, M.D.	do do		4 50		
		Carried forward		509 20	2,095 00	6,069 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		509 20	2,095 00	6,069 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Medical Attendance and Medicines—Concluded.				
	Mrs. Sacobie	Medical attendance, St. Mary's		4 00		
	B. Coburn, M.D	do Kingsclear		79 05		
	Mrs P. Tomar	do do		8 00		
	G. M. Duncan, M.D.	do Bathurst		89 90		
	J. A. Leger, M.D.	do Shediac		150 40		
	A. P. Landry, M.D	do Kent County		172 75		
	N. R. Colts, M.D	do do		6 00		
	H. A. Hanson, M D	do Tobique		34 60		
	R. Wiley, M D	do do		39 25		
	F. Fournier, M.D.	do Madawaska		30 00		
	J. M. Wiley	Medicines		38 42		
	W. Tilley	do		48 12		
					1,209 69	
		Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.	Food, &c.	Seed Grain.		
	J. Farrell	In South-Western Agency	436 00	294 40		
	C. Sargeant	North-Eastern do	842 00	600 00		
	M. Craig	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska	284 87	136 80		
			1,562 87	1,031 20		
		Miscellaneous.			2,594 07	
	J. Farrell	For Rent of office, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		62 50		
	O. Sharkey	Cotton for burial of an Indian		7 04		
	J. D. Hanlon	Coffins for burial of Indians		21 00		
	A. Paul	Coffin for burial of an Indian		2 50		
	R. Williams	do do		4 00		
	T. A. Barker	Erecting fence on St. Mary's Reserve		39 88		
	F. W. Smith	Cash paid to poor Indian for expenses to Newcastle		1 50		
	E. King	Railway ticket for poor Indian from Ottawa to Newcastle		4 75		

	Stationery Office.....	Stationery supplies	.....	7 15	150 32	
		Total Expenditure	.....	.....	.....	6,049 08
		Balance unexpended	.....	.....	.....	19 92

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Legislative Appropriation, 1886-87, under 49 Vic., c. 2				2,000 00
		Further grant, 50 Vic., c. 2				390 00
		Balance brought from 1885-86				4 31
						2,394 31
		EXPENDITURE.				
49 Vic., c. 2; 50 Vic., c. 2	J. O. Arsenault	For Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1887		200 00		
	do	do teacher, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887		250 00		
	do	Allowance for travelling expenses		100 00		
					550 00	
	do	Grant for purchase of seed			120 20	
	J. M. Forbes	Supplies for destitute under contract		286 63		
	T. H. Pope	do do		379 29		
	Forbes Bros.	do do		17 85		
	J. Gaffney	do do		355 94		
	H. Brown	Hay for cattle		2 00		
					1,041 71	
	A. E. Long, M.D	Medical attendance		97 59		
	J. G. Toombs, M.D	do		30 80		
	J. Gillis, M.D	do		22 50		
	P. Conroy, M.D	do		8 00		
	F. D. Walker, M.D	do		10 85		
	Mrs. R. Watson	Medicines		16 02		
	P. McLaren, M.D	Medical attendance		13 46		
	A. McNeill, M D	do		6 00		
	E. B. Muttart, M.D	do		12 90		
	J. J. McLean, M.D	do		10 00		
	J. A. Gourlie	Medicines		17 25		
	W. B. Dyre	do		7 55		
	F. Cox, M.D	Medical attendance		10 50		
					263 42	
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
	M. Henessey	For Coffin for Indian		4 00		
	D. Egan	Burial expenses for Indian		1 28		
	Forbes Bros.	Duck for sails		4 95		
	R. T. Holman	Supplies for boats		15 39		
	R. Hayes	Repairs to plough		2 25		

R. Hayes	Repairs to plough		3 25		
T. Glover	Windows and doors for Indian houses		44 25		
C. McCarthy	Ploughing for Indians		8 00		
E. J. Hodgson, Q.C.	Services, Regina, *vs.* J. Louis		24 68		
Summerside *Journal*	Advertising for tenders		3 75		
Govt. Stationery Office	Stationery supplies		0 88		
				110 43	
Stephen Arsenault	Repairs to schoolhouse		22 50		
Jas. Bucke	Inspecting school		15 00		
Joseph Arsenault	Wood for school		12 00		
				49 50	
	Total Expenditure				2,135 26
	Balance Unexpended				259 05

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Legislative appropriation for 1886-87, 49 Vic., c. 2				52,967 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				10,000 00
						62,967 00
		Expenditure.				
		Indians of British Columbia Generally.				
		Salaries and Wages.				
49 Vic., c. 2, and 50 Vic., c. 2 ...	I. W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887.	3,000 00			
	H. Moffatt	do Clerk, do do	1,800 00			
	A. C. Elliott	do Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, 9 months, to 31st March, 1887.	1,949 94			
	S. Y. Wooton	do Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, 1 month, to 30th June, 1887	216 66			
	M. E. Dansereau	Services, copying minutes of decisions	160 50			
	L. P. Lewis	Wages as Constable on Songhees Reserve, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887	520 00			
	W. Bryce	Wages as Messenger, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887	650 00			
	L. Good	Wages	74 19			
	S. A. Roberts	Clerical services	15 00			
	J. Campbell	Wages as Interpreter	96 00			
	A. Campbell	do Cook	50 00			
	O. Monson	do Interpreter	9 00			
	G. Kelly	do do	12 00			
	E. Denis	do cleaning office	8 00			
	L. P. Lewis	do Constable	4 00			
	R. E. Woods	do do	4 00			
	E. Star	Witness fee	3 00			
				8,572 29		
		Aid to Sick and Needy.				
	H. Saunders	For Supplies	171 37			
	Hudson Bay Co	do for destitute	72 54			
	W. J Jeffee	Clothing for sick Indians	5 50			
	J. Sehl	Two straw mattresses for sick Indians	3 00			

Croft & Angus	Supplies for sick and destitute	18 35			
			270 76		
	Implements and Seed.				
Jay & Co.	For Seed supplies	126 25			
Marvin & Tilton	Tools supplied	38 75			
			165 00		
	Schools.				
A. J. Hall	For Salary as Teacher at Alert Bay, March and December quarters, 1886	61 89			
A. E. Price	Salary as Teacher at Alert Bay, September quarter, 1886	27 57			
do	Implements for Alert Bay School	18 07			
E. Verbrugghe	Salary as Teacher at Cowichan, March and June quarters, 1886	216 84			
T. N. Hibben & Co	Books for schools	2 87			
Fanny Stevens	do Comeakin School	18 15			
C. Harrison	Salary as Teacher at Massett, December quarter, 1885, and June quarter, 1886	236 07			
A. J. Brabant	do Hesquiaht, December quarter, 1885, June and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	336 18			
J. Nicolaye	do Kyakeht, December quarter, 1885, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	516 84			
W. H. Collison	do Kincolith, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	323 37			
A. Martin	do St. Mary's, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	625 00			
A. N. Miller	do Fort Simpson, September and December quarters, 1886, and March and June quarters, 1887	300 00			
Mrs. K. Ondoward	do Fort Simpson, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	75 00			
E. Reinhart	do Bella Bella, September and December quarters, 1886, and March and June quarters, 1887	110 10			
Annie E. Barker	do Nanaimo, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	80 67			
S. M. Lawrence	do Nanaimo, June quarter, 1887	45 48			
	Carried forward	2,994 10	9,008 05		62,967 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	2,994 10	9,008 05	.....	62,867 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Schools—Concluded.				
	Mary Celestin	For Salary as Teacher at Comeakin, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887	201 24			
	G. A. Gibson.....	do Naas River, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.....	126 00			
	D. Jennings	do Port Essington, December quarter, 1886.....	75 00			
	Rev. J. N. Semmens	do Cloyoquot, June and September quarters, 1886	168 75			
				3,565 09		
		Medical Attendance and Medicine.				
	T. Shotbolt.....	For Medicine	607 82			
	Langley & Co.....	do	360 94			
	Moore & Co.....	do	17 75			
	G. L Milne, M.D.	Medical attendance	337 50			
	Royal Hospital.....	do and board of sick Indians	121 50			
	H. A. Martin & Son	Vaccine matter	5 6 60			
	D. S. Curtis & Co.	Medicine for Yale School.....	54 72			
				2,016 83		
		Travelling Expenses.				
	J. W. Powell	For Travelling expenses and board allowance	846 50			
	L. P. Lewis	do	10 00			
	L. Good.....	do	6 50			
	Victoria Transfer Co.....	Cab hire	26 25			
	H. Denger	do	3 00			
	R. Lang & Son	Supplies for Indian Superintendent	35 25			
	C. Clarke	do	56 78			
	R. D. Mather	Horse hire	216 00			
	A. Fenwick.....	Transport	187 30			

C. McKay	Canoe hire	58 00		
Steamer "Evangeline"	Transport	12 00		
A. C. Elliott	Travelling allowance	265 00		
J. Star	Hire of canoe	6 00		
Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport	19 00		
S. Y. Wootton	Travelling expenses	55 25		
T. Wright	Use of canoe for Mr. Wootton	17 00		
J. Myox	Hunting horses	8 00		
C. Clarke	Ferriage	15 00		
A. W. Vowell	Saddle for Indian Superintendent	70 00		
Steamer "Boscowitz"	Fare of S Y. Wooton from Nanaimo to Port Simpson	19 00		
do	Waiting for S. Y. Wooton at Nanaimo	100 00		
			2,031 83	
	Miscellaneous.			
Allsop & Mason	For Rent of Victoria Office, 13 months, to 30th April, 1887	585 00		
Victoria Post Office	Rent of drawer	6 00		
Daily "Colonist"	Subscription	13 00		
Daily "Standard"	do	13 25		
"Mainland Guardian"	do	10 00		
"Colonist"	Printing	40 00		
Victoria Water Works	Water supplied	18 00		
H. Simlow	Emptying closet	18 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery and postage	226 59		
R. T. Williams	Mounting map, &c	4 65		
Drake & Jackson	Legal services	30 75		
H. E. Croasdaile	Amount paid for refusal of R. Weir's land	200 00		
H. Moffatt	Petty cash	8 83		
I. W. Powell	do	2 15		
C. Strous & Co	Blankets supplied	23 00		
Str. "Barbara Boscowitz"	Services in arresting Indians	40 00		
do	Transport of sick Indians	53 50		
Telegraph and Signal Service	Messages	82 95		
E. B. Marvin	Tent for Indian Superintendent	28 25		
Steamer "R. P. Rithet"	Transport of Indians	9 00		
Hall & Goepel	Coal	40 00		
J. P. Burgess	Valuing improvements on the Songees Reserve	2 50		
C. E. Redfern	Engraving medal for Chief	3 00		
C. P. Navigation Co	Transport of Indians	35 00		
James Bay, coal and wood yard	Fuel	17 38		
Royal Hospital, Victoria	Maintenance of sick Indian	10 00		
J. Burgess	1 lock	5 50		
C. P. R. Telegraph Co	Messages	21 05		
H. Noble	Kindling wood	3 25		
	Carried forward	1,550 60	16,621 80	62,967 00

RETURN C. 4.—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward	1,550 60	16,621 80		62,967 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	Government Stationery Office	For Stationery supplied	20 86	1,571 46		
		Cowichan.				
	W. H. Lomas	For salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887.	1,200 00			
	Joe	Wages as constable	248 66			
	Jack	do watchman	2 50			
	G. B. Ordano	Provisions for destitute	144 12			
	W. P. Jaynes	do	142 25			
	Johnstone & Co	do	15 50			
	A. G. Horne & Son	do	36 29			
	Indian	Firewood for sick Indians	4 00			
	E. G. Prior	Harrow teeth	4 70			
	J. H. Robotham, M.D.	Medical attendance	260 97			
	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	8 62			
	W. W. Walkem, M.D.	Medical attendance	27 50			
	E. Pimbury & Co	Medicines	38 68			
	Dr. Renwick	Medical attendance	2 50			
	W. H. Lomas	Travelling expenses	500 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	72 97			
	Mrs. M. L. Rinner	Telegrams	11 78			
	W. H. Lomas	Grant in aid of Cowichan exhibition	200 00			
	Daniel	Cutting wood	10 00			
	W. P. Jaynes	Coal oil	3 00			
	Bill Vill	Burial of Indian	12 00			
	M. W. Waitt & Co	Stationery	3 50			
	Marvin & Tilton	Handcuffs	30 75	2,980 29		
		Kamloops and Okanagan Agency.				
	J. W. Mackay	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,800 00			

Blair & Co.	Stove for Chief at Yacht	13 50		
J. A. Mara	Supplies for destitute	6 75		
Jay & Co.	Seed supplied	573 52		
J. A. Mara	Axes do	16 06		
J. McIntyre	Shovels and picks	26 50		
W. E. McCartney & Bro.	Medicines	111 50		
S. J. Tunstall, M.D	Medical attendance	30 00		
Clarke & Co	Medicines	3 50		
W. B. Dart	do	2 12		
J. W. Mackay	Travelling expenses	800 00		
J. A. Mara	Ink supplies	3 50		
Gordon Bros	Furniture for office	46 00		
A. J. Venn	Postage stamps	15 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	32 60		
Ah Loy	1 basin and jug	3 50		
J. Vair	Stove and sundries supplied	28 37		
C. Holtz	Plastering	9 00		
G. P. Raven	Repairs to office	1 75		
J. Hornby	Wood	10 00		
J. Mara	1 cash box	2 50		
			3,535 67	
	West Coast Agency.			
H. Guillod	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,200 00		
Barclay Sound Fishing Co	Relief of destitute	24 50		
Vancouver Oil Co.	do	17 25		
C. Spring & Co.	do	40 00		
Moore & Co	Medicines	290 12		
T. Shotbolt	do	160 22		
H. Guillod	Travelling expenses	475 00		
J. A. Mara	4 pairs handcuffs	30 00		
Harry	Services as policeman	8 00		
			2,245 09	
	Fraser Agency.			
P. McTiernan	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,200 00		
McDonald Bros.	Provisions for destitute	21 91		
Jay & Co.	Seed supplied	166 95		
D. S. Curtis & Co.	Medicines	105 88		
C. N. True, M.D	Medical attendance	71 00		
A. M. Herring	Medicines	33 50		
T. S. Hall, M.D	Medical attendance	15 00		
J. Henderson, M.D	do	40 00		
P. McTiernan	Travelling expenses	338 50		
	Carried forward	1,992 74	26,954 31	62,967 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,992 74	26,954 31		62,967 00
		Expenditure—*Concluded.*				
		Fraser Agency—Concluded.				
	T. N. Hibben & Co.	For Postage stamps	7 50			
	J. M. Wise	Coal and wood	12 50			
	Z. S Hall	Stationery	7 40			
				2,020 14		
		Kwahkewlth Agency.				
	R. H. Pidcock	For Salary as Agent, from 14th June, to 31st August, 1886	256 66			
	do	do 10 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,000 00			
	S. A. Spencer	Supplies for sick Indians	18 13			
	R. H. Pidcock	Travelling expenses	345 22			
	Steamer "Boscowitz"	Freighting	4 75			
	J. A. Spencer	Rent of room for dispensary	6 50			
	T. N. Hibben & Co.	Stamps	6 75			
	R. Hunt	Rent of room	16 25			
	do	Hand cuffs and leg irons	12 00			
				1,666 26		
		Williams Lake Agency.				
	W. L. Meason	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,200 00			
	A. W. Smith	Provisions for destitute	53 25			
	C. A. Phair	do	13 25			
	F. W. Foster	Freighting, implements	65 12			
	W B. Gladwin	do	9 00			
	Jay & Co	Seed supplied	64 70			
	A. W. Smith	Medicines	51 60			
	F. W. Foster	do	31 37			
	C. Phair	do	10 65			
	A. Barlow	do and attendance	56 25			
	W. L. Meason	Travelling expenses	300 00			
	Mrs. C. Boswell	Postage stamps	10 00			
	D. Dulig	Board for sick Indians	17 80			

F. W. Foster	Provisions for destitute	15 48		
W. A. Johnstone	do	164 00		
			2,062 17	
	North-West Coast Agency.			
J. C. Hughes	For Salary as Agent, 4 months, to 31st October, 1886	600 00		
do	Travelling expenses	200 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	57 17		
Hudson Bay Co	Forwarding letter	32 00		
			889 17	
	Kootenay Agency.			
A. W. Vowell	For Salary as Agent, from 13th February, '86, to 31st May,' 87	1,297 56		
J. Campbell	do Interpreter	52 00		
A. W. Vowell	Travelling expenses	200 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stamps	16 62		
			1,566 18	
	Total Expenditure on General Account			35,158 23
	SURVEYS.			
	Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett.			
W. S. Jemmett	For Salary as Surveyor, 13 months to 31st May, 1887	1,950 00		
J. D. Cameron	Wages as Axeman	270 96		
W. D. Mackay	do Chainman	338 70		
W. Kinnuck	do Axeman	15 16		
J. N. Cameron	do do	40 00		
J. Palmer	do do	69 99		
A. Gurney	do do	140 00		
P. O'Brien	do do	159 00		
A. Gunne	do do	35 00		
W. G. Mitchell	do do	281 28		
P. Jones	do do	11 25		
J. Gibson	do do	270 96		
J. Jerimy	do Canoeman	22 50		
J. Offitt	do do	10 00		
Ah Lee	do Cook	283 86		
G. A. A. Hole	do Chainman	12 90		
A. McDonald	do Axeman	11 61		
J. Gibson	do do	11 61		
A. Gurney	Moving camp	5 00		
J. Tiegan	Wages as Axeman	32 66		
	Carried forward	3,972 44		35,158 23	62,967 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	3,972 44		35,158 23	62,967 00
		SURVEYS—*Continued.*				
		Expenditure under W. S. Jemmett—Concluded.				
	T. Weah	do do	32 66			
	C. Collison	do Canoeman	23 00			
	W. S. Jemmett	Rations	1,046 10			
	Steamer "Boscowitz"	Transport of party	560 60			
	C. P. Navigation Co	Freighting instruments	6 50			
	J. Cameron	Paid transport	8 00			
	G. Kinsada	Moving camp	134 50			
	R. Smith	Hire of canoe	56 50			
	P. Scottam	do	48 50			
	A. Girlakla	do	17 00			
	P. O'Brien	do	7 00			
	W. J. Mitchell	Paid transport	19 00			
	G. Palmer	do	4 67			
	J. Gibson	do	29 25			
	J. Jerimy	do	10 00			
	J. Offitt	do	1 00			
	Steamer "Evangeline"	Transport	60 00			
	A. McDonald	Paid transport	10 25			
	Ah Lee	do	1 50			
	W. S. Jemmett	Transport	38 78			
	A. Gurney	do	2 00			
	A. Cowan	Tinware and hardware, &c	33 88			
	E. G. Prior	Hardware	25 18			
	J. P. Burgess	Repairs to boxes, &c	13 50			
	M. W. Wiatt	3 doz. memorandum books	13 50			
	P. McQuade	Camp equipage	78 90			
	A. & W. Wilson	Hardware	14 00			
	E. B. Marvin	Tents supplied	41 50			
	W. S. Jemmett	Sundry supplies	19 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	46 50			
	M. W. Wiatt & Co	do	9 00			
	W. S. Jemmett	Sundry supplies	38 07			
				6,422 28		

		Expenditure under E. M. Skinner.			
E. M. Skinner	For Salary as Surveyor, 13 months to 31st May, 1887		1,950 00		
T. H. Price	Wages as Head Chainman		328 86		
L. Dansereau	do Chainman		263 08		
Jack	do Axeman		55 00		
Joe	do do		69 67		
William	do do		8 00		
V. Killgran	do do		10 32		
Ah Sing	do Cook		161 74		
T. T. McVittie	do Axeman		93 33		
W. Peone	do Packer		126 66		
Alexander	do do		96 00		
A. McDonald	do Axeman		153 29		
M. Cameron	do do		110 58		
J. H. Taynton	do Cook		65 33		
G. R. Porter	do Axeman		166 32		
E. M. Skinner	Rations of party		964 66		
J. Task	Board of party		7 50		
M. Ritchie	do		19 50		
Evans & Blyth	do		10 00		
A. Clemens	do		8 00		
W. Archer	do		39 50		
J. T. Edwards	do		57 00		
A. Coutlee	do		7 50		
W. C. McDonnell	do		3 50		
R. Fry	do		18 00		
St. Charles Hotel	do		12 00		
Str. "North Pacific"	do		8 00		
Williams	Freighting		7 50		
C. P. Navigation Co	Transport of party		207 45		
Charley	Moving camp		12 50		
A. Hunter	do		20 00		
J. F. Witfla	Freighting		25 00		
Indian	Horse hire and moving camp		107 00		
J. A. Mara	Transport of party		13 75		
C. P. Navigation Co	do		51 10		
J. T. Galbraith & Bro.	do		642 00		
Steamer "Boscovitz"	do		20 00		
M Cameron	Paid transport		12 00		
T. T. McVittie	do		12 00		
Dominion Express Co.	Express charges		32 05		
C. P. Railway Co.	Transport of party		6 50		
Steamer "Duchess"	do		68 93		
P. Kinbasket	do		15 00		
R. Fry	do		24 50		
North Pacific Ry Co	do		117 05		
The Oregon Ry & Nav. Co	do		34 40		
	Carried forward		6,242 07	6,422 28	35,158 23	62,967 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	6,242 07	6,422 28	35,158 23	62,967 00
		Surveys—*Concluded.*				
		Expenditure under E. M. Skinner—Concluded.				
	North Pacific Express Co	For Transport of party	8 25			
	E M Skinner	Sundry expenses of transport	150 00			
	E. G. Prior	Hardware supplied	93 78			
	A. Cowan	do	51 65			
	J. P. Burgess	Pickets, &c.	33 98			
	C. Strouss & Co	Tents, &c.	78 75			
	J. A. Mara	Camp outfit	6 00			
	A. & W. Wilson	Hardware	44 40			
	E. B. Marvin	Tents supplied	48 60			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	36 87			
	E. M. Skinner	Petty cash	42 32			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied Surveyors Jemmett, Skinner and Tuck	82 62			
				6,919 29		
		Expenditure under S. P. Tuck.				
	S. P. Tuck	For Salary as Surveyor from 18th August, 1886, to 28th February, 1887. $967 74				
		do from 5th to 31st May, 1887. 130 64				
			1,098 38			
	J. A. Smith	Wages as Head Chainman	191 93			
	J. McColl	do Chainman	153 54			
	D. H. Bonney	do Axeman	152 25			
	J. Munroe	do do	152 25			
	W. Jenkins	do do	152 25			
	A. Leighton	do Boatman	88 00			
	S. Ryan	do do	9 00			
	D. Bruce	do do	8 00			
	Ah Sing	do Cook	54 19			
	Ah Sue	do do	116 12			
	W. R. Wilson	do Head Chainman	22 58			
	H. W. Wilkinson	do Chainman	18 06			
	C. E. McKean	do Axeman	18 06			

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D. H. Bonney	do do	18 06		
D. Page	do do	18 06		
S. P. Tuck	Rations for party	508 75		
C. Ryan	Board of party	8 00		
J. A. Smith	Paid board	6 00		
J. McColl	do	6 00		
T. Shotbolt	Medicines supplied	11 07		
Str. Boscowitz	Transport of party	258 40		
C. Ryan	do	2 00		
J. A. Smith	Paid do	6 00		
J. McColl	do	6 00		
A. Leighton	Boat hire	24 00		
D. Bruce	do	3 00		
C. B. Nash	Transport of party	5 38		
C. E. McKean	Paid do	2 75		
J. P. Burgess	3 boxes	12 50		
C. Strauss & Co	Tents supplied	108 50		
Marvin & Tilton	Hardware	74 88		
A. & W. Wilson	Tinware and hardware	84 38		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery	28 00		
E. G. Prior	Hardware	26 95		
M. W. Wiatt & Co	Drawing pen	3 00		
T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	26 79		
S. P. Tuck	Petty cash	126 11		
Canadian Express Co.	Charges on theodolite	0 55		
			3,609 74	
	Total Expenditure for Surveys			16,951 31
	RESERVE COMMISSION.			
P. O'Rielly	For Salary as Commissioner, 15 months, to 30th June, 1887	4,374 90		
A. H. Green	do Surveyor 15 do do	2,250 00		
Hewitt	Wages as Interpreter	20 00		
Auguste	Hire of canoe and crew	21 25		
T. J. Freeman	Wages as axeman and chainman	97 00		
N. Hunt	do Interpreter	50 00		
G Blenkinsop	Examining records	5 00		
J. H. Gutherie	Wages as axeman	44 00		
P. O'Reilly	Board allowance	270 00		
A. H. Green	do	262 50		
do	Meals	1 00		
N. Hunt	Paid board	5 00		
Marine Department	Provisions for party	105 00		
C. Green	Board of party	29 25		
W. Miller	Supplies	7 75		
T. McNeely	Board and lodging	10 00		
	Carried forward	7,556 65		52,109 54

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	7,556 65		52,109 54	62,967 00
		Reserve Commission—*Concluded.*				
	J. Dales	Meals for Mr. Green	3 50			
	A. & W. Wilson	Camp furniture	4 25			
	W. Birchford	1 camp box	3 50			
	W. W. Evans	108 lbs. bacon	17 28			
	Bligh & Stewart	Sundries	3 00			
	A. H. Green	Paid for carting baggage	4 00			
	Grey & Dumbleton	Hire of steamer	10 00			
	Str. "Sir James Douglas"	Expenses of charter for use of the Commissioner	1,090 33			
	W. Hunt	Paid for transport	8 00			
	Victoria Transfer Co	Transport	41 00			
	Fred	Hire of canoe	15 00			
	Sam	do	22 50			
	Indians	do and crew	116 75			
	J. Kerr	Hire of waggon	30 00			
	Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway	Transport	13 50			
	Str. "Rithet"	do	20 50			
	P. Ladner	Hire of waggon	25 00			
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Transport	30 75			
	Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.	do	16 50			
	British Columbia Express Co.	do	20 00			
	A. H Green	2 field books	1 00			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery and supplies	54 75			
	W. Bickford	1 book case	48 75			
	"Colonist"	Printing vouchers	7 00			
	W. Bickford	1 lock	3 75			
	T. N. Hibben & Co	Stationery supplied	15 25			
	C. Pennie	Keep of Government horses, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887	48 00			
	A. H. Green	Petty cash disbursed	9 22			
		Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission			9,235 73	

	Total Expenditure in British Columbia			61,345 27	
	Less—Value of Survey outfit burnt			268 87	
					61,076 40
	Unexpended balance.....				1,890 60

RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes		31,630 00		
Proportion of further grant		6,500 00		
		38,130 00		
Expenditure.....		35,158 23		
Unexpended.....				2,971 77
Appropriation for Surveys		11,837 00		
Proportion of further grant.....		3,500 00		
		15,337 00		
Expenditure.....	16,951 31			
Less—Refund	268 87			
		16,682 44		
Over-expended			1,345 44	
Appropriation for Reserve Commission		9,500 00		
Expenditure.....		9,235 73		
Unexpended				264 27
			1,345 44	3,236 04
				1,345 44
Unexpended on the whole Appropriation				1,890 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 5—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 16 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.
For Annuities, under 49 Vic., c. 2		157,480 00	To Annuities	A	124,859 00
Agricultural implements, &c., under 49 Vic., c. 2	38,630 00		Agricultural implements	B	40,396 28
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c 2	1,766 28		Cattle and pigs	C	24,600 05
		40,396 28	Seed grain	D	21,120 00
Cattle and pigs, under 49 Vic., c. 2	12,414 00		Provisions for payments	E	18,856 54
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	12,186 05		Ammunition and twine	F	4,228 74
		24,600 05	Supplies for destitute Indians	G	484,122 60
Seed grain, under 49 Vic , c. 2	19,244 00		Clothing	H	3,395 64
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	1,876 00		Day schools	I	34,227 65
		21,120 00	Industrial schools	J	49,390 05
Provisions for payments, under 49 Vic., c. 2	18,149 00		Surveys	K	5,168 77
Further grant, under 50 Vic , c. 2	707 54		Farm wages	L	35,918 63
		18,856 54	Farm maintenance	M	24,281 66
Ammunition and twine, under 49 Vic , c. 2		4,302 00	Sioux	N	4,485 26
Supplies for destitute Indians, under 49 Vic., c. 2	323,590 00		General expenses	O	183,811 00
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	70,386 13		Agency buildings	P	13,535 80
do do	61,444 33				
		455,420 46	Total expenditure		1,072,397 67
Clothing, under 49 Vic., c. 2		4,000 00	Unexpended balance		33,010 21
Day schools, under 49 Vic., c. 2		46,836 00			
Industrial schools, under 49 Vic., c. 2		52,500 00			
Surveys, under 49 Vic., c. 2		7,500 00			
Farm wages, under 49 Vic., c. 2	28,938 00				
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	6,980 63				
		35,918 63			
Farm maintenance, under 49 Vic , c. 2	22,445 00				
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	1,836 66				
		24,281 66			
Sioux, under 49 Vic., c. 2	3,452 00				
Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2	1,033 26				
		4,485 26			
General expenses, under 49 Vic., c. 2	92,404 00				

Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2		124 50				
do do		91,282 50				
			183,811 00			
Agency buildings, under 49 Vic , c. 2			23,900 00			
			1,105,407 88			1,105,407 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Annuities Under Treaties.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				157,480 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2	Sundry persons	8 Chiefs, each $25		200 00		
		28 Headmen, each $15		420 00		
		2,345 Indians, each $5		11,725 00		
		Arrears		570 00		
		Commutation of annuity :—				
		Agnes Brière, No. 20 Fort Alexander Band		50 00		
		Jessie Spence, daughter of No. 304, St. Peter's Band		50 00		
		Mrs. K. Kennedy, No. 27, St. Peter's Band		50 00		
					13,065 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		5 Chiefs		125 00		
		23 Headmen		345 00		
		705 Indians		3,525 00		
		Arrears		635 00		
					4,630 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
		29 Chiefs		725 00		
		84 Headmen		1,260 00		
		2,560 Indians		12,800 00		
		Arrears		260 00		
		Commutation of annuity :—				
		Hanna McIver, No. 75, Lac Seul Band		50 00		
		Magna Young, No. 103 do		50 00		
		Louisa Kirkness, No. 116 do		50 00		
					15,195 00	
		Treaty No. 4.				
		21 Chiefs		525 00		
		88 Headmen		1,320 00		

4,405 Indians		22,025 00	
Arrears		2,744 00	
			26,614 00
Treaty No. 5.			
9 Chiefs		225 00	
24 Headmen		360 00	
2,862 Indians		14,310 00	
Arrears		410 00	
			15,305 00
Treaty No. 6.			
15 Chiefs		375 00	
52 Headmen		780 00	
2,941 Indians		14,705 00	
Arrears		1,990 00	
15 Chiefs (rebels)	375 00		
1 Chief	20 00		
49 Headmen	735 00		
2,649 Indians	13,245 00		
		14,375 00	
Commutation of annuity :—			
Louisa McDonald, No. 57, J. Seenum's Band		50 00	
Annie Whitford, No 73, Alexander's Band		50 00	
Catherine Beeson, No. 34, Muskegwatic's Band		50 00	
Jane Collins, No. 14, Blue Quill's Band		50 00	
E. Burban, No. 53, Red Pheasant's Band		50 00	
		32,475 00	
Less—Refund of amount withheld from rebel Indians		14,375 00	18,100 00
Treaty No. 7.			
8 Chiefs		200 00	
46 Headmen		690 00	
6,152 Indians		30,760 00	
Arrears		250 00	
Commutation of annuity :—			
Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve		50 00	
			31,950 00
Total Expenditure			124,859 00
Balance unexpended			32,621 00

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Agricultural Implements.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				38,630 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				1,766 28
						40,396 28
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2, and 50 Vic., c. 2,	Ayr American Plough Co.	For 6 heavy ploughs		139 50		
	J. H. Ashdown	10 pairs trace chains		5 21		
	A. Macdonald	Supplies under contract		235 45		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		635 31		
	J. A. McMartin & Co	Handmills		82 46		
	H. W. Newton	Freighting		4 00		
						1,101 93
		Treaty No. 2.				
	R. Sweet	For 8 sets pony plough harness		124 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Repairs to implements		0 85		
	R. Greenlow	do		3 10		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies under contract		23 84		
	A. Macdonald	do		314 85		
	G. H. Armitage	Repairs to implements		6 50		
	J. A. McMartin & Co.	Handmills		84 18		
						557 32
		Treaty No. 3.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		336 71		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		478 14		
	J. A. McMartin & Co.	3 handmills		252 42		
	Steamer "Thistle"	Freighting		21 00		
	C. P. Railway Co.	do		30 00		
	Indian	do		5 00		
	Westbrooke & Fairchild	Ploughs and coulters		37 76		

N. Mosher	Filing discs		6 00		
J. Jourdain	Repairs to plough		1 75		
				1,168 78	
	Treaty No. 4.				
S. & H. Borbridge	For Harness supplied under contract		1,208 85		
T. C. Power & Bro	Contract supplies		282 77		
T. Howard	do		403 02		
do	Turnip drills		27 70		
A. Macdonald	Contract supplies		32 88		
Hudson Bay Co	do		12,006 17		
J. Kerr	do		577 03		
Sibbald & Lindsay	2 land rollers and other implements		64 25		
Massey Manuf. Co.	Castings for mowers		18 50		
R. D. McNaughton	Sundries		19 10		
J. O'Neil	2 oilers		1 00		
C. McCusker	Repairs for mower		5 40		
H. A. Axford	Sundries for mowers		6 20		
R S. Alexander	do		4 75		
Patterson Bros	Plough points		3 99		
Van Allan & Agur	Cart wheels and axles		262 00		
J. A. Kerr	1 tool chest		54 00		
A. B. Howse	1 axle for mower		2 75		
J. A. Markle	Barbed wire and fencing		18 04		
J. M. Macdonald	Sundries for mower		23 50		
H. Kippen	Making ox collars		8 00		
C. McCusker	1 waggon		75 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Sundries		31 56		
A. Doig	Barley forks		3 70		
Mulholland Bros	Iron for blacksmithing		19 60		
Indian	Hide for repairing harness		1 80		
Finnerty & Moore	Iron for blacksmithing		36 60		
J. McEwen	Coal and iron		92 44		
J. McCaul	Oak plank		13 16		
S. H. Caswell	Boxes		6 00		
Sutherland & Atherton	1 dozen files		2 40		
J. M. McDonald	2 mower knives		9 00		
W. Moulding	Blacksmithing		28 55		
G. A. Mackay	do		5 25		
M. McKinnon	do		24 00		
O. W. Evans	do		38 50		
J. Galloway	do		28 70		
T. Yeandle	do		71 15		
J. Rosebough	do		3 25		
J. Hall	do		1 00		
J. Edgar	do		8 25		
	Carried forward		15,529 81	2,828 03	40,396 28

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		15,529 81	2,828 03	40,396 28
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	W. Robertson	For Blacksmithing		11 98		
	C. J. McCusker	do		22 73		
	Watson Manuf'g Co.	Repairs to reaper		18 15		
	E. H. Irish	do harness		3 05		
	J. Lane	do waggon		17 50		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		315 01		
					15,918 23	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		502 70		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		688 05		
	J. A. McMartin & Co.	Handmills		350 45		
	W. L. Piper & Son	Contract supplies, 1885-86		101 65		
					1,642 85	
		Treaty No. 6.				
	W. Latour	For Blacksmithing		69 00		
	C. Thompson	do		9 00		
	Sanderson & Looby	do		20 50		
	Farney & Woodcock	do		26 75		
	W. C. Ramsay	do		25 80		
	A. Harris & Son	do		9 20		
	H. Richardson	do		53 20		
	S. Smith	do		4 00		
	A. C. Patterson	Repairing sleigh		3 00		
	E. Brunelle	Blacksmithing		54 00		
	Massey Manuf'g Co.	Repairs to mowers		16 40		
	M. Cromarty	Sharpening saw		2 00		
	J. L. Riddall	Setting up threshing machine		18 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries		640 72		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Contract supplies		734 03		

T. C. Power & Bro	do		353 30		
A. Macdonald	do		383 12		
Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies		7,937 39		
I. G. Baker & Co	do		225 27		
J. A. Kerr	do		133 58		
D. S. Curry	Hides		9 44		
Westbrook & Fairchild	Plough handles and point		25 10		
J. L. Johnstone & Co.	Bolts and nails		6 59		
J. Abell	3 threshers and crushers		2,165 14		
C. Thomson	1 clevis		0 50		
Massey Manuf'g Co.	Parts for reapers		123 95		
A. Macdonald	Rope		0 25		
L. N. Piper & Son	Saw files		290 73		
VanAllan & Agur	Plough points, handles, wheels and axles		551 40		
J. A. McMartin & Co	1 hand mill and flour mill, with power		735 93		
C. A. Black	1 set bob-sleighs		48 00		
J. McColl	Parts for thresher		33 15		
E. Lyons	Bolts, screws, &c		8 75		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,060 95		
				15,778 14	
	Treaty No. 7.				
J. B. Rivet	For Blacksmithing		18 00		
C. O'Meara	do		4 75		
C. P. Railway Co.	Repairs to buckboard		2 54		
R. Sweet	12 sets ox harness and chains		167 50		
A. Macdonald	Contract supplies		7 00		
S. & H. Borbridge	do		72 00		
Power & Bro.	do		215 84		
Hudson Bay Co	do		3,540 81		
Rogers & Grant.	Spades and glass		13 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	Contract supplies		120 17		
A. R. Springett	1 cattle brand		5 00		
J. A. Kerr	Contract supplies		19 23		
Harris, Son & Co.	Parts for thresher		11 75		
W. F. Foster	Handles for cross cut saws		3 00		
C. J. McCusker	Rivets		0 10		
Sundry persons	Freighting		28 34		
				4,229 03	
	Total Expenditure				40,396 28

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Cattle.				
		Legislative appropriation, under 49 Vic., c. 2				12,414 00
		Further grant, under 50 Vic., c. 2				12,186 05
						24,600 05
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2. 50 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For 4 cows supplied under contract			232 00	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	G. F. Munroe	For 1 ram and 3 ewes supplied under contract		80 00		
	Kitchepenais	1 ox		52 00		
					132 00	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For 1 bull, 4 cows and 4 oxen		850 00		
	A. Macdonald	2 oxen		220 00		
	G. F. Munroe	6 heifers		450 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Chopped feed		13 00		
					1,533 00	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	H. P. Curry	For 6 oxen		405 00		
	A. G. Thorburn	1 ox		70 00		
	W. M. Child	12 oxen		975 00		
	W. D. Perley	2 do		160 00		
	D. H. Gillespie	8 do		640 00		
	G. Anderson	4 do and 4 steers		560 00		
	T. Ellis	2 steers		110 00		
	W. Cameron	2 oxen		140 00		
	G. H. Roswell	1 ox		60 00		

T. Lay	2 oxen		150 00		
J. Bonnar	2 do		150 00		
A. Wheeler	2 do		140 00		
H. Lawford	2 do		150 00		
T. Howard	1 bull and 5 cows supplied under contract		330 00		
N. S. Atherton	1 cow and calf		50 00		
A. Douglas	2 oxen		140 00		
Anitcchata	2 do		140 00		
A. Genaille	1 ox		60 00		
Riddell & Co	26 sheep		208 00		
W. Thorburn	2 oxen		140 00		
J. Moor	2 do		140 00		
P. Boyer	2 do		100 00		
N. H. Dallas	2 do		140 00		
G. McPhee	Keep of sheep		31 60		
Yellow Quill	Driving cattle		5 00		
J. Bear	Gelding animals		3 00		
P. La Pelltier	Driving cattle		5 00		
Porter & Ronald	do		12 80		
				5,215 40	
	Treaty No. 5.				
J. Letellier	For Hay for cattle		2 00		
J. Reader	1 ox and 1 bull		160 00		
G. F. Munroe	7 oxen and 8 cows		1,505 00		
Hudson Bay Co	5 oxen, 4 bulls, 5 cows		1,414 00		
G. Goodfellow	2 do		200 00		
G. F. Munroe	Balance in full of contract, 1885-86		700 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Chopped feed		7 50		
				3,988 50	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Davidson & Mulholland	For 55 cows, 43 heifers, 6 bulls		5,269 00		
Masterman, Bose & Co	14 oxen		1,285 00		
J. H. Ross	74 heifers, 1 bull		3,316 00		
D. McLeod	11 oxen		1,100 00		
T. McKay	2 do		200 00		
A. Spears	17 do		1,674 50		
A. McIver	2 heifers		90 00		
C. Sayer	Part payment 1 bull		40 00		
W. Whitford	1 cow and calf		65 00		
A. C. Patterson	Paid freighting		3 65		
J. Erasmus	Services as night herd		12 00		
A. Setter	Driving cattle		60 00		
J. Anderson	do		30 00		
R. Vermette	do		5 00		
A. Cameron	Feeding cattle		1 00		
	Carried forward		13,151 15	11,100 90	24,600 05

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....		13,151 15	11,100 90	24,600 05
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	Stewart Bros.....	For Driving cattle.....		13 00		
	J. Pruden.....	Herding cattle.....		15 00		
					13,179 15	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	I. G. Baker & Co..	For 4 oxen for Peigan Reserve.....			320 00	
		Total Expenditure.....				24,600 05

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

D.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Seed.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				19,244 00
		Further Grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				1,876 00
						21,120 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2, and 50 Vic., c. 2....	W. Bryant	For Seed potatoes		198 40		
	J. C. Phipps	460 lbs. corn		6 60		
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied		14 35		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Seed barley and wheat		246 55		
	J. E. McInnes	Seed potatoes		32 50		
	F. Boddy	do		16 88		
	J. W. Hurd	do		30 00		
	E. Mortlock	do		37 50		
					582 78	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Oats		40 00		
	W. Sifton	Potatoes		118 50		
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied		67 89		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		158 17		
					384 56	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	Hancock & Donelly	For Potatoes		14 60		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Wheat and oats		26 50		
	Ogilvie Milling Co	Rye and barley		33 89		
	R. Evans & Co	Seeds supplied		152 28		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		355 22		
	Indians	Corn		8 00		
		Carried forward		590 49	967 34	21,120 00

D—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		590 49	967 34	21,120 00
		Expenditure—Continued.				
		Treaty No. 3—Concluded.				
	J. McIntyre	For Corn		5 55		
	W. D. Lyon	Wheat		17 23		
	S. Spink	Potatoes		542 08		
	R. J. N. Pither	do		12 00		
	J. A. Tierney	Wheat		70 39		
					1,237 74	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	Colonization Store Co.	For Turnip seed		4 20		
	J. Clementson	Peas and potatoes		35 62		
	Brown & Anderson	Potatoes		95 00		
	G. Anderson	Barley and oats		106 80		
	A. R. McKay	Potatoes		18 90		
	A. A. Campbell	Barley		37 10		
	Strang, Stetton, Hollis & Archer	Potatoes		100 00		
	G. Bowden	do		7 50		
	A. Setter	do		158 00		
	Aliquahzance	do		18 00		
	T. Hislop	do		39 00		
	Tom's Widow	do		2 25		
	J. A. Kammerer	do		576 00		
	W. Fee	do		33 50		
	Mrs. Loudovic	do		2 12		
	A. Gaddie	Potatoes		12 00		
	Ahpatus	do		10 00		
	T. Hislop	do		24 00		
	H. Kippen	do		30 00		
	J. A. Cameron	do		15 00		
	T. Morrison	do		15 00		
	D. Sinclair	do		5 75		

Penace	do		7 50	
J. McJune	do		329 00	
G. Cowan	do		20 52	
N. Dubois	do		4 25	
J. Passage	do		45 00	
C. Asham	do		4 00	
J. Asham	do		3 25	
J. Clementson	do		40 67	
L. O'Soup	do		20 90	
V. Grenaud	do		43 84	
R. D. McNaughton	Small seeds and oats		26 20	
L. Arnold	Threshing grain for seed		11 88	
E. Fee	Barley		6 60	
J. McInnes	do		37 50	
Parish & Lindsay	do and oats		330 36	
R. H. Bournes	Wheat		247 82	
T. Brown	do		102 50	
G. W. Brown	do		152 40	
Nepapeness	do		70 00	
A. Gaddie	do		89 50	
Esquequanape	do		42 70	
Asaican	do		21 00	
O'Soup	do		10 85	
A. Getty	Cutting wheat		16 77	
R. R. Keith & Co.	Wheat		2 50	
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Peas		571 72	
W. Turner	Threshing wheat		22 00	
G. Anderson	Hire of thresher		20 00	
R. Evans & Co	Seeds		358 75	
Routh & Love	Potatoes		77 55	
J. D. Sibbald	do		281 25	
G. Asham	do		1 50	
G. Wallace	do		218 75	
W. Warner	do		47 63	
J. Clementson	Bluestone		7 50	
Sundry persons.	Freighting		379 51	
				5,019 41
	Treaty No. 5.			
W. Bryant	For Potatoes		173 40	
Hudson Bay Co.	do and wheat		290 68	
R. R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds		68 81	
R Evans & Co	do		47 44	
A. W. Ross	Barley		62 50	
Sundry persons	Freighting		80 47	
				723 30
	Carried forward			7,947 79	21,120 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			7,947 79	21,120 00
		EXPENDITURE—Concluded.				
		Treaty No. 6.				
	O. Bellrose	For Barley		26 25		
	Batteau	Wheat		16 00		
	E. Brusseau	do		45 00		
	Indians	Barley and oats		88 65		
	R. McKinnon	do		56 00		
	A. St. Louis	do		27 20		
	T. J. F. Smith	do potatoes and oats		6,074 00		
	Brown & Curry	do		161 46		
	Bobtail	do		33 33		
	J. A. Youmans	Wheat		18 00		
	Moosomin	Barley		378 00		
	R. Plaston	Wheat		143 33		
	J. Smith	Barley		30 16		
	W. Cust	do		525 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Oats		50 00		
	T. Miller	Barley		93 75		
	J. A. Carson	Wheat		150 00		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Peas		138 59		
	Stewart Bros.	Oats		57 50		
	Parish & Lindsay	Barley		428 67		
	R. Evans & Co.	Field and garden seeds		312 01		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Oats		805 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Bluestone		12 65		
	M. Callihoo	Barley		12 50		
	R. Secord	do and oats		39 00		
	Rev. J. J. Taylor	Potatoes		37 50		
	W. Ward	do		25 62		
	J. Agnew	do		32 80		
	J. Northcote	do		20 00		
	W. Drain	do		33 79		
	Betts & Gwynne	do		31 25		
	Indians	do		6 00		
	W. Stobart & Co.	do		21 25		

E. Planto	do		8 00		
J. A. McLachlin	do		60 00		
Indians	do		25 00		
W. Lytle	do		102 75		
Sundry persons	Freighting		1,124 20		
				11,250 21	
	Treaty No. 7.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For Potatoes		90 00		
Indians	do		25 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	do oats and barley		1,123 25		
Parish & Lindsay	Oats		354 00		
R. Evans & Co.	Garden and field seeds		207 71		
Sundry persons	Freighting		22 01		
				1,922 00	
	Total expenditure				21,120 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Provisions for use during Annuity Payments.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				18,149 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				707 54
						18,856 54
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2, and 50 Vic., c. 2 ...	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		949 01		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		1,337 38		
					2,286 39	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Contract supplies		397 84		
	A. Macdonald	do		631 35		
					1,029 19	
		Treaty No. 3.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		4,457 34		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		589 06		
					5,046 40	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	The Portage Milling Co.	For Flour supplied under contract		293 05		
	Mowat Bros	Tea do do		256 30		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies do do		751 19		
	D. H. McMillan & Bro.	Flour do do		360 01		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Supplies do do		70 20		
	W. D. Perley	Beef		90 30		
	T. Howard	Tobacco		151 45		
	Mowat Bros.	Tea		65 00		
	Muscowcappo	1 beef ox		40 00		

[PART II

P. J. McDermott	Flour and tea		6 50		
A. N. Campbell	Pork		10 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		81 89		
				2,176 39	
	Treaty No. 5.				
A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		1,269 01		
Hudson Bay Co.	do		2,868 84		
				4,137 85	
	Treaty No. 6.				
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Tea supplied under contract		126 57		
A. Macdonald	Flour do do		403 25		
T. C. Power & Bro	Contract supplies		299 15		
Portage Milling Co.	do		540 24		
Hudson Bay Co.	do		1,406 98		
Sundry persons	Freighting		385 57		
				3,161 76	
	Treaty No. 7.				
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Tea supplied under contract		242 86		
T. C. Power & Bro	Tobacco supplied under contract		616 05		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies		159 65		
				1,018 56	
	Total expenditure				18,856 54

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Ammunition and Twine.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				4,302 00
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies		68 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		0 45		
					68 45	
		Treaty No. 2.				
		(No expenditure.)				
		Treaty No. 3.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		1,207 81		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		292 85		
					1,500 66	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies		422 75		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		21 99		
					444 74	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		105 19		
	Hudson Bay Co	do		215 92		
					321 11	
		Treaty No. 6				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies		1,817 62		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		8 47		
					1,826 09	
		Treaty No. 7.				
	Hudson Bay Co	For Contract supplies		66 95		

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting			0 74	67 69	
	Total Expenditure					4,228 74
	Balance unexpended					73 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affa

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for the Destitute Indians.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic, c. 2				323,590 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				70,386 13
		do do				61,444 33
						455,420 46
		Expenditure.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2; 50 Vic., c. 2	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies		120 09		
	do	1 medicine chest, supplied under contract, for St. Peter's Reserve		82 95		
	R. W. Dick	Pork		12 92		
	R. C. McLaren	Cutting and binding wheat at Swan Lake		41 40		
	W. J. Mitchell	Medicines supplied		53 34		
	R. H. Gillhuly	do		29 50		
	Trott & Mitchell	do		21 31		
	Flexon & Co.	1 truss for Indian		1 25		
	T. A. Newman	Supplies for Indians at Long Plain		60 53		
	J. T. Howard	Medicines		14 50		
	A. N. Bleasdell & Co.	do		18 80		
	Mitchell Drug Co.	do		10 60		
						467 19
		Treaty No. 2.				
	Sewell & Prewer	For Bacon	5 03			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Grinding wheat, sacks	34 85			
	Johnston & Kayel	Flour	71 25			
	W. J. Mitchell	Medicines	35 11			
	J. Jermyn	Flour	22 50			
	Taylor Bros.	Bacon	6 00			
				174 74		
		Treaty No. 3.				
	W. J. Mitchell	For Medicines	49 15			

Sundry persons :	Freighting	16 08			
			65 23		
			239 97		
	Less—Refund by Grassey Narrows Band for bull and provisions, and by Wabegon and Eagle Lake Bands for hay		172 04		67 93
	Treaty No. 4.				
MacCaul, McNicol & Rielly	For 100 sacks flour		240 00		
Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	140 do		371 00		
Portage Milling Co.	200 do		410 00		
D. H. McMillan & Bro.	4,154 do		8,398 15		
Moose Mountain Trading Co	230 do		441 65		
Hudson Bay Co.	200 do		590 00		
Joyner & Rickard	350 do		666 25		
H. Gill	193 do		502 75		
R. D. McNaughton	Flour		90 00		
J. D. Sibbald	do		28 00		
Crawford & Robertson ...	do		307 00		
P. Barclay.	131 sacks flour		248 90		
W. D. Perley	Beef		2,677 90		
W. M. Child	do		464 25		
G. Hannah	do		45 75		
J. Grant	do		26 70		
G. Anderson	do		21 70		
M. Campbell	do		66 82		
W. E. Cullum	do		285 79		
J. P. Dill	do		73 65		
W. Purdy	do		290 72		
W. H. Lee	do		69 02		
Big Darkness	do		40 20		
R. Dixon	do		110 00		
J. Jackson	do		1 05		
Crawford & Robertson ...	do		128 09		
T. Galerneau	do		244 58		
G. Anderson	do		83 80		
W. D. Perley	Bacon		95 40		
T. Hislop.	do		80 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	do		9,075 84		
W. Waterhouse	Beef		43 26		
J. Côté	Putting in seed		15 00		
	Carried forward		26,233 22	535 12	455,420 46

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
		Brought forward		26,233 22	535 12	455,420 46
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Continued.				
	J. Henderson	For Transport of Indians		140 00		
	Indians	Ploughing		61 75		
	J. Redlake	Seeding		15 00		
	P. Barclay	Grinding wheat		47 23		
	A. Espeler	Ploughing land		45 00		
	W. Johnson	Cutting wheat		8 40		
	W. A. Heubach	Cutting hay		90 00		
	W. Murrys	do		40 50		
	W. A. Heubach	do		38 25		
	D. McDougall	Threshing grain		57 45		
	J. Leclair	Seeding		15 00		
	Moose Mit Trading Co.	Grinding wheat		66 41		
	W. S. Hogg	Cutting wheat		31 25		
	T. Morrison	Crushing grain		3 00		
	P. Barclay	Grinding grain		8 07		
	J. Dawson	Medicines		14 30		
	W. G Pettingell	do		383 16		
	Dawson, Bole & Co.	do		225 61		
	H. Dodd, M.D.	do		9 00		
	W. J. Mitchell	do		15 06		
	Moose Mit Trading Co.	Supplies		0 50		
	B. B. Larivière	do		3 50		
	R. D. McNaughton	Oil and freighting		23 17		
	W. A. Hislop	Keep of Indian cattle		44 31		
	J. Edgar	Repairs to gun		0 25		
	Davidson & Mullholland.	3 cows for beef		147 00		
	A. McDonald	4 oxen		220 00		
	M. Anderson	1 ox		70 00		
	G. Fee	2 oxen and 1 cow		160 00		
	J. Brown	1 ox		60 00		
	E. J. Bennett	1 steer		40 00		
	W. M. Child	2 oxen, reward for loyalty		160 00		

J. Taylor	4 oxen and 1 heifer, reward for loyalty			315 00
A. Speers	3 heifers and 5 cows, reward for loyalty			340 00
B. Fenwick	19 ewes and 1 ram	do		220 00
C. McCusker	1 reaper	do		105 00
H. A. Axford	1 set bob-sleighs	do		30 00
C. Howson	1 buck-board	do		52 64
R. Hillhouse	Heifer and calf	do		41 00
G. Brass	Building house for The Key	do		65 00
J. O'Neill	Chimneys and stovepipes			8 00
H. Kippen	Board of Indians and cattle			56 95
W. M. Child	10 beef hides			25 00
P. Hourie	Board of Indians			14 00
T. Hislop	do			5 80
J. Brown	2 ox hides			5 00
J. Taylor	1 ox hide			2 50
C. Folsta	1 do			2 50
A. Lindenburgh	2 ox hides			5 00
R. Wishart	3 do			7 50
L. Thompson	Pork			197 95
W. R. Wright	do			301 43
A. Donough	do			4 48
G. F. Turriff	do			343 10
T. Galerneau	4 ox hides			10 00
H G. Bennett	2 oxen			127 00
G. Perry	Board of Indians freighting			7 75
do	do			3 00
Cruthers & Co	Dressing hides			3 75
T. Hislop	Feed for oxen			8 40
H. T. Lee	do			1 00
Hingston, Smith Arms Co	2 guns			7 50
Thompson & Nelson	Lumber			20 00
A. C. Patterson	Stabling oxen			5 50
J. G. Turriff	Sweet oil			0 50
I. G. Baker & Co	Tobacco			87 84
A. A. Campbell	Board of Indians			3 75
S. H. Caswell	Rice			11 87
Mrs. Baldwin	Board of Indians			2 00
Colonization Store Co.	Supplies			118 11
C. H. Bayne	do			20 81
J. A. Kerr	Ammunition			28 00
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies			4,605 06
F. F. Tims	do			7 76
T. McEachren	Potatoes			30 00
Crawford & Robertson	Supplies for a scout			32 35
W. D. Perley	Lime			25 00
Sibbald & Lindsay	1 sack flour			2 10
Hudson Bay Co.	3,000 yards duck			501 00
	Carried forward			36,294 29

535 12 | 455,420 46

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward....		36,294 29	535 12	455,420 46
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	T. Howard	For Contract supplies		206 98		
	Mrs. McCaskill	Board of Indians		4 20		
	J. Clementson	Linseed meal		0 50		
	Mowat Bros	Contract supplies		618 76		
	R. D. McNaughton	Supplies		15 35		
	A. Rocheblane	Potatoes		10 00		
	C. McCusker	2 double waggons, rewards for loyalty		150 00		
	Mrs. E. A. Poskitt	Meals for Indians		4 80		
	E. Nevison	Harness, reward for loyalty		16 45		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Contract supplies		39 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Tea and other supplies		239 90		
	Finnerty & Moore	Supplies		0 60		
	J. Eastman	Potatoes		5 62		
	J. McCrae	Lumber		14 06		
	L. W. Herchmer	1 large stove		35 00		
	J. Taylor	Lime		27 50		
	P. McDermott	Flour and bacon		15 00		
	J. M Garland	Contract supplies		6,344 78		
	Ferrier & Blyth	Moccasin leather supplied under contract		133 40		
	J. A. Kerr	Stove, pipes, &c		41 25		
	J. McLellan	Pork		32 25		
	Thompson & Nelson	Lumber		18 82		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies		117 17		
	Sherlock & Freeman	Pork		212 87		
	T. Hinton & Co.	do		257 40		
	Keal & Cope	do		95 13		
	T. McNaughton	do		207 55		
	T. Almach	do		150 00		
	S. Jackson	do		60 00		
	J. P. Dill	do		1,435 57		
	J. Carson	do		168 75		
	G. Strang	do		33 95		
	A. Donough	do		113 62		

J. R. Dinnie	do			180 88	
S. Jolly	do			21 00	
J. Jolly	do			14 00	
Sherlock & Upton	do			212 87	
Sundry persons	Freighting			1,286 43	
				48,835 70	
	Less—For cutting wheat, Gambler's Band		6 25		
	Shortage on etoffe and serge		12 69		
	1 pair blankets lost		4 00		
	Supplies issued to the North-West Mounted Police		142 39		
				165 33	
					48,670 37
	Treaty No. 5.				
C. Thompson	For Medicines			2 25	
W. J. Mitchell	do			80 20	
Mitchell Drug Co.	do			23 78	
Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies			283 43	
T. McIver	1 pair blankets			6 25	
Sundry persons	Freighting			5 00	
					400 91
	Treaty No. 6.				
Lyon McKenzie & Powis	For 21,000 lbs. bacon supplied under contract			3,360 00	
I. G. Baker & Co	696 sacks flour supplied under contract			3,306 60	
do	Tobacco	do		30 34	
J. Y. Gilmour	Tea	do		311 36	
A. Macdonald	4,450 sacks flour	do		18,470 77	
do	Sundries	do		37 30	
I. C. Power & Bro	Tea and tobacco	do		402 56	
do	Sundries	do		8 70	
Portage Milling Co	1,640 sacks flour	do		6,926 60	
Hudson Bay Co	1,900 do	do		8,440 00	
do	175,792 lbs. bacon	do		23,744 80	
do	Sundries, ammunition and other supplies			6,009 34	
Colonization Store Co	Supplies			96 63	
Hudson Bay Co	do rewards for loyalty			123 50	
Masterman, Bose & Co	2 oxen	do		190 00	
J. House	2 do	do		200 00	
T. McKay	31 heifers	do		2,150 00	
do	76 ewes and 4 rams	do		800 00	
D. McLeod	10 oxen	do		1,010 00	
do	10 heifers	do		860 00	
do	33 do	do		1,485 00	
	Carried forward			77,963 50	49,606 40	455,420 46

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward...		77,963 50	49,606 40	455,420 46
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Continued.				
	D. McLeod	12 oxen reward for loyalty		1,140 00		
	J. Seenum	Reward for loyalty		100 00		
	Mistawasis	do		50 00		
	Star Blanket	do		50 00		
	Riddell & Co	55 sheep, 2 rams, 2 heifers		664 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies		1,254 79		
	I G Baker & Co	do		67 63		
	B. Arcand	2 tons hay		20 00		
	W. Stobart & Co	Sundry supplies		9 92		
	E. Nevison	Straps and lines for harness		10 00		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Supplies		10 70		
	P. Beaupre	Horses, carts and harness for transport of Indians		140 00		
	Goodfellow & Sanderson	Shingles for barn		72 00		
	M. McCauley	Beef and hides		333 00		
	Gallagher & Clink	Beef		4 86		
	Brown & Curry	Clothing		46 00		
	McArthur & Knowles	Rent of house for sick Indians		16 00		
	S. Steinhaur	2 logs for raft		4 00		
	F. F. Tims	Supplies		10 00		
	A. H. Clarke	do for sick Indians		6 10		
	J. Bear	do do		7 25		
	N. Stobart & Co	Needles and thread		18 00		
	T. McKay	Beef and hides		19 42		
	W. Cust	5,725 lbs. pork		700 30		
	J. L. Johnson	Screws and nails		7 00		
	G. Tait	1 ton hay		6 00		
	Attakkacoop	229 bushels wheat		229 96		
	T. Scott	1,909 lbs. beef		162 08		
	Rev. J. Hines	1,578 do		126 24		
	J. L. Johnson & Co	2 cooking stoves		60 00		
	R. Wyld	11,359 lbs. beef		1,135 90		
	Bank of Montreal	Cash advanced to released Indian prisoners		13 00		
	Rev. G. Clouter	Expenses in connection with released prisoners		20 20		

Bank of Montreal	Cash advanced to released Indian prisoners		13 00	
Rev. G. Clouter	Expenses in connection with released prisoners		20 20	
J. W. Smith	1 cook stove		30 00	
W. M. Child	Transport and expenses of released prisoners		38 50	
A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies		3 30	
W. F. Myers	900 lbs. beef		72 00	
A. C. Patterson	Stabling oxen		6 45	
J. A. Mitchell	Hay, and 2 ox hides		17 00	
Gallagher & Macgregor	8,750 lbs. beef, and hides		943 00	
J. Keenan	Beef and flour		55 64	
J. D. Sibbald & Co	150 sacks flour		7 50	
Mrs. A. A. Doig	Board of released prisoners		6 00	
J. G. Turriff	19,375 lbs. pork		1,944 58	
W. F. Myers	1,252 lbs. beef		100 16	
W. Lytle	1,012 lbs. beef		80 96	
Norris & Carey	Tea		42 84	
Mowat Bros	Sundry supplies		439 92	
F. Padmore	105 yards print, and flour		55 50	
M. McCauley	1 ox for Alexis Band		90 00	
W. Tait	130 sacks flour		455 00	
G. F. Tupper	Paid for dressing hides		12 00	
Dept. of Militia & Defence	Supplies transferred to the Department for use of destitute Indians		70,386 13	
N.-W. Mounted Police	Supplies for destitute Indians of Snake Plains		1,413 81	
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		998 05	
A. H. Clarke	do		14 70	
W. J. Mitchell	do		14 13	
Dawson, Bole & Co	do		117 96	
A. Macdonald	do		2 45	
T. E. Jackson	do		14 45	
Lyman Bros. & Co	Vaccine points		132 00	
J. Dawson	Medicines		6 25	
A. B. Mackay	do		12 45	
A. H. Clarke & Co	do and vaccine		90 40	
W. Latour	Repairs to gun		75	
Sanderson & Looby	do		2 50	
E. Brunel	do		8 00	
A. McKenzie	do		19 25	
D. Robertson	Driving cattle		12 00	
W. Whitford	Ploughing land		52 50	
J. M. Garland	Blankets, serge and other supplies supplied under contract		14,234 71	
Ferrier & Blyth	Moccasin leather		1,057 31	
J. Y. Gilmour	Tobacco supplied under contract		64 80	
Sundry persons	Freighting		4,818 11	
	Less—Value of 43½ lbs. pork short delivered at Victoria	4 46	182,350 91	
	Value of supplies issued to destitute settlers at Prince Albert	6,966 25		
			6,970 71	
				175,380 20
	Carried forward			224,986 60 455,420 46

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			224,956 60	455,420 46
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 7.				
		Blackfoot Reserve—North Blackfoot Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 339,311 lbs. beef	33,962 78			
		LESS—365 hides sold to Contractor, at $2 each	730 00			
				33,232 78		
		South Blackfoot Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 472,803 lbs. beef	47,782 90			
		LESS—483 hides sold to Contractor, at $2 each	966 00			
				46,816 90		
		Blackfoot Reserve Generally.				
	The Portage Milling Co.	For 2,397 sacks flour	5,465 16			
	J. Y. Gilmour	Tea supplied under contract	139 86			
	T. C. Power & Bro	Tobacco	298 74			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	218 80			
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies	113 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.	do	289 15			
	Hall, Ross & Co	Wild rice	48 50			
	J. A. MacCaul	12 window sashes	11 60			
	S. W. Trott	Medicines	32 81			
	Mowat Bros	Tea	67 84			
	N. T. Williams	1 cow for beef	60 00			
	J. M. Garland	Blankets, etoffe, and other supplies	607 12			
	Tinning & Hoskins	Prints, shirts, &c., as presents from the Supt.-General	131 74			
	Colonization Store Co.	do do do	194 80			
				7,679 62		
		Sarcee Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 65,818 lbs. beef	$7,901 40			

	Less—76 hides, at $2 each	152 00			
Leeson & Scott	52,447 lbs. beef	$4,720 23	7,749 40		
	Less—58 hides, at $2 each	116 00	4,604 23		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	600 sacks flour		1,420 50		
A. Henderson, M.D.	Vaccine points		27 12		
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines		101 16		
T. C. Power & Bro	Tobacco supplied under contract		81 51		
Hudson Bay Co	Ammunition and supplies		262 35		
S. W. Trott	Medicines		12 50		
J. Y. Gilmour	Tea supplied under contract		9 82		
D. McDougall	Medicines supplied		3 50		
J. Field	do		7 50		
J. M. Garland	Contract supplies		212 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Yarn and needles		13 52		
				14,505 61	
	Stoney Reserve.				
D. McDougall	For 32,593 lbs. beef	$3,370 39			
	Less—37 hides, at $2 each	74 00	3,296 39		
Leeson & Scott	72,620 lbs. beef	$6,533 37			
	Less—79 hides, at $2 each	158 00	6,375 37		
The Portage Milling Co.	200 sacks flour		735 00		
Hudson Bay Co	10,000 lbs. bacon		1,190 00		
A. Henderson, M.D.	Vaccine points		27 12		
Hudson Bay Co	Ammunition and supplies		141 50		
I. G. Baker & Co.	do		160 00		
J. M. Garland	Etoffe, blankets, serge, &c.		236 67		
D. McLeod	12 heifers, rewards for loyalty		456 00		
				12,618 05	
	Piegan Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 222,373 lbs. beef	$25,572 88			
	Less—161 hides, at $2 each	322 00	25,250 88		
The Walrond Ranche Co	211,512 lbs. beef	$17,626 00			
	Less—272 hides, at $2 each	544 00	17,082 00		
I. G. Baker & Co	40 sacks flour		162 00		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	937 do		2,716 50		
I. G. Baker & Co	Churn and milk pans and other supplies		68 48		
A. H. Heney & Co	12 belly bands		13 00		
	Carried forward			114,852 96	224,986 60	455,420 46

G.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Concluded.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		114,852 96	224,986 60	455,420 46
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Piegan Reserve—Concluded.				
	The Walrond Ranche Co	Beef for North Axe and followers	156 75			
	Mowat Bros.	Supplies for Red Crow do	286 61			
				45,735 24		
		Blood Reserve.				
	I. G. Baker & Co.	For 452,812 lbs. beef	$52,072 21			
		LESS—395 hides, at $2 each	790 00			
				51,282 21		
	The Cochrane Ranche Co	263,491 lbs. beef	$20,984 93			
		LESS—216 hides, at $2 each	432 00			
				20,552 93		
	The Walrond Ranche Co	217,842 lbs. beef	$17,405 58			
		LESS—232 hides, at $2 each	464 00			
				16,941 58		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	300 sacks flour		1,215 00		
	D. H. McMillan & Bro.	2,396 do		7,043 12		
	T. C. Power & Bro.	Tea and tobacco		329 17		
	W. J. Pettingell	Medicines, Blood and Piegan Reserves		262 06		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Tea and tobacco		115 20		
	J. M. Garland	Blankets, serge and other supplies		638 47		
				98,379 74		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		180 97		
				259,148 91		
		LESS—Value of provisions issued at Blackfoot Crossing		12 91		
					259,136 00	

		Total Expenditure			484,122 60
		Balance over-expended			28,702 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Clothing.				
		Legislative Appropriation, under 49 Vic., c. 2				4,000 00
		Expenditure.				
49 Vic., c. 2	Kingston Penitentiary	For Triennial supply of clothing for chiefs and headmen, under Treaty 4		2,159 40		
	do do	Cases for packing		33 50		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		13 47		
					2,206 37	
	Kingston Penitentiary	Triennial supply of clothing for chiefs and headmen, under Treaty 7		1,105 05		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Freighting		7 67		
	C. P. Railway Co.	do		76 55		
					1,189 27	
		Total Expenditure				3,395 64
		Balance unexpended				604 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		DAY SCHOOLS.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				46,836 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Treaty No. 1.				
49 Vic., c. 2	Rev. J. W. Davis	For Salary as Teacher at North St. Peter's, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		324 00		
	Rev. H. Cochrane	Salary as Teacher at South St. Peter's, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		387 00		
	do	First prize for management of school		100 00		
	James Settee	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peter's (Protestant), June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		260 47		
	J. Tauffenbach	Salary as Teacher, at East St. Peter's (Roman Catholic), June quarter, 1886		24 00		
	L. Shamus	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peter's (Roman Catholic), September and December quarters, 1886		69 00		
	A. J. Folster	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peter's (Roman Catholic), March quarter, 1887		39 00		
	A. K. Black	Salary as Teacher at Broken Head River, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		300 00		
	R. Tweddell	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, June quarter, 1886		45 23		
	L. Shamus	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, June quarter, 1886		15 00		
	Rev. J. Allard	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, September and December quarters, 1886		51 00		
	E. Nicolaye	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, March quarter, 1886		27 00		
	N. Nolin	Salary as Teacher at Rosseau, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	H. McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant), December quarter, 1885, March and June quarters, 1886		217 58		
	A. W. Kincaid	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant), September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		225 00		
		Carried forward		2,384 28		46,836 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,384 28		46,836 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 1—Concluded.				
	Rev. J. Madore	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), March and June quarters, 1886		150 00		
	Rev. L. Lebret	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), September and December quarters, 1886		153 00		
	L. Shamus	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic), March quarter, 1887		75 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits supplied under contract		510 28		
	A Macdonald	do do		322 07		
	G. C. Mortimore	Slates		6 75		
	Fanny Stevens	Books and maps for Manitoba superintendency		1,728 85		
	Johannson, Frederickson & Walkey	Supplies for schools, Brokenhead		71 90		
	W. G. Hurd	1 building for schoolhouse, Rosseau River		100 00		
					5,502 13	
		Treaty No. 2.				
	W. Tweddell	For Salary as Teacher at Lake Manitoba, June quarter, 1886		75 00		
	J. Favel	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	Rev. G. Bruce	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		387 00		
	do	Second prize for management of school		80 00		
	J. Tabouret	Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, March, June and September quarters, 1886		270 00		
	W. Adam	Salary as Teacher at Waterhen River, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		159 00		
	do	Third prize for management of school		60 00		
	F. Storr	For Salary as Teacher, at Lake St. Martin, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		250 92		
	C. Sanderson	Salary as Teacher, at Little Saskatchewan, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		281 00		

W. Anderson	Salary as Teacher, at Lower Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		300 00		
G. Storr	Salary as Teacher, at Crane River, September and December quarters, 1886		147 50		
A. Macdonald	Biscuits supplied under contract		1,264 12		
G. C. Mortimore	Slates		1 50		
J. A. Lauder	Furniture and banking school-house, at Riding Mountain		17 65		
W. Sifton	Supplies to enable Indians of Dog Creek to build their schoolhouse		38 67		
R. Tweddell	Travelling expenses from Posen to Sandy Bay		39 00		
J. Tabouret	Blackboard and book-case for Waterhen River School		32 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for workmen on Lake St. Martin Schoolhouse		15 20		
Sundry persons	Freighting		4 85		
				3,723 91	
	Treaty No. 3.				
Rev. J. Irvine	For Salary as Teacher, at Lac Seul, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		300 00		
J. A. Blais	Salary as Teacher, at Grassey Narrows, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		248 75		
T. O'Keefe	Salary as Teacher, at Coutcheeching, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
H. Theker	For Salary as Teacher at Long Sault, June quarter, 1886		48 80		
R. Miles	Salary as Teacher at Long Sault, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		177 81		
J. W. Ellington	Salary as Teacher at Long Sault, March quarter, 1886		75 00		
J. Kirkland	Salary as Teacher at Manito Rapids, June quarter, 1886		65 47		
H. B. Collier	Salary as Teacher at Hungry Hall, June quarter, 1886		17 28		
J. Kirkland	Salary as Teacher at Hungry Hall, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		225 00		
R. J. Ingram	Salary as Teacher at Islington, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		228 33		
D. E. Spence	Salary as Teacher at Islington, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886		198 07		
H. Gosling	Salary as Teacher at Wabegon, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		171 00		
R. E. Coates	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		207 50		
A. Macdonald	Biscuits supplied under contract		1,231 54		
Hudson Bay Co.	do do		37 00		
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Stove and pipes for Hungry Hall School		15 03		
do	do Wabegon School		18 08		
Brown & Rutherford	Seats and other supplies for Hungry Hall and Wabegon Schools		76 20		
G. C. Mortimore	Slates		3 30		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for Hungry Hall and Wabegon Schoolhouses		80 17		
	Carried forward		3,724 43	9,226 04	46,836 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		3,724 43	9,226 04	46,836 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 3—Concluded.				
	T. Marks & Co	For Supplies for Wabegon School		15 53		
	P. Spence	Building schoolhouse, Little Forks		100 00		
	T. Marks & Co	Nails for Lac Seul and Wabegon Schools		27 46		
	Graham, Horner & Co	Lumber and other supplies for Wabegon Schoolhouse.		130 58		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting		142 08		
	Canadian Pacific Ry	do		7 04		
					4,147 12	
		Treaty No. 4.				
	W. Adam	For Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, March and June quarters, 1886		134 68		
	J. Scott	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886.		225 00		
	F. Jordens	Salary as Teacher at Crooked Lakes, March and June quarters, 1886		92 30		
	F. W. Dennhey	Salary as Teacher at Muscowquahn's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	O. Owens	Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	do	Third prize for management of school		60 00		
	J. R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekouse Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		282 69		
	J. G. Burgess	Salary as Teacher at Bird Tail Sioux, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	J. A. Lauder	Salary as Teacher at Keeseekoowenin, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		349 00		
	C. Dahn	Salary as Teacher at Standing Buffalo, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		236 53		
	D. McVicar	Salary as Teacher at Cote's Reserve, September quarter,				

	1886		39 00		
C. G. Mackay	Salary as Teacher at Côté's Reserve, June quarter, 1886		45 00		
*S. Agassiz	Salary as Teacher at Key's Reserve, December quarter, 1885, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		390 56		
Isabella Rose	Salary as Teacher at Piepot's Reserve, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		225 00		
W. C. Beddome	Salary as Teacher at Oak River, Sioux, December quarter, 1886		9 00		
R. N. Toms	Salary as Teacher at File Hills, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		144 25		
J. McLean	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, March quarter, '87		51 95		
C. Donnely	Salary as Teacher at Pasquah's Reserve, March quarter, 1887		52 00		
A. J. Osment	Supplies for schoolhouse, Gordon's Reserve		67 16		
J. Clementson	Supplies		0 50		
Rev. A. Urquhart	Advance on schoolhouse, Piepot's Reserve		450 00		
Lindsay & Co.	Erection of schoolhouse, Oak Lake Sioux		100 00		
J. Hall	Lime for schoolhouse on Gordon's and Muscowequam's Reserves		25 75		
J. Dillon	Tin plates and cups for schoolhouses on Gordon's and Muscowequain's Reserves		7 50		
G. Sherwood	36 Sioux Readers		15 60		
W. G. Pettingell	Slates		96 20		
J. H. MacCaul	Lumber for schoolhouses, Gordon's and Muscowequam's Reserves		149 73		
Sutherland & Atherton	Tar paper for schoolhouses, Gordon's and Muscowequam's Reserves		5 64		
T. C. Power & Bro	Biscuits supplied under contract		354 90		
A. Macdonald	do do		155 48		
Hudson Bay Co	do do		80 75		
Fanny Stevens	School-books		941 92		
Cruthers & Tregent	Stove and pipes		18 34		
E. & C. Gurney Co	do for schoolhouse, Gordon's Reserve		12 31		
Thompson & Nelson	Material for schoolhouse, Standing Buffalo's Reserve		108 00		
F. C. Patterson	Sundries for Bird Tail Creek School		23 50		
Thompson & Nelson	Material for schoolhouse, Pasquah Reserve		46 16		
W. Hogg	Work on Gordon's and Muscowequam's schoolhouses		36 00		
J. R. Thomas	Repayment of travelling expenses from Winnipeg to Keeseekouse Reserve		43 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies		2 69		
Indians	Plastering		7 00		
Broadview Lumber Co.	Lumber for for schoolhouse, Cowess' Reserve		39 56		
J. A. MacCaul	Coal for schoolhouse, Piapot's Reserve		27 50		
A. Doig	Box stove for Birdtail creek schoolhouse		8 50		
J. B. Robertson	2 blackboards		11 25		
	Carried forward		6,072 40	13,373 16	46,836 00

* The payment in the accounts for 1885-86 should have been for September, quarter, 1885, not 1886.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		6,072 40	13,373 16	46,836 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 4—Concluded.				
	J. H. Ashdown	1 tin of blackboard paint		1 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		231 71		
					6,305 11	
		Treaty No. 5.				
	W. Dennett	For Salary as Teacher at Loon Straits, June, September and December quarters, 1886		211 58		
	Gussie Parkinson	Salary as Teacher at Beren's River, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		227 88		
	do	Fourth prize for management of school		40 00		
	P. T. Roberts	Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, June quarter, 1886		57 00		
	W. T. Lyness	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, June quarter, 1886		75 00		
	G. Garrioch	Salary as Teacher at Cross Lake, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		390 00		
	G. Prewer	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, March, June, September and December quarters, 1886		327 00		
	E. Panpanakis	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		303 00		
	E. M. Lys	Salary as Teacher at Black River, March, September and December quarters, 1886		225 00		
	W. H. Prince	Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887.		225 00		
	D D. Macdonald	Salary as Teacher at The Pas, June quarter, 1886		75 00		
	H. Padmore	do Grand Rapids, March, June and September quarters, 1886		234 00		
	W. G. Gow	Salary as Teacher at Big Eddy, June, September and December quarters, 1886		270 00		
	J. Spence	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		300 00		
	Ida Bond	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, September and Decem-				

	ber quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		207 54		
F. A. Mercer	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland, September and December quarters, 1886		150 00		
W. E. Jefferson	Salary as Teacher at The Pas, September and December quarters, 1886		106 78		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies to Indians working at Birch River School		34 50		
do	do for schoolhouse at Cross Lake		100 80		
do	do do Moose Lake		17 98		
D. D. McDonald	Passage from Selkirk to Pas repaid		17 50		
A. Macdonald	Biscuits		1,237 86		
G. C. Mortimore	Slates		14 55		
Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits		1,079 33		
P. T. Roberts	Repayment of transport from Winnipeg to Hollow Water River		18 30		
Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for schools		74 71		
J. H Ashdown	Sundries for schoolhouse at Poplar River		8 25		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies for Birch River, Chemawawin and Black River Schools		47 20		
Johnston, Fredrickson & Walkley	1,000 ft. flooring, Black River Schoolhouse		35 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		8 85		
				6,119 61	
	Treaty No. 6.				
Maria McKenzie	For Salary as Teacher at John Smith's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		288 46		
Mary Stevens	Salary as Teacher at James Smith's Reserve, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886		27 00		
J. M. Blanchet	Salary as Teacher at Alexander's Band, June quarter, 1886		51 00		
A. A. Rinquette	do do March do 1887		45 00		
Z. Leger	Salary as Teacher at Passpasschase Reserve, June quarter, 1886		48 00		
M. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Enoch Lepotac's, Stoney Plain, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		259 61		
C. J. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Mistawasis' Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		309 00		
do	First prize for management of school		100 00		
T. Mitchell	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, June and September quarters, 1886		84 00		
Minnie McConnell	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Reserve, Battleford, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		60 00		
C. A. Lindsay	Salary at Teacher at White Fish Lake, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		131 58		
	Carried forward		1,403 65	25,797 88	46,836 00

I.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,403 65	25,797 88	46,836 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 6—Concluded.				
	E. E. Somerset	For Salary as Teacher at Bear's Hill, Muddy Bull, December quarter, 1886		54 12		
	T. Bear	Salary as Teacher at James Smith's Reserve, September and December quarters, 1886		103 83		
	W. J. Hope	Salary as Teacher at Sweet Grass Reserve, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		121 15		
	L. Ahenaker	Salary as Teacher at Attakacoop's Reserve December quarter, 1886		51 75		
	M. J. P. Paquette	Salary as Teacher at Petaquakey's Reserve, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		126 00		
	E. Somers	Salary as Teacher at Bears Hills, March quarter, 1887		9 03		
	Rev. W. D. Reeves	Salary as Teacher at Irène Training School, Vermillion, December quarter, 1885, March, June and September quarters, 1886		350 00		
	do	Salary as Teacher at Fort Chipewayan, December quarter, 1886		50 00		
	Ellen R. Applegarth	Salary as Teacher at Moosomin's Reserve, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		98 08		
	D. Allan	Salary as Teacher at Rossville, June quarter, 1886		48 42		
	E. Neelands	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, June quarter, 1886		18 15		
	C. Germans	Salary as Teacher at Whitefish Lake, June quarter, 1886		63 66		
	J. A. Youmans	Salary as Teacher at Whitefish Lake, September quarter, 1886		63 00		
	J. Nelson	Salary as Teacher at Woodville, March quarter, 1885, and June, September and December quarters, 1886		130 44		
	E. B. Glass	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, March quarter, 1885		20 40		
	L. Neelands	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, September quarter, 1886		19 74		
	Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Lake, June and September quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		195 00		
	do	Second prize for management of school		80 00		
	Rev. L. Cochin	Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, June and September quarters, 1886		120 00		
	J. Dandelin	Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, December				

Mary Price	quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		114 00		
	Salary as Teacher at Red Pheasant's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter 1887		300 00		
do	Fourth prize for management of school		40 00		
Lillie Applegarth	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, June quarter, 1886		49 61		
Bishop of St. Albert	Salary as Teacher at St. Albert, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		382 50		
J. Hope	Salary as Teacher at Thunder Child's Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter 1887		300 00		
Sœur Langelier	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		265 39		
A. Macdonald	Stovepipes		25 00		
G. Tait	1 blackboard for schoolhouse on J. Smith's Reserve		4 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Supplies		9 52		
do	Biscuits supplied under contract		432 50		
J. L. Johnston	Glass and paint for schoolhouse on J. Smith's Reserve		1 70		
do	Pails, basins and other supplies for schools on Mistawasis and Attakacoop Reserves		14 88		
do	Pails and basins for school on John Smith's Reserve		6 59		
T. C. Power & Bro	Biscuits supplied under contract		278 85		
J. Kelly	Lumber and shingles for schoolhouse at Good Fish Lake		39 00		
J. A. Kerr	Tools and blacksmithing outfit for school on E. Lapotac's Reserve		250 58		
Colonization Store Co	Cotton for school, Sampson's Reserve		5 95		
E J. Crane	School books		1 00		
Fraser & Co	1,000 feet lumber for schoolhouse, Stoney Plain		40 00		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 stove and pipes for schoolhouse, Sweet Grass Reserve		28 50		
J. A. Mackay	Lumber for schoolhouse, Sweet Grass Reserve		21 87		
A. Macdonald	2 pairs window sashes for schoolhouse, Sweet Grass Reserve		7 45		
E. B. Glass	Grant for erection of schoolhouse, Sampson's Reserve		100 00		
S. Morin	2 blackboards for school, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's Reserve		15 00		
Rev. L. Cochin	Lumber and shingles for schoolhouse, Poundmaker's Reserve		100 00		
J. A. Youmans	Shingles for schoolhouse, White Fish Lake		24 00		
T. J. Agnew	1 roof plate for schoolhouse, J. Smith's Reserve		1 60		
Sundry persons	Freighting		149 09		
				6,138 00	
	Treaty No. 7.				
L. Coleman	For Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1, June quarter, 1886		75 00		
Gussie MacDougall	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1, September quarter, 1886		75 00		
	Carried forward		150 00	31,935 88	46,836 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		150 00	31,935 88	46,836 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Treaty No. 7—Concluded.				
	Sophia Youmans	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 1, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		141 42		
	E. R. Steinhaur	Salary as Teacher at Morley, No. 2, June, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		294 12		
	Julia DeBalinhard	Salary as Teacher at Sarcee Reserve, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		109 60		
	H. W. Gibbonstocken	Salary as Teacher at Blackfoot Crossing, December quarter, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		123 75		
	A. Hebert	Salary as Teacher at Peigan Reserve, March quarter		63 00		
	J. A. Youmans	Grant to Macdougall Orphanage, September and December quarters, 1886, and March quarter, 1887		525 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Biscuits supplied under contract		214 75		
	C. O. Beauchemin & Son	Printing and binding 1,000 copies Father Lacombe's Blackfoot readers		328 90		
	Rev. S. Trevitt	Grant for schoolhouse, Upper Blood Reserve		100 00		
	F. Dick	Lumber for schoolhouse, Sarcee Reserve		76 77		
	E. M. Legal	Grant for erection of schoolhouse, Peigan Reserve		100 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	Soap, towel and wash basins		30 54		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		33 92		
					2,291 77	
		Total Expenditure				34,227 65
		Balance unexpended				12,608 35

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.
Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.

L. Vankoughnet,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Industrial Schools.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				52,500 00
		EXPENDITURE.				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School.				
49 Vic., c. 2	Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,200 00			
	W. Crosbie	do Assistant, from 1st July to 12th October, 1886	225 78			
	J. V. Farrell	do do from 14th October, 1886, to 30th June, 1887	574 14			
	T. Redmond	do Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887.	720 00			
	Sister Lalumière	Wages as Matron, 3 months to 30th September, 1887	99 99			
	Sister St. Geneviève	do 12 do 30th June, 1887	240 00			
	A. Noseda	do 12 do 30th do 1887	720 00			
	M. M. Seymour, M D	Salary as Medical Officer, 15th July, 1886 to 30th June, '87	345 00			
	do	Medical attendance to 14th July, 1886	250 00			
	G. Goffic	Wages as gardener	377 00			
	A. Breland	Sundry services	66 00			
	S. Turcot	Labor	20 00			
	D. W. Fitzgerald	do	28 00			
	Sister E. Christin	Wages, 9 months, to 30th June, 1887	299 97			
	Sister St Arnaud	do 12 do do	120 00			
	Sister Lamothe	do 9 do do	90 00			
	Sister Bergeron	do 12 do do	144 00			
	F. Vanderwee	do 16th November, 1886, to 30th April, 1887	275 00			
				5,794 88		
		Food.				
	Russell & Davis	For 564 lbs. beef	59 22			
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies delivered under contract	675 62			
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co	do do	113 80			
	D. H. McMillan & Bro	150 sacks flour do	308 75			
		Carried forward	1,157 39	5,794 88		52,500 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	1,157 39	5,794 88		52,500 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Qu'Appelle Industrial School—*Continued.*				
		Food—Continued.				
	S. H Caswell	For Sundry supplies	45 96			
	Sutherland & Atherton	Sundries	17 17			
	T. S. Rogers	841 lbs. beef	81 48			
	Rev. P. Lyons	252 do	23 94			
	R. J. Smith	215 do	19 35			
	J. Dussault	520 do	49 40			
	J. P. Magnan	19,716 do	1,478 69			
	A. Paget	486 do	41 31			
	The-Man-who-took-the-Coat	38 bushels potatoes	28 60			
	J. Zinkain	Food supplies	30 30			
	Indian	70 bushels potatoes	35 00			
	Sutherland & Atherton	1,490 lbs. beef	115 47			
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies	292 76			
	J. Nolin	63 bushels potatoes	47 25			
	J. Y. Gilmour	Tea supplied under contract	194 78			
				3,658 85		
		Clothing.				
	C. Clayton & Sons	For 2 sample coats	1 78			
	S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks and slippers supplied under contract	81 60			
	J. M. Garland	Clothing supplied	468 03			
	W. Logan & Sons	200 yards serge supplied under contract	72 00			
	A. Macdonald	Clothing supplied under contract	428 20			
	J. Côté	51 caps	51 00			
	J. F. Mowat	60 pairs boots	81 00			
	Sutherland & Atherton	Sundries	58 80			
	Finnerty & Moore	Boots and other supplies	61 15			
	J. P. Beauchamp	Print and thimbles	8 37			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	12 75			

R. J. Whitla	Drawers, shirting and other supplies	228 46				
			1,553 14			
	Furnishing Outfit, &c.					
Sibbald & Lindsay	For Pump hose and supplies	42 48				
J. R. Esmonde	1 hand-bell	4 50				
J. A. Hanratty	Toys for pupils	25 01				
Stemshorn & Co	1 clock	16 00				
J. A. Kerr	Sundry supplies	135 33				
J. Zinkan	Dishes and supplies	9 45				
Finnerty & Moore	Lantern and bowls	27 90				
Cruthers, Tregent & Co.	Supplies	26 25				
G. H. V. Bulyea	Mattrasses and pillows	16 00				
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	379 47				
do	do	66 97				
Mulholland Bros	1 agricultural furnace	25 00				
J. W. Smith	Stoves and pipes	116 00				
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies	33 52				
J. Weidman	1 sewing machine	50 00				
E. Wismer	2 stoves and other supplies	87 00				
J. Hugonnard	Grates and warming closet	13 12				
G. H. V. Bulyea	Stove and pipes	43 25				
R. B. Fergusson	3 doz. chairs	32 40				
S. D. Irvine	50 bedsteads	150 00				
J. Robertson & Co.	Basins, chairs and other supplies	40 15				
Sutherland & Atherton	1 grindstone and other supplies	22 40				
J. Dillon	Stove and dishes	34 75				
J. P. Magnan	1 buggy	65 00				
S. Cruthers	Zinc and coal scuttle	21 50				
			1,483 45			
	Management.					
Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Travelling expenses	329 55				
Sutherland & Atherton	Postage stamps	20 00				
J. P. Magnan	do	68 75				
Rev. J. Hugonnard	Telegrams	11 15				
			429 45			
	Miscellaneous.					
G. H. V. Bulyea	For Oats and bran	94 22				
J. Demerais	Fence pickets and nails	12 75				
Cruthers, Tregent & Co.	Painting interior of school	238 50				
S. H. Caswell	Supplies	95 62				
	Carried forward	441 09	12,919 77	.....	52,500 00	

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
		Brought forward	441 09	12,919 77		52,500 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneons--Concluded.				
	R. Evans	Field and garden seeds	18 34			
	Mrs. Whitford	Making two tents	8 00			
	J. Hugonnard	1 doz. balls for pupils	2 50			
	J J Campbell	Hire of horses for transport of pupils	24 50			
	L. Cantin	Transport of pupils	18 00			
	A. Martin	do	6 00			
	E. Brabant	Exchange of pony	10 00			
	J. P. Beauchamp	Sundry supplies	45 99			
	R. Blondin	Wheat	12 00			
	J. Borer	15 tons hay	82 50			
	A. Assam	10 do	55 00			
	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	80 73			
	J. McEwan	Coal and iron for blacksmith	82 04			
	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Expenses of girl visiting her sick father	9 80			
	Peipeihisis	5 tons hay	30 00			
	Atchus	12 cords wood	27 00			
	J. Goyer	6 do	13 50			
	Meekwasis	10 do	22 50			
	J. Nolin	10 do	22 50			
	O S. Kuyeesis	14 do	31 50			
	Asimwasis	15 do	33 75			
	K. A. Musth	15 do	33 75			
	A. Brabant	25 do	56 25			
	J. Hugonnard	Board of freighters	20 75			
	J. Dakin	Cleaning and repairing clocks	1 25			
	A. Cyr	9 tons hay	47 25			
	G. Blakely	2 do	10 50			
	O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing	24 15			
	G. Marsan	Repairs to waggon	5 00			
	Fanny Stevens	Books	1 50			
	J. N. Smith	Stovepipe	1 20			
	Sutherland & Atherton	Sundry supplies	88 00			
	Indians	Services and supplies	86 25			

A. Breland	Digging grave	4 00		
J. Nixon	Halters	8 55		
T. Miquelon	Willow fence posts	22 65		
N. Welsh	3 tons hay	18 00		
Joyner & Rickard.	Feed for cattle	45 23		
Hudson Bay Co	Barbed wire and staples supplied under contract	197 24		
J. Doolittle	30 tons coal	5 5 00		
D Bryan	10 tons hay	52 50		
J. Zinkan	Soap and other supplies	2 75		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Pipe and valve for well, and lead pipe	12 15		
A. Picheto	Transport of pupils	14 00		
M Vallette	do	37 50		
M. McCammus	20 bushels wheat	10 00		
C. Olleman	Building brick chimney	15 00		
T. S. Rogers	40 bushels oats	19 20		
M. Alleny	Transport of pupils	6 00		
N. Welsh	do	10 00		
T. C. Power & Bro	Hardware supplied under contract.	32 40		
G. Reiffenstein	3 cases hand grenades	23 91		
C. David	Painting old building	81 00		
A. Faynant	4 tons hay	21 00		
D. A. Macdonald	1 brand	2 00		
J. Dillon	Handle and bolt for pump	3 50		
A. Macdonald	Contract supplies	16 26		
Thomson & Nelson	Lumber for building	796 21		
J. H. Ashdown	3 steel dies	12 95		
J. M. Garland	202 yards hessian.	38 38		
E. Wismer	Grate for stove and supplies	10 50		
W. J. Pettingell	Medicines	37 14		
Parish & Lindsay.	Oats	29 00		
Finnerty & Moore	do	36 34		
J. Ducharme	Wood	36 00		
J. Chisholm	do	27 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting	166 97		
			3,823 42	
	Total Expenditure, Qu'Appelle Industrial School.			16,743 19
	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.			
	Salaries and Wages.			
Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887	1,200 00		
Mrs. T. Clarke	do Matron do	400 00		
Jane Read	Wages	101 25		
S. Read	do as Instructor	303 75		
	Carried forward	2,005 00		16,743 19

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	2,005 00		16,743 19	52,500 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Battleford Industrial School—*Concluded.*				
		Salaries and Wages—Concluded.				
	J. Wright	For Wages as Cook	380 00			
	J. Newhart	do Blacksmith	540 00			
	H. M. Meredith	do Instructor	180 00			
	S. Baptiste	do	216 00			
	Jennie Speers	do	15 00			
	Annie Speers	do	40 00			
	J. A. Duncan, M.D	Medical attendance	51 00			
	D. Cooper	Cleaning well	10 00			
	J. Gatley	Wages as Carpenter	198 06			
	Indians	do	9 00			
	J. T. Pritchard	do	140 00			
				3,784 06		
		Food.				
	Wyld & Bourke	For 8,237 lbs. beef	870 72			
	A. Macdonald	150 sacks flour	577 50			
	Hudson Bay Co.	2,000 lbs. bacon supplied under contract	262 00			
	do	Apples, hops and other supplies	516 95			
	A. Macdonald	58 bushels potatoes	75 40			
	do	Butter and supplies	61 85			
	J. Y. Gilmour	Tea	18 00			
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	200 lbs. fish	24 00			
				2,406 42		
		Clothing.				
	T. O. Davis	For Clothing for new pupils	2 50			
	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	do supplied under contract	219 38			
	Logan & Sons	Etoffe and serge do	141 50			

S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks and slippers do	82 20		
A. Macdonald	Supplies delivered under contract	610 89		
J. M. Garland	Clothing do	945 05		
Hudson Bay Co.	Duffle	12 00		
			2,013 52	
	Furnishing.			
J. A. Hanratty	For Toys for pupils	21 59		
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies	56 28		
T. C. Power & Bro.	Manure forks supplied under contract	1 50		
J. A. Kerr	Spades, iron and tools do	46 65		
Logan & Sons	70 pairs blankets do	400 00		
Massey Manufacturing Co.	Sundries for stoves	2 00		
A. Macdonald	1 double waggon and other supplies	180 05		
I. G. Baker & Co.	1 mangle	28 00		
Mulholland Bros.	Stoves, scuttles, &c	158 80		
N. L. Piper & Son	Crockery	33 60		
A. Chisholm	1 cow	75 00		
T. J. Agnew	80 lbs. zinc	16 00		
Martin & Co	Knitting machine	40 00		
Fanny Stevens	2 globes	30 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Sons	100 ft. hose	31 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	1 turnip drill and other supplies	212 71		
			1,333 18	
	Management.			
R. C. Macdonald	For Ferrying	4 10		
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	Freighting and transport	27 27		
H. Richardson	Postage stamps	20 75		
S. Bird	Travelling expenses	13 75		
A. Macdonald	Ink	2 00		
Winnipeg "Call"	Advertising tenders	4 50		
			72 37	
	Miscellaneous.			
R. R. Keith & Co.	For Garden seeds	18 13		
J. A. Kerr	Nails, iron, &c	227 21		
J. G. Oliver	Erecting Industrial School building under contract	9,139 55		
W. Latimer	Blacksmithing	3 00		
Price Bros.	Lumber and scantling	78 95		
A. Macdonald	60 tons c al	1,800 00		
do	Sundry supplies	289 31		
	Carried forward	11 556 15	16,743 19	52,500 00

K—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	11,556 15		16,743 19	52,500 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Paint, glass and other supplies	105 53			
	Saskatchewan "Herald"	Advertising	4 70			
	Sweet Grass	Keep of bull	10 00			
	J. G. Oliver	Lumber	247 70			
	do	Building chimney in blacksmith shop	29 42			
	G. C. Reiffenstein	2 Babcock extinguishers	149 43			
	F. F. Tims	Transport of Stephen Reed and wife	60 00			
	J. Nolin	Hay and straw	363 00			
	H. H. Millie	Repairs to clock and sewing machine	13 00			
	Moosomin	Coal for blacksmith shop	51 10			
	T. Dewey	Bricks for chimney	6 50			
	W. Badger	Transport of pupils	45 00			
	Indians	do	58 00			
	J. Daniels	Cutting and hauling ice	45 00			
	Rev. T. Clarke	Paid for garden seeds	5 00			
	Mulholland Bros	Blacksmith's iron	133 80			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	138 00			
	Wyld & Bourke	50 bushels seed potatoes	100 00			
	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supples	100 95			
	Sundry persons	Freighting	247 40			
			13,469 68			
		LESS—Value of hay used by Pritchard's horses. $ 9 00				
		Refund of Mr. Reed's travelling expenses 111 95				
			120 95			
				13,348 73		
		Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School				22,958 28

	High River Industrial School.			
Rev. E. Claude	For Salary as Acting Principal, 12 months, to 31st May, 1887	1,200 00		
J. Little	do Assistant, 1 month, to 30th June, 1886	66 66		
J. M. D. de Lauzon	do do 11 months, to 31st May, 1887	733 26		
M. Lepage	do do from 1st June, 1886, to 7th March, 1887	553 84		
P. Auve	do do 1 month, to 31st May, 1887	60 00		
A. Henderson	Medical services	58 26		
A. Stewart	Wages for April	40 00		
E. C. Picard	do for 12 months, to 31st May, 1887	480 00		
Sister Cleary	do as Matron, 12 months, to 31st May, 1887	399 96		
Sister Mongrain	do 12 months, to 31st May, 1887	240 00		
Amelia Druais	do do	180 00		
Rosine Turcot	do do	180 00		
			4,191 98	
	Food.			
Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies	328 35		
do	1,500 lbs. sugar supplied under contract	131 00		
do	2,008 lbs. bacon do	227 57		
A. C. Sparrow	3,633 lbs. beef	417 81		
Dunn & Lineham	6,745 do	899 65		
I. G. Baker & Co.	Sundries	13 12		
J. Y. Gilmour	341 lbs. tea	93 77		
L. Slattery	3,857 lbs. potatoes	38 57		
McLaren & McDonald	41 bushels potatoes	45 37		
			2,196 21	
	Clothing.			
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	For Sundry supplies	60 35		
S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks supplied under contract	46 80		
J. M. Garland	Contract supplies	14 40		
A. Macdonald	do	48 55		
			170 10	
	Furnishing.			
Creelman Bros	For Knitting machine and needles	6 18		
Fanny Stevens	Books	2 70		
J. A. Hanratty	Toys for pupils	8 00		
Martin Bros.	Sundries	88 81		
J. A. Kerr	1 agricultural furnace	25 50		
J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Contract supplies	9 60		
S. & H. Borbridge	do	7 17		
J. M. Garland	do	174 58		
	Carried forward	322 54	39,701 47	52,500 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward	322 54		39,701 47	52,500 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—*Concluded.*				
		Furnishing—Concluded.				
	A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies	12 88			
	T. C. Power & Bro	Sleighs supplied under contract	51 05			
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies	370 08			
	I. G. Baker & Co	2 stoves	60 00			
	Rogers & Grant	Supplies	27 25			
	J. E. Jacques	1 clock	3 00			
	J. R. Esmonde	1 hand-bell	4 50			
				851 30		
		Management.				
	A. Begg	For Postage stamps	10 00			
	Thomson Bros	Ink and other supplies	3 90			
	Rev. A Lacombe	Postage stamps	5 00			
				18 90		
		Miscellaneous.				
	R. R Keith	For Garden seeds	24 65			
	R. Evans & Co	do	23 13			
	Rogers & Grant	Glass, iron, &c	46 21			
	Martin Bros.	Sundry supplies	36 13			
	T. C. Power & Bro	64 tons 91 lbs. coal supplied under contract	934 60			
	E. B. Foster	52 tons 1,350 lbs. coal	250 20			
	G. C. King & Co	Boot-blacking and brushes	6 45			
	W. G. Pettingell	Medicines	62 52			
	G Reiffenstein	3 cases hand grenades	25 52			
	J. H. Ashdown	1 set steel dies	6 75			
	G. Monelaws	Threshing wheat	22 00			
	J. B. Rivet	Blacksmithing	11 20			

E. Donahue	do	26 25			
D. A. Macdonald	1 cattle brand	2 50			
Rev. Pere Lacombe	Paid fare of pupils	4 70			
Bishop Grandin	Expenses bringing children from Treaty 6	331 75			
Indians	Driving oxen	11 00			
Sundry persons	Freighting	30 18			
T. Dick	Lumber	404 35			
			2,260 09		
	Total Expenditure, High River Industrial School			9,688 58	
	Total Expenditure				49,390 05
	Balance Unexpended				3,109 95

I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Surveys.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				7,500 00
		Expenditure.				
49 Vic., c. 2	O. Nicoll	For Horse buckboard and harness for Mr. Ponton		150 00		
	Anakwad	Herding horses		130 00		
	Muscowcappo	Driving do		1 00		
	A. H. Vaughan	Surveying Ft. Alexander Reserve		135 00		
	W. McKay	Castrating colts		6 00		
	A. W. Ponton	Expenses of survey, Treaties 2 and 4; personal services and allowances from 1st July to 30th Sept., 1886	470 20			
		Pay-list of men	555 00			
		Transport	5 10			
		Equipage	25 70			
				1,056 00		
		Treaty No. 6.			1,478 00	
	J. C. Nelson	For Expenses of survey (James Seenums, Muskegwatic, Little Hunter and Blue Quill's Reserves), personal allowance	91 35			
		Pay-list of men	2,088 50			
		Transport	234 57			
		Camp equipment	33 85			
		Stationery	2 00			
		Miscellaneous	240 50			
				2,690 77		
	Hon. E. Dewdney	Advance for survey expenses, to be accounted for		1,000 00		
					3,690 77	
		Total expenditure				5,168 77
		Balance unexpended				2,331 23

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.
Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

L.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Wages of Farmers employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				28,938 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				6,980 63
						35,918 63
		Expenditure				
		Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.				
49 Vic., c. 2; 50 Vic., c. 2	J. Nicol	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 72, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		480 00		
	A. J. Coburn	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 74, 13 months to 31st May, 1887		390 00		
	E. McNeill	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 71, 12 months to 31st May, 1887		360 00		
	J. S. Sutherland	Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months to 31st May, 1887		400 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		283 62		
					1,913 62	
		Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
	D. McIntosh	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		500 00		
	S. Hockley	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 12 months, to 31st May, 1887		510 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		931 53		
					1,941 53	
		Farm No 5, File Hills.				
	E. C. Stewart	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1887.		330 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		313 44		
					643 44	
		Carried forward			4,498 59	35,918 63

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			4,498 59	35,918 63
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
	T. J. Fleetham	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 31st May, 1887		600 00		
	J H. Gooderham	do do do		600 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		818 05		
					2,018 05	
		Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
	A. W. Taylor	For Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 31st May, 1887		480 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		326 15		
					806 15	
		Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
	L. Mann	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 15th May, 1886, to 31st May, 1887		500 00		
	J. Tomkins	Salary as Farm Instructor for August, 1886		60 83		
	Mrs. Ann Tomkins	Gratuity of two months pay of her deceased husband, J. Tomkins		121 66		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		992 67		
					1,675 16	
		Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.				
	R. McKinnon	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887.		720 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		740 38		
					1,460 38	
		Farm No. 10, Carlton.				
	G. Chaffee	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887.		730 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		549 35		
					1,279 35	

	Farm No. 11, *Eagle Hills.*				
J. H. Price	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		650 00		
O. F. Orr	do do do		780 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		135 38		
				1,565 38	
	Farm No. 12, *Battle River.*				
J. Fitzpatrick	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		650 00		
G. D. Gopsill	do do do		670 00		
A. Mannix	Salary as Farm Instructor, from 1st May to 30th September, 1886		207 69		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		785 85		
				2,313 54	
	Farm No. 13, *Jack Fish Creek.*				
G. E. Applegarth	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		650 00		
A. Suffern	do do do		650 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		260 00		
				1,560 00	
	Farm No 14, *Onion Lake.*				
P. Boudreau	For Salary as Interpreter, from 1st April, 1886, to 31st May, 1887, omitting the month of September		455 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		410 00		
				865 00	
	Farm No. 15, *Frog Lake.*				
	No Expenditure.				
	Farm No. 16, *Saddle Lake.*				
J. E. Ingram	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 13 months to 31st May, 1887		650 00		
A. Logan	Salary as Farm Instructor, from 13th May, 1886, to 31st May, 1887		506 18		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		189 50		
				1,345 68	
	Farm No. 17, *River qui Barre.*				
W. J. O'Donnell	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 15 months to 31st May, 1887		750 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,394 42		
				2,144 42	
	Carried forward			21,531 70	65,918 63

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts
		Brought forward			21,531 70	35,918 63
		EXPENDITURE—*Concluded.*				
		Farm No. 18, *Peace Hills..*				
	J. Norris	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months to 28th Feb'y, 1887.		495 00		
	D. C. Robertson	Salary as Farm Instructor, 9 months to 30th June, 1887....		360 00		
	J. Ross	do do do		450 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,200 49		
					2,505 49	
		Farm No. 19, *Stoney Reserve.*				
		No Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 20, *Blackfoot Reserve.*				
	G. H. Wheatley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1887...		495 00		
	J. G. Scott	do do do ...		495 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		2,540 37		
					3,530 37	
		Farm No. 21, *Piegan Reserve.*				
	W. H. Cox	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 7 months to 31st March, 1887...		255 00		
	W. Middleton.	Salary as Farm Instructor, from 22nd to 30th April, 1887...		29 41		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		1,790 60		
					2,075 01	
		Farm No. 22, *Blood Reserve.*				
	J. Wilson	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 9 months to 30th April, 1887 ...		450 00		
	Sundry persons	Labor performed		3,495 91		
					3,945 91	

	Farm No. 26, Sarcee Reserve.				
J. Copithorne	For Salary as Assistant Farm Instructor, 9 months to 30th April, 1887		315 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		985 83		
				1,300 83	
	Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
C. Lawford	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months to 30th April, 1887		600 00		
Sundry persons	Labor performed		140 96		
				740 96	
	Rolling River.				
P. Coutoise	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 5th March to 31st October, 1887		262 11		
J. Clark	Wages, 15 days to 31st May		26 25		
				288 36	
	Total expenditure				35,918 63

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Supplies for Farmers and Laborers Employed on Indian Reserves.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				22,445 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				1,836 66
						24,281 66
		Expenditure.				
		Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes.				
49 Vic., c. 2, 50 Vic., c. 2	R. Hillhouse	For 75 bushels oats		21 00		
	G. A. McKay	Blacksmithing		10 95		
	W. Moulding	do		23 90		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Repairs to mower		3 25		
	Mowat Bros	240 lbs. tea		60 00		
	J. McCrae	Lumber and shingles		131 82		
	J. Clementson	Nails and hinges, &c		23 20		
	J. A. Kerr	Table utensils, dishes, &c		112 50		
	T. C. Power & Bro	2 bobsleighs and other contract supplies		264 55		
	S. & H. Borbridge	4 nosebags supplied under contract		6 64		
	Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		539 35		
	A. Blaney	39 bushels lime		15 60		
	Parrish & Lindsay	368 bushels oats		165 60		
	A. G. Thorburn	Tar paper, nails, coal, &c		29 60		
	Broadview Lumber Co	Lumber		267 43		
	G. B. Wallace	Bran		12 60		
	Palmer & Joslyn	Lumber for well		14 49		
	Routh & Love	do repairs		29 30		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		20 29		
						1,752 07
		Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle.				
	W. M. Child	For 155 lbs. beef		6 50		
	J. A. Kerr	3 lanterns and stovepipes		5 04		
	Gotoees	Plowing and harrowing		6 00		

[PART II]

R. Sweet	2 pairs sweat pads		2 50		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Oats and bran		215 64		
D. A. Macdonald	Blacksmithing		8 00		
O. W. Evans	do		36 40		
J. A. MacCaul	Shiplap		6 11		
J. Nixon	Single harness and repairs		9 85		
G. Asham	Plowing and harrowing		12 00		
Indian	Plowing land		6 00		
M. M. Seymour, M.D	Attending wounded horse		6 00		
Davidson & Mulholland	2 cows		98 00		
Mowat Bros	150 lbs. tea		37 50		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	Contract supplies		170 58		
S. & H. Borbridge	2 sweat collars		6 85		
T. Barton	Dwelling house for Instructor on Muscowpetung's Reserve		620 00		
Sibbald & Lindsay	66 bushels oats		7 52		
D. H. Gillespie	Horse feed and stabling		1 50		
Hudson Bay Co	Bacon and sugar supplied under contract		109 60		
do	Contract supplies		315 39		
T. C. Power & Bro	do		34 65		
J. McCrae	3,460 feet lumber		62 30		
Sundry persons	Freighting		39 12		
				1,823 05	
	Farm No. 5, File Hills.				
Mowat Bros	For 240 lbs. tea, supplied under contract		62 40		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	30 sacks flour		62 25		
O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		27 85		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		763 89		
S. & H. Borbridge	Nosebags and surcingles		6 32		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	3 buckboards supplied under contract		80 00		
J. A. Kerr	Lanterns supplied under contract		4 76		
				1,007 47	
	Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills.				
C. Howson	For hire of transport to Instructor Fleetham		35 00		
W. G. Pettingell	Oil and turpentine, &c		2 60		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	48 sacks flour supplied under contract		116 40		
Mowat Bros	320 lbs tea do		83 20		
F. Fournaise	1 horse		150 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		545 89		
J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales, stoves, &c		88 55		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	3 buckboards		170 00		
Joyner & Rickard	Bran and feed		25 35		
R. B. Ferguson	1 chair		2 75		
S. H. Caswell	100 bushels oats and other supplies		137 67		
	Carried forward		1,357 41	4,582 59	24,281 66

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
		Brought forward		1,357 41	4,582 59	24,281 66
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Farm No 6, Touchwood Hills—Concluded.				
	J. H. MacCaul	Shingles and lumber for house		101 00		
	J. Taylor	805 lbs. beef		56 35		
	McCleary Manuf'g Co	2 stoves for warehouse		36 15		
	J. McEwan	Blacksmithing		1 60		
	A. McNab	560 lbs. beef		39 20		
	J. McInnes	56 bushels oats		33 60		
	G. H. V. Bulyea	44 do		26 40		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		140 48		
					1,792 19	
		Farm No. 7, Indian Head.				
	J. Brown	For Blacksmithing		19 30		
	J. P. Taylor	do		13 60		
	J. M. McDonald	1 cow		46 00		
	Mowat Bros	120 lbs. tea supplied under contract		30 60		
	Rabbit Skin	Digging cellar		25 00		
	D H. McMillan & Bro	15 sacks flour supplied under contract		28 88		
	do	Shorts and bran		9 80		
	A. J. Osment	50 bushels oats		20 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	180 lbs. sugar supplied under contract		13 86		
	do	1,000 do bacon do		110 00		
	do	Supplies		109 33		
	S. & H. Borbridge	Tent supplied under contract		30 04		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Buckboard and sleighs supplied under contract		124 05		
	do	Supplies		6 00		
	J. A. Kerr	2 lanterns supplied under contract		1 34		
	Parrish & Lindsay	350 bushels oats		203 00		
	S. T. Bray	Boards and lumber		12 65		
	J. B. Milliken	Repairs to harness		7 50		
	Crawford & Robertson	2 boxes glass		14 00		
	Indians	Freighting		17 85		
					842 80	

	Farm No. 8, Duck Lake.				
C. Thompson	For Blacksmithing		7 63		
N. C. Ramsay	do		12 00		
H. Kelly	Rent of house		70 00		
T. J. Agnew	Coal oil and supplies		30 00		
Leeson & Scott	Transport of Mr. Marion from Batoche to Prince Albert		9 00		
Hudson Bay Co	2½ sacks flour supplied under contract, and other supplies		361 26		
J. Y. Gilmour	200 lbs. tea		62 00		
Indians	Services		232 09		
W. Stobart & Co	Nails		4 00		
A. Peterson	Superintending buildings		48 00		
A. Belanger	Working at buildings		21 00		
do	Lime		9 60		
A. Goodfellow	3 M. shingles		18 00		
D. Cameron	600 lbs. beef		66 00		
Walters & Baker	Nails, hinges and screws		3 60		
T. Oram	4 meals		2 00		
J. L. Johnston	Boiler and supplies		42 94		
J. A. Kerr	Lantern and scales		29 75		
N. Spence	Horse hire		4 00		
Farney & Woodcock	Blacksmithing		10 00		
J. Charette	3 tons hay		18 00		
Mulholland Bros	Barbed wire		91 32		
C. J. McCusker	2 sets buckboard shafts		15 25		
Sundry persons	Freighting		59 60		
				1,227 04	
	Farm No. 9, Piapot's Reserve.				
W. P. McCormick	For Board of men		9 00		
W. M. Child	Beef		6 09		
R. Sweet	Sweat pads		2 50		
D. A. Macdonald	Blacksmithing and coal		19 75		
Davidson & Mulholland	1 cow		49 00		
J. A MacCaul	Lumber		18 83		
Mowat Bros	150 lbs. tea		37 50		
D. H. McMillan & Bro	23 sacks flour		43 30		
Sibbald & Lindsay	96 bushels oats		35 80		
J. Somers	Building chimney		11 00		
D. H. Gillespie	Feed of horses		8 25		
Hudson Bay Co	850 lbs. bacon and 250 lbs. sugar		109 60		
C. McCusker	23 lbs. iron		1 15		
J. McCrae	Lumber		6 90		
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Oats		163 50		
J. A. Kerr	3 lanterns		0 67		
R. O. Jennings	Sinking a well		231 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		17 29		
				771 63	
	Carried forward			9,216 25	24,281 66

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			9,216 25	24,281 66
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 10, *Carlton.*				
	C. Thompson	For Blacksmithing		7 50		
	D. LeBlanc	Sawing lumber for buildings		43 74		
	G. Dreever	Making shingles do		35 00		
	Mistawasis	Sawing lumber		150 00		
	T. Oram	Meals for Instructor		22 50		
	Attackacoop	Lumber for barn		173 34		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Flour and other supplies		603 81		
	do	Oats		50 00		
	S. & H. Borbridge	1 tent supplied under contract		26 77		
	Farney & Woodcock	Blacksmithing		27 30		
	T. J. Agnew	Sundries for barn		8 26		
	D. Cameron	600 lbs. beef		66 00		
	J. L. Johnston	Kettle and tar paper		30 80		
	J. A Kerr	Lantern and scales		29 75		
	N. Farney	Hinges and bolts, and blacksmithing		8 70		
	G. Dreever	Lathing and plastering		30 00		
	J. McColl	Fixing rail in buckboard		4 75		
	S. J. Donaldson	Horse feed		4 75		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		24 43		
					1,347 40	
		Farm No. 11, *Eagle Hills.*				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies		19 31		
	do	2,400 lbs. bacon supplied under contract		159 98		
	W. Latour	1 wrench		0 50		
	do	Blacksmithing		27 95		
	J. Y. Gilmour	100 lbs. tea supplied under contract		31 00		
	A. Macdonald	Flour and other contract supplies		536 13		
	J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales supplied under contract		58 00		
	C. Howson	1 buckboard		65 00		
	E. Nevison	2 sets harness		32 00		

Mahaffy & Clinkskill	4 lbs. rope		0 80		
O. F. Orr	Transport from Moosomin to Stoney Reserve		46 95		
F. F. Tims	Transport of Mr. Orr's effects		58 60		
Sundry persons	Freight		23 97		
					1,060 19
	Farm No. 12, Battle River.				
A. Macdonald	For Crockery		29 23		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies		718 30		
J. Y. Gilmour	Tea and other supplies		55 52		
A. Macdonald	Flour supplied under contract		96 25		
do	Oats do do		315 00		
do	18 lbs. rope and supplies		10 10		
C. Howson	2 buckboards		130 00		
J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales supplied under contract		58 00		
E. Nevison	2 sets harness		32 00		
W. Latour	Blacksmithing		82 65		
J. H. Ashdown	Branding irons		4 55		
Sundry persons	Freighting		30 53		
					1,592 13
	Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek.				
W. Latour	For Blacksmithing		25 60		
Hudson Bay Co.	Bacon supplied under contract		103 20		
do	Supplies		26 17		
J. Y. Gilmour	Tea		40 00		
A. Macdonald	Flour and supplies		77 15		
J. A. Kerr	1 platform scale		29 00		
C. Howson	1 buckboard		65 00		
E. Nevison	1 set harness		16 00		
A. Macdonald	Oats		160 65		
R. W. Dulmage	Ventilator safes		4 00		
Sundry persons	Freighting		14 06		
					560 83
	Farm No. 14, Fort Pitt.				
W. Latour	For 2 waggon wrenches		1 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies		550 08		
A. Nivin	Oats		12 25		
J. A. Kerr	2 cook stoves and pipes		107 75		
Sundry persons	Freighting		9 21		
					680 29
	Carried forward			14,457 09	24,281 66

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			14,457 09	24,281 66
		Expenditure—Continued.				
		Farm No. 15, *Frog Lake.*				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Contract supplies		396 69		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	Repairs to mower and reaper		16 00		
					412 69	
		Farm No. 16, *Saddle Lake.*				
	L. Thompson	For Hay for horses		5 25		
	A. Logan	Horse hire		19 00		
	E. Lyons	Blacksmithing		7 50		
	J. Y. Gilmour	Tea supplied under contract		34 00		
	Portage Milling Co.	20 sacks flour		99 60		
	Brown & Curry	Sundries		4 05		
	Hudson Bay Co.	600 lbs. bacon and other supplies		229 42		
	J. Looby	Riding bridle		6 00		
	Sanderson & Looby	Bolts for mower		2 00		
	Ross Bros.	Paint and stovepipes		3 80		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		17 85		
					428 47	
		Farm No. 17, *River qui Barre.*				
	Sanderson & Lobby	For Blacksmithing		53 15		
	J. St. Jean	Furniture		29 50		
	A. Macdonald	Rope		34 13		
	do	Contract supplies		60 90		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Tea supplied under contract		43 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Bacon and supplies under contract		327 91		
	J. Walter	Waggon tongue		16 00		
	Brown & Curry	1 lock		2 50		
	J. A. Kerr	2 platform scales		65 00		
	P. Kelly	Oats and barley		56 00		
					688 59	

	Farm No. 18, Peace Hills.				
Dawson, Bole & Co.	For Horse medicines		85 25		
Hudson Bay Co.	Paid laborers for making timber		51 75		
E Lyons	Blacksmithing		7 00		
I. G Baker & Co.	Cook stove and other supplies		60 00		
C. Howson	2 bu kboards		135 00		
Portage Milling Co	Flour		125 70		
Hudson Bay Co	Contract supplies		667 20		
S. & H. Borbridge	Surcingles supplied under contract		2 40		
T. C. Power & Bro	Tea and other contract supplies		274 32		
S. B. Lucas	Amount of board deducted, 1st November, 1884, to 31st May, 1885, deducted erroneously		45 50		
A. Macdonald	For Contract supplies		67 95		
Leeson & Scott	Stage fare of Mr. Ross from Calgary to Peace Hills		20 00		
G. Muskegapot	Lumber		23 00		
J. A. Kerr	Platform scale		36 92		
E. Nevison	1 set single harness		16 00		
J. Ross	Expenses of family from Regina to Peace Hills		128 62		
Sundry persons	Freighting		30 22		
				1,776 83	
	Farm No. 19, Morleyville.				
S. & H. Borbridge	Contract supplies		13 24		
Leeson & Scott	90 lbs. beef		8 10		
				21 34	
	Farm No. 20, North and South Blackfoot Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 3,586 lbs. beef		359 23		
Portage Milling Co	48 sacks flour supplied under contract		109 44		
J. Y. Gilmour	Tea	do	55 08		
Hudson Bay Co	790 lbs. sugar	do	67 15		
do	711 lbs. bacon	do	81 76		
do	Supplies	do	266 86		
T. C. Power & Bro	Coal oil and lamp	do	31 20		
Indians	Oats and potatoes		42 75		
J. W. Smith	3 stoves and pipes		67 40		
T. Chiniquy	800 fence rails		86 50		
Sundry persons	Freighting		8 07		
				1,175 44	
	Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve.				
I. G. Baker & Co.	For 1,342 lbs. beef		154 32		
do	Oats		51 00		
	Carried forward		205 32	18,960 45	24,281 66

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		205 32	18,960 45	24,281 66
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Farm No. 21, *Piegan Rvserve*—Concluded.				
	Walrond Ranche Co	For 993 lbs. beef		82 75		
	I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies		14 11		
	G. Lassord	Horseshoes		5 00		
	W. F. Foster	Blacksmithing		24 25		
	A. H. Heney & Co	Harness and rope		39 00		
	Hudson Bay Co	800 lbs. sugar		28 20		
	do	Supplies		147 87		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Ferriage		10 00		
	Mowat Bros	Supplies		9 65		
	J. D. Quail	Blacksmithing		16 25		
	J. N. Blanchard	do		32 25		
	C. Parker	Horse hire		18 75		
	A. R. Springett	1 bull whip		4 50		
	Levasseur & Stedman	Horse feed		3 00		
	Eagle Rib	Fence rails		7 00		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Oil and tea supplied under contract		39 65		
	W. Middleton	Board and lodging		18 15		
	J A. Kerr	2 stoves		14 50		
	C. Barr	Knives, forks and dishes		14 75		
	Eagle Flies	50 cords wood		100 00		
	Latimer & Keys	Blacksmithing		56 00		
	T. H. Stedman	1 saddle and horse feed		44 00		
	North-West Coal and Navigation Co	Transport of Mr. Middleton from Dunmore to Lethbridge		13 00		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	Transport of Mr. Middleton from Lethbridge to Reserve		25 00		
					972 95	
		Farm No. 22, *Blood Reserve.*				
	North-West Coal & Navigation Co	For Transport of A. Hay and Mr. Wilson		19 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	2,854 lbs. beef		328 18		
	Latimer & Keys	Blacksmithing		31 50		
	S. W. Chambers	Travelling expenses from Birtle to Macleod		31 00		

I. G. Baker & Co	Sundries		69 50		
G. Lossord	Blacksmithing		23 75		
J. D. Quail	do		19 00		
D. H. McMillan	91 sacks flour		267 43		
C. P. Railway	Fare of J. Nelson from Regina to Dunmore		11 80		
J. A. Kerr	2 stoves		14 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sugar and other supplies		717 01		
F. D. Freeman	Transport from Sarcee to Blood Reserve		28 00		
S. & H. Borbridge	Nose-bags, tent, &c., supplied under contract		50 62		
T. C. Power & Bro	1 buckboard and 4 wheelbarrows, and other supplies		193 40		
E. McCoskrie	Making tracings of buildings		2 92		
Indians	Oats		23 75		
A. H. Heney & Co.	1 saddle and bridle		50 00		
J. Wilson	Travelling expenses		14 25		
F. W. Foster	Blacksmithing		31 25		
Grier Bros	Threshing grain		25 02		
Cochrane Ranche Co	146 lbs. beef		11 66		
J. Wilson	Travelling expenses from Regina to Dunmore		35 00		
A. F. Grady	Repairs to spouts		0 75		
Walrond Ranche Co	2,383 lbs beef		190 41		
J. N. Smith	Cook-stove and pipes		41 80		
Latimer & Keys	Blacksmithing		18 25		
Mowat Bros.	Supplies		9 65		
Sundry persons	Freighting		73 87		
				2,333 77	
	Farm No. 25, Moose Mountain.				
Portage Milling Co.	For 22 sacks flour supplied under contract		45 10		
Mowat Bros	100 lbs. tea supplied under contract		25 00		
L. Couture	8 lbs. tea		4 00		
T. Howard	2 stoves supplied under contract		70 40		
J. Galloway	Repairs to stove		0 75		
R. D. McNaughton	Lumber for farm house		329 50		
T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		1 00		
T. C. Power & Bro	1 buckboard		80 00		
P. Coderie	Labor on house and kitchen		147 75		
Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies		278 55		
D. McDougall	Threshing 102 bushels oats		5 10		
T. Hislop	Bacon		6 10		
S. & H. Borbridge	2 sweat collars		1 60		
C. Lawford	Travelling expenses		39 30		
N. Baily	50 bushels oats		10 00		
H. Lawford	Horse hire		15 75		
Moose Mountain Trading Co.	100 lbs. cracked wheat		1 20		
H. Robertson	Blacksmithing		1 35		
	Carried forward		1,062 45	22,267 17	24,281 66

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,062 45	22,267 17	24,281 66
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Farm No 25, *Moose Mountain*—Concluded.				
	J. Edgar	Repairs to buckboard		1 00		
	Sundry persons	Freighting		19 21		
					1,082 66	
		Farm No. 26, *Sarcee Reserve.*				
	C. P. Railway	For Transport of Mr. Copithorne from Broadview to Calgary		24 85		
	I. G. Baker & Co	1,657 lbs. beef		188 64		
	do	Bacon		78 40		
	D. H. McMillan	36 sacks flour		82 98		
	T. C. Power & Bro	Contract supplies		76 05		
	Hudson Bay Co.	do		271 47		
	F. Dick	1 window		3 50		
	Martin Bros.	Bolts and spikes		6 61		
	McTavish Bros	Repairs to wheel		10 00		
	J. Y. Gilmour	240 lbs. tea supplied under contract		66 00		
	J. Bannerman	1,025 lbs. bacon		15 37		
	F. Field	Transport		6 00		
	Leeson & Scott	1,013 lbs. beef		95 46		
	C. O'Meara	4 new horse-shoes		2 50		
					927 83	
		Rolling River.				
	T. Yeandle	For Blacksmithing			4 00	
		Total expenditure				24,281 66

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.
Robert Sinclair, *Accountant.*

N.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Sioux.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				3,452 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				1,033 26
						4,485 26
		Expenditure.				
		Bird Tail Creek.				
49 Vic., c. 2; 50 Vic., c. 2.	A. Macdonald	For 2 double wagons supplied under contract		170 00		
	Colonization Store Co	Supplies		3 85		
	H. Ross	Express charges		1 10		
	T. Howard	Contract supplies		96 43		
	J. Lane	Repairs to wagon and threshing		130 95		
	Mulholland Bros	Shears, wool, cards, &c		17 93		
	H Enock	Assisting in marking cattle		1 00		
	J. N. Bunn	do do		1 00		
	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing		19 60		
	Hudson Bay Co	Bacon and tea supplied under contract		796 37		
	J. Roseborough	Blacksmithing		3 50		
	A. B. Harris	Sundries for mower		2 80		
	Riddell & Co.	23 sheep and 1 ram		192 00		
	Tinning & Hoskins	Supplies		16 50		
	E. H. Irish	7 sheep bells		4 55		
	C. Holmes	90¾ bushels wheat		54 45		
	T. Almack	83 do		50 10		
	M. M. Seymour, M D	Medical attendance		16 66		
	J. Jackson	Beef		1 00		
	J. H. Morrison, M.D.	Medical attendance		18 00		
	Mrs. David	10 bushels potatoes		6 00		
					1,603 79	
		Oak Lake.				
	J. McKinnon	For 16 bushels wheat			8 00	
		Carried forward			1,611 79	4,485 26

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			1,611 79	4,485 26
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Oak River.				
	W. S. Spencer, M. D.	For Medical attendance		30 00		
	Colonization Store Co.	Supplies		3 56		
	Massey Manufacturing Co	1 mower and horse rake		105 00		
	G. Lindsay	Bacon and flour		12 75		
	W. M Child	14 lbs. beef		1 40		
	Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines		11 61		
	A Speers	8 heifers		256 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	5 lbs snaring wire		1 35		
	Dominion Express Co	Express charges		0 45		
	C. M. Youmans	100 bushels wheat		61 00		
	D. McCallum	84 do		51 24		
	J. Young	122 do		74 42		
					608 78	
		Turtle Mountain.				
	B. Bantinhuner	For 43 bushels wheat		30 10		
	J. A. Markle	Paid for 1 sack flour		3 00		
	R. S. Thornton	Vaccinating Indians		10 50		
					43 60	
		Portage la Prairie.				
	W. G. Pettingell	For Medicines			2 92	
		Qu' Appelle.				
	R. Hockley	For Wages as Instructor		173 06		
	Axford, Joyner & Rickard	Horse feed		2 89		
	S. & H. Borbridge	1 set pony plow harness		18 06		
	Colonization Store Co.	Supplies		2 50		
	H. Dodd, N.D	Medical attendance		1 00		

O. W. Evans	Blacksmithing		10 10		
J. Doolittle	Freighting		7 25		
Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies.		835 58		
Van Allan & Agur	3 hay carts and axles		127 50		
Thomson & Nelson	100 feet pine		3 50		
Tinning & Hoskins	Bacon		0 65		
M. M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical attendance		61 65		
Indians	Freighting		0 12		
				1,243 86	
	Whitecap's Band, Moosewoods.				
H. Trownce	For Flour and services		427 39		
L. W. Mulholland	Hire of transport		8 00		
J. H. C. Willoughby	30 bushels wheat		60 00		
do	Hire of buckboard		5 00		
J. D. Sibbald & Co.	Wheat, barley, oats, wagon and plow		212 90		
J. A. Whitmore	Stabling oxen		4 00		
J. A. Kerr	Powder and shot		24 20		
W. M. Child	1 yoke oxen		145 00		
P. McCallum	Wages as Instructor		20 00		
W. Walsh	Hay for oxen		2 00		
R. Boyne	Log and trace chains		4 25		
Colonization Store Co.	Rations for Instructor		5 65		
J. Jackson	Beef and bacon		12 00		
G. Wilson	224 lbs. bacon		43 92		
				974 31	
	Total Expenditure				4,485 26

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		General Expenses.				
		Legislative appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				92,404 00
		Further grant under 50 Vic., c. 2				124 50
		do do				91,282 50
						183,811 00
		Expenditure.				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.				
[PART II] 49 Vic., c. 2, and 50 Vic., c. 2	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			3,200 00	
	H. Reed	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			2,000 00	
	E. McColl	Salary as Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			2,200 00	
	T. P. Wadsworth	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,800 00	
	A. McGibbon	Salary as Inspector of Indian Agencies, 14 months to 30th June, 1887			2,094 00	
	W. McGirr	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,500 00	
	A. B. McIntosh	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,100 00	
	E. Jean	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			647 18	
	L. J. A. Levecque	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,300 01	
	J. C. Nelson	Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			2,190 00	
	W. Pocklington	Salary as Agent at Blood Reserve, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,200 00	
	W. Anderson	Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,200 00	
	G. G. Mann	Salary as Agent at Onion Lake, 13 months, to 30th April, 1887			975 95	
	J. A. Markle	Salary as Agent at Birtle, 14 months, to 30th June, 1887			1,350 00	

H. Keith	Salary as Agent at Touchwood Hills, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		1,150 00
W. S. Grant	Salary as Agent at Assiniboine Reserve, 13 months, to 31st May, 1887		1,036 63
J. M. Rae	Salary as Agent at Prince Albert, 8 months, to 30th June, 1887		800 00
C. A. Adams	Salary as Acting Agent at Prince Albert, 5 months, to 31st October, 1887		375 00
J. A. Mitchell	Salary as Agent, Saddle Lake, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,200 00
F. X. Girard, M.D	Salary as Physician in Treaty 7, 12 months, to 30th April, 1887		1,250 00
W. C. DeBalinhard	Salary as Agent at Sarcee, 14 months, to 30 June, 1887		1,120 00
M. Begg	Salary as Agent at Blackfoot Reserve, 1st to 4th February, and from 6th to 31st March, 1886		96 20
do	Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th April, 1887		1,202 00
A. McDonald	Salary as Agent at Crooked Lakes, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,200 00
S. B. Lucas	Salary as Agent at Peace Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,200 00
J. A. Mackay	Salary as Agent at Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,200 00
P. J. Williams	Salary as Agent at File Hills, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,022 50
J. B. Lash	Salary as Agent at Muscowpetungs Reserve, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,200 00
J. J. Campbell	Salary as Agent at Moose Mountain, 9th June, 1886, to 30th June, 1887		1,016 33
F. Ogletree	Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		800 00
J. McIntyre	Salary as Agent at Savanne, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		900 00
J. Reader	Salary as Agent at The Pass, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		999 96
R. J. N. Pither	Salary as Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,000 00
H. Martineau	Salary as Agent at Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,000 00
G. McPherson	Salary as Agent at Assasbaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,000 00
A. Mackay	Salary as Agent at Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		1,000 00
A. M. Muckle	Salary as Agent at St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		900 00
W. Chastellaine	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		250 00
J. Hourigan	Salary as Forest Bailiff, 12 months, to 30th June, 1887		700 00
	Carried forward		46,375 76

O.—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST—*Continued.*

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		46,375 76		183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	F H. Paget	For Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office		900 00		
	J. J. Campbell	do do do		899 03		
	H. A. Carruthers	do do do		780 00		
	A. E. Lake	do do do		780 00		
	V. Dodd	do do do		380 00		
	R. G. R. Eden	do do do		900 00		
	J. W. Powers	do do do		60 00		
	H. L. Reynolds	do do do		900 00		
	A. W. L. Gompertz	do do do		720 00		
	J. M. Rae	do do do		300 00		
	J. W. Jowett	do do do		900 00		
	J. P. Wright	do do do		150 00		
	P. Hourie	do Interpreter do		975 00		
	G. B. Elliott	do Clerk do		179 03		
	W. Peart	do Messenger do		300 00		
	J. Coventry	do Caretaker do		450 00		
	A. P. Vankoughnet	do Clerk do		255 00		
	J. A. Macrae	do do do		900 00		
	A. P. S. Cocks	do do do		195 48		
	T. Greenwood	do do do		28 00		
	D. Pierce	do do do		617 42		
	A. W. Ponton	do Surveyor do		1,088 82		
	A. Marshallsay	do Clerk		225 00		
	J. Taylor	do do		420 00		
	J. W. Powers	do do		90 00		
	S. Swinford	do do		692 89		
	A. J. McNeill	do do		720 00		
	H. R. Halpin	do do		780 00		
	J. D. Molson	do do		1,050 00		
	R. J. Pritchard	do do		51 81		
	T. Edmundson	do do		645 00		
	W. Laurie	do do		780 00		

G. Giveen	do	do			28 00
H. A. Loscombe	do	do			86 00
A. R. Springett	do	do			900 00
D. S. Curry	do	do			25 00
F. C. Cornish	do	do			720 00
C. W. H. Saunders	do	do			720 00
W. Graham	do	do			600 00
F. Otton	do	do			8 00
D. S. Clemens	do	do			174 00
W. E. Jones	do	do			650 98
E. W. Brine	do	do			20 00
J. A. Johnstone	do	do	at payments		65 00
S. C. Patterson	do	do			76 00
B H. Loyd	do	do			67 00
S Carstairs	do	do			30 00
E. Parades	do	do			76 50
M. S. Vankoughnet	do	do			180 00
W. Adam	Dispensing medicines at		Waterhen River		30 00
C. Thompson	do		The Pas		80 00
J. Tabouret	do		Waterhen River		45 00
A. McLean	do		Grand Rapids		30 00
Rev. A. W. Ross	do		Fisher River		120 00
Rev. G. Bruce	do		Fairford		120 00
J. Semmens	do		Norway House		90 00
J. Flett	do		Beren's River		60 00
G. Crum	do		Cumberland		240 00
J. McDonald	do		Moose Lake		90 00
Rev. E Lebret	do		Fort Alexander		60 00
A. B. McKinnon, M D	Professional services				6 00
S. S. Scovil, M.D	do				45 00
H. M. Bain, M.D	do				395 00
A. B. Mackay, M.D	do				519 30
A. S. McDonnell, M D	do				12 00
J. H. Morrison, M.D	do	vaccinating			267 75
H. Dodd	do				600 00
A. Henderson	do				692 05
W. Hall, M.D.	do				405 50
E. Cody, M D	do				10 00
M. M. Seymour, M.D	do				527 19
O. C. Edwards, M.D	do				214 50
L. J. Munro, M.D	do				385 00
H. C. Wilson, M.D	do				774 50
J. Kerr, M.D.	do				1,642 25
J. H. O. Lambert, M.D	do				440 00
J. H. Tofield	do				138 50
W. Beamish, M.D	do				205 50
J. H. O'Donnell, M.D	do				601 50
	Carried forward				77,791 26		183,811 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		77,791 26		183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendence—Continued.				
	R. C. Mission, St. Albert	Hospital services		6 25		
	T Hanlon, M.D	Professional services		64 50		
	N. J Lindsay, M D	do		19 50		
	B. H Robertson	Vaccinating		37 75		
	H. Pratt	Wages as Interpreter		480 00		
	W. Favel	do		120 00		
	W. Tomkins	do		360 00		
	P. Erasmus	do and Storeman		700 00		
	R. Pratt	do		520 00		
	S. Geddes	do		520 00		
	A Foulds	do		10 50		
	P. Whitford	do		45 00		
	W. Daniels	do		240 00		
	S. Whitford	do		650 00		
	H. Cochrane	do		3 00		
	Mike	do		12 00		
	P. Boyer	do		369 23		
	W. E. A. Levesque	do		26 92		
	P. Boudreau	do		35 00		
	P. Bighunter	do		12 00		
	L. Cantin	do		198 38		
	J. Daniels	do		3 00		
	J. Pritchard	do		24 20		
	W. Spencer	do		16 00		
	J. L'Heureux	do		400 00		
	J. Bird	do		70 00		
	J. Carney	Wages as Storeman		780 00		
	J. V. Kildahl	do		585 00		
	J. Wilson	do		453 34		
	C. Symnes	do		13 84		
	J. Brown	do and Carpenter		25 00		
	J. G. Scott	do		270 00		

J. Bear	Wages working at house, Duck Lake			30 00
S. Thomas	Wages as Carpenter			5 00
J. Tomkins	Wages as Teamster			79 10
C. R Leamy	do			468 64
A. Whitford	Wages as teamster			540 00
G. Whitford	do			35 00
S. Anderson	do			33 00
M. Elliott	do			190 00
T. Nay	do			295 57
J. Alexander	do			25 00
E. Lyons	do			26 00
S. McGillivray	do			17 00
L. Desjarlais	do			20 00
E. Gilbert	do			390 46
A. Grant	do			13 00
R. Turner	do			7 00
R. Erasmus	do			8 00
S. McGillivray	do			14 00
O. Anderson	do			55 00
Indians	Services			469 62
Sundry persons	Scrubbing offices			52 00
Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal services			22 50
P. Cyr	Plowing, sowing and harrowing at Little Forks Reserve			71 00
S. Gardner	Services			2 00
R. Vermette	Building enclosure for hay			2 00
E. McCoskrie	Inspecting new buildings			195 75
F. Ogletree	Paid wages, Little Pine's Reserve			49 10
A. M Muckle	do			6 00
D. Sweet	Wages as night watchman			4 00
C. E. Denny	Special services			415 00
J. Adams	Carrying despatch			10 00
J. Reader	Paid wages of men			149 62
J. McKay	Services visiting Reserves			4 00
J. A. Mackay	Special services			35 71
J. Douglas	Building fence			30 00
M Begg	Paid wages			68 50
E. Brokowski	Inspecting mill			15 00
E. J. Taylor	Services as constable			4 50
James McDonald	Inspecting buildings			15 00
F. Otton	Branding cattle			4 00
J. Hourigan	Paid wages of men			175 00
A. McMillan	Wages as farm laborer			30 00
J. N. McDougall	Wages as caretaker, Winnipeg Office			144 00
J. N Desjarlais	Carrying despatch			4 00
G. Whitford	do			8 00
J. A. Markle	Paid wages			6 00
E. Lyons	Attending sick horses			25 50
	Carried forward		89,131 21		183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		89,131 24		183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance—Continued.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	Cash paid special messengers		55 00		
	C. W. Merritt	Inspecting buildings		110 00		
	A. Brown	Translating		4 00		
	J. W. Jowett	Paid wages		2 25		
	R. Scott	Castrating cattle		10 50		
	C. J Mickle	Paid for inspecting har ess		8 00		
	J Clementson	Sending message to Crooked Lakes		3 00		
	R. O. Jennings	Services as assistant caretaker at Regina		1 75		
	A. Kain	Carrying despatch		5 00		
	J. Cadman	Attendance on sick horse		3 00		
	A. Belanger	Drawing hay		4 00		
	E. Theroux	Moving hay		3 00		
	F. R. Byshe	Shipping supplies		130 75		
	N. Spence	Keep of cattle		75 00		
	R. Tweddell	do		75 00		
	W. E. A. Lesquesne	Services enquiring into condition of Whitecap Sioux		134 74		
	do	Paid interpreter		2 00		
	J. McLeod	Wages as office-boy, Birtle		32 00		
	J. P. Lake	Carrying message		10 00		
	M. Henry	Cutting ice		10 50		
	J. Junescroft	Carrying mail		2 25		
	J. Le Mack	do		2 00		
	J. Maloney	Attending small-pox patient		22 00		
	F. Maloney	do do		22 00		
	G. Asham	Special messenger		1 50		
	A. Dereume	Wages as laborer		49 07		
	A. Barber	Carrying dispatch		5 00		
	L. Gurnvell	do		2 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Paid for labor, building root cellars		16 00		
	G. Robinson	Services, looking after sick Indians		40 00		
	P. Shirt	Paid for labor, building root cellars		12 00		
					89,935 05	

Travelling Expenses, &c.

Hon. E. Dewdney	For Travelling expenses			897 43
E. McColl	Advance for tour of inspection, 1887			1,000 00
do	Travelling expenses			622 34
W. Henderson	do	inspecting		134 20
J. B. Lash	do			337 75
A. McDonald	do			848 90
J. A. Markle	do			1,438 20
W. Anderson	do			683 75
S. B. Lucas	do			322 00
P. Hourie	do			210 65
J. A. Mitchell	do			673 00
H. Keith	do			627 25
F. Ogletree	do			613 45
P. J. Williams	do			128 95
J. Reader	do			1,380 93
C. Adams	do			185 15
J. A. Mackay	do			352 00
A. R Springett	do			293 00
W. Pocklington	do			438 00
F. C. Cornish	do			21 05
F. X Gerard, M.D	do			1,006 50
M. Begg	do			208 48
W. C. de Balinhard	do			414 10
F. D. Freeman	do			53 10
F. H. Paget	do			47 90
W. S. Grant	do			133 90
H. Reed	do			455 57
T. P. Wadsworth	do			1,052 47
W. McGirr	do			373 00
J. Hourigan	do			230 80
J. McIntyre	do			593 78
J. Carney	do			38 00
S. Swinford	do			290 49
J. V. Kildahl	do			16 00
L. J. A. Leveque	do			36 40
A. McGibbon	do			607 55
T. Edmundson	do			336 25
C. W H. Sanders	do			56 80
J. D. Molson	do			8 00
R. J. N. Pither	lo			449 55
A. Mackay	lo			586 35
J. J. Campbell	do			593 73
A. M. Muckle	do			359 56
W. Laurie	do			14 00
		Carried forward		19,170 28	89,985 05	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		19,170 28	89,985 05	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses, &c.—Continued.				
	A. J. McNeill	For Travelling expenses		19 00		
	J. M. Rae	do		404 35		
	H. Martineau	do		1,177 45		
	G. McPherson	do		655 60		
	J. Carstairs	do		64 85		
	W. E. Jones	do		292 00		
	A. C. Patterson	do		7 10		
	H. A. Carruthers	do		13 00		
	J. Taylor	do		13 00		
	J. G Scott	do		9 00		
	J. A. Macrae	do		536 94		
	B. H. Lloyd	do		67 50		
	A. P. S. Cocks	do		7 75		
	A. McGibbon	Advance for travelling expenses		400 00		
	T. P. Wadsworth	do do		300 00		
	P. J. Williams	Transport of blacksmith		7 75		
	S. J. Donaldson	do officials		18 00		
	do	Stabling horses		16 00		
	L Cantin	Expenses going to Carlyle		4 50		
	G. Perry	Feed for oxen		3 00		
	H. Kippen	Meals for Indians		4 00		
	J. M. Rae	Paid for meals		19 50		
	J. Taylor	Expenses to Moose Jaw		6 00		
	C. Adams	Transport of Sioux Interpreter		6 00		
	Baptiste	Hay		80 25		
	D. H. Gillespie	do		7 40		
	Mowat Bros	do		10 15		
	Indians	do		456 03		
	W. Craigie	do		41 10		
	M. Grant	do		22 00		
	T. Adams	do		7 50		
	A. G. McDonald	Horse feed		4 00		

P. Badger	Hay		36	84
E. Theroup	do		40	15
J. McKay	do		23	56
M. McLaughlin	do		20	52
W. Bournes	do		27	50
Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats and horse feed		69	26
J Bannerman	do		146	30
W. Tait	do		85	71
J. S Donahue	do		7	32
J. Sharman	do		12	50
J. D. Sibbald & Co	do		227	39
Joyner & Rickard	Chop for horse feed		13	00
A. Douglas	Oats		7	60
Parrish & Lindsay	do		142	80
Hudson Bay Co	Barley, oats, &c		469	61
A. Macdonald	Oats		10	00
W. E. A. Lequesne	do		13	50
F. F. Tims	do		7	50
J. Wild	Oats		9	25
Indians	Barley and oats		177	00
J. Thorburn	Oats		76	76
N. W Mounted Police	do		35	17
Hudson Bay Co	Rations and supplies		6	64
W. M. Child	Beef for rations		18	85
G. Isbester	Board and horse feed		9	40
L. Cantin	Paid board of witnesses		4	50
T. Coad	do do		7	50
W. G. McCormick	Board and lodging		1	30
S. Hockley	Board and stabling		8	25
Levasseur & Stedman	Stabling and hay		117	50
M. McCauley	do		107	50
W. D. Whitney	Horse feed		8	00
Canadian Pacific Ry	Transport		220	40
Steamer "Victoria"	Transport of Agent Mackay		40	00
P. Burns	Stabling horses		11	85
T. H. Stedman	do		81	00
E. McCoskrie	Travelling expenses		81	45
J. McKay	do		2	50
E. J Taylor	do		15	10
C. Lawford	do		20	60
C. W. Merrill	do		55	00
L. Cantin	do		52	60
J. F. MacLeod	Expenses in connection with Blood Treaty		90	00
N. W. Mounted Police	Transport of Mr. Gladstone from Calgary to Regina		23	60
G. Wild	Transport of Messrs. Brown and McKinnon		27	50
Leeson & Scott	Transport of Agent Rae		60	00
J. Copithorne	Travelling expenses		164	75
	Carried forward		26,746	03
			89,985	05
			183,811	00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		26,746 03	89,985 05	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Travelling Expenses, &c.—Continued.				
	V. Dodd	Travelling expenses		24 30		
	T. T. Howrie	Transport of Interpreter Hourie		30 00		
	T. C. Brown	Transport of Mr. Rae's baggage		15 40		
	C. Lawford	Paid board		37 30		
	O. C. Edwards, M.D.	Railway fare		4 80		
	J. Clementson	Hire of transport		2 50		
	T. Lurcier	Ferrying		12 00		
	J. Walter	do		0 60		
	P. Erasmus	Horse hire		26 75		
	G. Favel	do		3 00		
	A. M. Muckle	do		60 00		
	E. Brokowski	do		10 00		
	F. Otton	do		24 00		
	J. Coventry	do		5 50		
	P. Pruden	do		16 00		
	Band Bros	do		127 50		
	C. Howson	do		44 00		
	J. L'Heureux	do		17 00		
	G. Thomas	do		39 00		
	Indians	do		4 00		
	W. F. Scott	do		16 50		
	D. H. Gillespie	Hire of transport		57 00		
	A. McDonald	Paid transport for Indians		15 00		
	T. Harper	Ferriage		2 00		
	R. C. Macdonald	do		5 15		
	G. L. Garnet	do		1 50		
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ferriage		8 75		
	T. Trestam	do		3 00		
	G. Cowan	Transport of released prisoners		70 00		
	Leeson & Scott	do officials		37 00		
	Walrond Ranche Co.	Board and horse herding		23 75		
	Connell & Bourke	Livery and transport		37 00		
	S. J. Donaldson	Hire of horses		17 50		

J. Glenn	Transport of blacksmith		11 50		
Hudson Bay Co.	do agent McIntyre		60 00		
T. Brown	Travelling expenses		56 10		
Parrish & Son	Oats		65 00		
A. Stackhouse	Hay		4 00		
M. Collun	do		10 00		
R. L. Brennan	Stabling horses		5 50		
T. Dewan	Hay		10 00		
A. Gaddie	Oats		6 88		
W. Prince	Railway fares of St. Peter's chief and party		7 00		
				27,779 81	
	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.				
Aylmer "Times"	For Advertising		35 86		
Arnprior "Chronicle"	do		39 12		
Almonte "Times"	do		35 86		
Aurora "Borealis"	do		27 71		
Brampton "Conservator"	do		19 56		
Bracebridge "Muskoka Herald"	do		19 56		
Berlin "News"	do		42 38		
Beeton "World"	do		16 30		
Bowmanville "News"	do		21 19		
Brockville "Times"	do		42 38		
Brockville "Monitor"	do		17 08		
Brighton "Ensign"	do		26 06		
Birtle "Observer"	do		146 35		
Brantford "Courier"	do		48 90		
Barrie "Northern Advance"	do		29 34		
Bradford "Witness"	do		42 38		
Belleville "Intelligencer"	do		42 38		
Brantford "Telegram"	do		35 86		
Brandon "Mail"	do		54 50		
Brandon "Times"	do		68 30		
Bryson "Equity"	do		32 60		
Canadian "Farmer's Friend"	do		22 83		
Calgary "Tribune"	do		71 10		
Chatham "Planet"	do		42 38		
Calgary "Herald"	do		159 74		
"Cultivateur"	do		9 15		
"Courier du Canada"	do		30 50		
Canadian "Trade Journal"	do		32 60		
Cobourg "Sentinel Star"	do		91 28		
	Carried forward		1,303 24	117,764 86	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		1,303 24	117,764 86	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Con.				
	Colborne "Express"	For Advertising		21 19		
	Carlton Place "Central Canadian"	do		35 86		
	Collingwood "Enterprise-Messenger"	do		29 34		
	Canada "Lumberman"	do		16 30		
	Canada "Baptist"	do		19 56		
	Canada "Health Journal"	do		32 60		
	Dundas "Standard"	do		35 86		
	Clinton "Huron News Record"	do		26 08		
	Cornwall "Standard"	do		35 86		
	Dunnville "Gazette"	do		19 56		
	Edmonton "Bulletin"	do		97 35		
	Eganville "Enterprise"	do		32 60		
	Exeter "Times"	do		35 86		
	Fraserville "Le Jour"	do		22 82		
	Galt "Reporter"	do		10 98		
	Guelph "Herald"	do		48 90		
	Grand River "Sachem"	do		22 82		
	Goderich "Star"	do		32 60		
	Gananoque "Journal"	do		26 08		
	Halifax "Herald"	do		45 80		
	Hamilton "Spectator"	do		36 60		
	Hull "Despatch"	do		42 38		
	Hagersville "Times"	do		22 82		
	Halifax "Critic"	do		40 75		
	Hamilton "Stock Journal"	do		24 45		
	Morrisburg "Courier"	do		35 86		
	Moosomin "Courier"	do		123 96		

Mitchell "Advocate"....	do			35	86	
Monetary "Times".....	do			35	40	
Macleod "Gazette"	do			119	96	
Manitoba "Sun"..	do			27	67	
Manitoba "News".....	do			47	40	
Minnedosa "Tribune"...	do			112	57	
Mount Forest "Representative"	do			22	82	
Montreal "Journal of Commerce".....	do			81	50	
Montreal "Le Monde"...	do			118	99	
Montreal "La Minerve"	do			118	99	
Meaford "Mirror"	do			27	71	
Napanee "Beaver".....	do			35	86	
North Sydney "Herald"	do			50	66	
Napanee "Standard"...	do			51	36	
North-West "Review"...	do			151	64	
"Nouvelles Soirées Canadiennes"	do			32	60	
Owen Sound "Times"...	do			32	60	
Ottawa "Evening Journal".....	do			68	46	
Ottawa "Every Saturday"	do			50	53	
Ottawa "Citizen"	do			68	46	
Orillia "Packet"	do			35	86	
Prince Albert "Times".	do			7	50	
Port Hope "Times".....	do			35	86	
Portage la Prairie "Reporter"	do			35	50	
Picton "Gazette".....	do			26	08	
Prescott "Messenger"...	do			35	86	
Pembroke "Standard".	do			32	60	
Portage la Prairie "Tribune Review".....	do			98	04	
Peterboro' "Times"	do			50	40	
Park Hill "Gazette"....	do			13	04	
Peterboro' "Review" ...	do			42	38	
Petrolia "Advertiser".	do			39	12	
Militia "Gazette"	do			81	50	
Ottawa "Investigator".	do			24	45	
Oshawa "Vindicator"..	do			30	97	
Picton "Colonial Standard".....	do			13	04	
Parkdale "News"	do			48	90	
Montreal "Shareholder"	do			81	50	
		Carried forward		4,301	72	117,764 86	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		4,301 72	117,764 86	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Con.				
	Markham "Sun"	For advertising		35 86		
	Montreal "Moniteur de Commerce"	do		32 60		
	Kingston "News"	do		21 35		
	Lucan "Enterprise"	do		16 30		
	Nepawa "Register"	do		52 80		
	Quebec "Morning Chronicle"	do		65 20		
	Lethbridge "News"	do		46 08		
	Listowel "Standard"	do		17 93		
	"Le Colonization Canadian"	do		6 10		
	"La Vallée d'Ottawa"	do		30 50		
	"L'Evènement"	do		12 20		
	"Le Canada"	do		16 30		
	London "Free Press"	do		61 94		
	London "Catholic Record"	do		40 75		
	Lévis "Quotidien"	do		42 38		
	"Le Journal de Quebec"	do		32 60		
	Qu'Appelle "Progress"	do		175 35		
	do "Vidette"	do		95 75		
	Quebec "Mercury"	do		68 46		
	"Le Manitoba"	do		134 70		
	L'Original "Advertiser"	do		26 08		
	St. John "Sun"	do		24 45		
	St. Jerome "Le Nord"	do		16 30		
	St. John "News"	do		21 19		
	St. Catharines "Journal"	do		40 75		
	St. Thomas "Times"	do		35 86		
	St. Mary's "Journal"	do		35 86		
	Stratford "Times"	do		30 97		
	[Richmond Hill "York]					

Richmond Hill "York Herald"	do			32	60	
Regina "Leader"	do			178	23	
Shelburne "Free Press"	do			16	30	
Strathroy "Dispatch"	do			39	12	
Smith's Falls "Independent"	do			35	86	
Selkirk "Record"	do			47	40	
Sarnia "Canadian"	do			39	12	
St. Catharines "Visitor"	do			48	90	
Stratford "Herald"	do			32	60	
Sherbrooke "Gazette"	do			35	86	
Seaforth "Sun"	do			35	86	
Saskatchewan "Herald"	do			110	45	
Toronto "Sentinel"	do			40	75	
Toronto "World"	do			163	00	
Toronto "Canadian Manufacturer"	do			24	45	
Toronto "Canadian Sportsman"	do			48	90	
Toronto "Mail"	do			244	50	
Toronto "National"	do			81	50	
Toronto "Mechanical and Milling News"	do			24	45	
Thornbury "Union Standard"	do			35	86	
Toronto "Irish Canadian"	do			81	50	
Toronto "Dominion Oddfellow"	do			32	60	
Welland "Telegraph"	do			26	08	
Windsor "Clarion"	do			43	79	
Watford "Guide News"	do			19	56	
Windsor "Essex Review"	do			35	86	
Winnipeg "Manitoban"	do			466	97	
Winnipeg "Siftings"	do			55	42	
Winnipeg "Nor' West Farmer"	do			31	20	
Whitby "Gazette"	do			35	86	
Woodbridge "News"	do			21	19	
Winnipeg "Emigrant"	do			90	00	
"Woman's Journal"	do			15	00	
Yarmouth "Times"	do			36	65	
Toronto "Presbyterian News"	do			48	90	
Thornbury "News"	do			30	97	
		Carried forward		7,925	59	117,764 86	183,811 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward.....	.....	7,925 59	117,764 86	183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage—Con.				
	Toronto "Monetary Times"	For Advertising.....	....	48 90		
	W. Hall	Ink	....	3 00		
	C. H. Black	Ink and stationery.....	....	69 98		
	R. D. Richardson.....	Letter books, &c	....	22 95		
	G. C. Mortimore.....	Stationery.....	....	15 80		
	A. Macdonald	do and ink	....	8 20		
	E. McCoskrie.....	do and printing.....	....	12 69		
	Thomson Bros	Ink and mucilage.....	....	12 85		
	W. Pettingell	Ink	....	13 95		
	F. N. Campbell	do and stationery.....	....	7 25		
	I. G. Baker & Co.	do	....	1 00		
	J. Reader	Letter book and stationery.....	....	4 25		
	Brown & Curry.....	Stationery.....	....	9 50		
	A. W. Draper & Co..	Ink	....	2 50		
	C. Mair	Mucilage	....	0 25		
	Hall Bros	do and ink	....	3 75		
	P. Lamont	Ink and pens	....	17 05		
	S. H. Caswell	do	....	2 60		
	R. D. McNaughton	do and mucilage.....	....	0 75		
	C. J. Atkinson	do	....	2 85		
	Government Stationery Office	Stationery supplied.....	....	1,205 04		
	Burland Lithograph Co.	Printing pay tickets	....	7 50		
	Hamilton "Spectator" Printing Co	Printing 41,000 copies of facts regarding North-West Administration of Indian Affairs	....	2,224 63		
	Montreal "Le Monde"...	Printing 5,000 copies of facts regarding North-West Administration of Indian Affairs, in French	....	298 42		
	P. G. Laurie	Printing requisitions.....	....	9 00		
	Queen's Printer.....	Printing performed	....	1,937 03		
	J. C. Irvine	Postage stamps	....	897 00		
	J. Henderson	do	....	170 00		
	J. Clementson.....	do	....	71 88		

A. Mackay	do			17 00	
A. B. Wood	do			21 50	
T. Hislop	do			42 00	
A. D. Osborne	do			80 00	
N. Sutherland	do			18 99	
A. M. Muckle	do			7 39	
J. Reader	do			9 89	
H. Richardson	do			46 00	
W. C. de Balinhard	do			25 00	
A. Adams	do			4 49	
Postmaster, McLeod	do			70 00	
Sutherland & Atherton	do			3 00	
R. Crawford	do			23 68	
A. McBeath	do			39 12	
H. Wood	do			84 00	
Postmaster, Edmonton	do			20 00	
G. C. King	do			8 40	
P. Beaupre	do			38 00	
L. J. A. Leveque	do			10 00	
N. A. MacMillan	do			2 42	
J. M. Rae	do			10 00	
E. J. Cann	do			45 30	
J. E. Aylwin	do			30 00	
R. Patterson	do			6 24	
J. A. Markle	Telegrams			2 94	
Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Co	do			1,734 90	
F. Ogletree	do			0 75	
M. Begg	do			18 74	
Government Telegraph and Signal Service	do			45 83	
G N.W. Telegraph Co	do			8 68	
H. Richardson	do			32 04	
J. A. Markle	do			12 02	
F. C. Cornish	do			2 02	
					17,526 50
		Rent, Light and Fuel.			
G. H. Cloriston	For Rent of	stable		30 00	
T. McKay	do	buildings at Prince Albert		360 00	
Colonization Store Co	do	house for Interpreter		70 00	
W. Anderson	do	office and site of storehouse		251 00	
D. McDougall	do	ration house at Morley		75 00	
R. Guthrie	do	stable		15 00	
R Gibson	do	storehouse at Birtle		120 00	
A. A. Campbell	do	do		22 00	
		Carried forward		943 00	135,291 36	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		943 00	135,291 36	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Rent, Light and Fuel—Continued.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Rent of buildings		116 00		
	P. Pruden	Storage		12 00		
	J. McDougall	Rent of storehouse		66 64		
	J. Couch	do do for grain		12 00		
	J. Boadley	do Interpreter's house		48 00		
	R. W. Dick	Storage of wheat		11 00		
	P. Prince	do grain, Long Plain		12 00		
	J. A. Mackay	Allowance for rent		216 67		
	L. W. Herchmer	do		50 00		
	A. M. Muckle	Allowance for rent		250 00		
	F. Ogletree	do		250 00		
	H. Martineau	do		250 00		
	G. McPherson	do		250 00		
	R. J. N. Pither	do		250 00		
	J. McIntyre	do		250 00		
	A. Mackay	do		150 00		
	J. Reader	do		250 00		
	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of Winnipeg office		1,000 00		
	J. A. Mitchell	Rent of office		200 00		
	J. A. Markle	do		150 00		
	A. Hay	Wood		6 00		
	F. Smith	do		8 00		
	J. Erasmus	do		75 00		
	Indian	do		518 37		
	C. Pratt	do		13 00		
	M. Cromarty	do		16 25		
	W. Ward	do		100 00		
	A. DeLorme	do		67 50		
	W. Stobart & Co.	do		108 00		
	Sprague & Scarlett	do		10 50		
	P. Hunter	do		43 00		
	J. L. McLellan	do		4 50		

A. McDougall	do		4 00		
T. C. Power & Bro	Coal		129 00		
Dom. Coal and Transportation Co	do and wood		150 00		
N.-W. Coal and Navigation Co.	do		126 58		
T. Howard	do		105 00		
J. A. McCaul	do for Regina Office		628 26		
do	do Muscowpetungs		68 50		
F. Dick	do Sarcee Reserve		28 57		
H. Rennie	do Blood Agency		418 80		
W. Whitford	do Victoria		24 00		
S. J. Hogg & Co	do Sarcee		7 00		
P. Peltier	Wood		33 00		
W. Drever	do		6 00		
J. Blythe	do		4 00		
J. Ennescan	do		12 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Coal oil		91 05		
T. Howard	do		11 00		
Brown & Curry	do		3 00		
A. Macdonald	do		18 00		
R. D. McNaughton	do		4 00		
J. H. Ashdown	do		2 25		
J. L. Johnston & Co	do		3 30		
S. H. Caswell	do		2 65		
L. Shannon	do		23 38		
T. C. Power & Bro	do		66 55		
				7,677 32	
	Office Expenses.				
Rice & Eddy	For Plastering in Regina Office		83 52		
Winnipeg "Manitoban"	Subscription for Regina Office		10 00		
North-West "Farmer"	do two years, for Indian Agents		36 00		
Winnipeg "Sun"	do for Regina Office		10 00		
Postmaster, McLeod	Rent of Post Office drawer		10 00		
do Prince Albert	do do		2 00		
H. Richardson	do do Battleford, 2 years		10 00		
H. Wood	For Rent of post-office box		0 25		
W. Hargrave	do do		3 00		
Bell Telephone Co	Rent of telephone, Winnipeg		25 00		
do	do do Regina		40 00		
MacLeod "Gazette"	Subscription, Regina		9 00		
Toronto "Globe"	do do		5 00		
Toronto "Mail"	do do		7 00		
Winnipeg "Free Press"	do do		10 00		
Saskatchewan "Herald"	do do		2 50		
	Carried forward		263 27	142,968 68	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
		Brought forward		263 27	142,968 68	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Office Expenses—Concluded.				
	R. B. Fergusson	Furniture for Regina office		138 75		
	C. Hamilton	Pigeon-holes for Prince Albert office.		33 25		
	A. Hodgson	1 table do do		5 00		
	M. P. Zindord	2 draughting-boards for Regina office		6 00		
	J. R Reilly	3 cases pigeon-holes and furniture for Regina office		120 20		
	Scott & Leslie	Chairs and table for Winnipeg office.		8 20		
	R. H. Williams	Work on cellar, furniture, &c., Regina office		106 00		
	R. McManus	Table and chairs, File Hills		10 00		
	E. & C. Gurney Co.	1 Union scale for Crooked Lakes		9 43		
	J. A. Kerr	1 do Sarcee Reserve		13 40		
	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Ink bottle and brushes		0 90		
	Hudson Bay Co.	46 yds. linoleum, for hall		69 00		
	C. Gilroy	Making pigeon-holes, Regina		15 00		
	R. F. Barker	2 tables and 4 chairs, Blood Reserve		25 00		
	J. A. Kerr	1 letter-press		14 22		
	J. H. Ashdown	1 nest of kettles and sundries, for Winnipeg office		4 25		
	E. B. Read	Stove-pipes and stoppers		14 10		
	Colonisation Store Co.	Sundries for Regina office		8 75		
	T. Howard	Lamps Birtle do		1 20		
	R. H. Scover	Ice Regina do		2 60		
	W. G. Pettingell	Soap and sundries, Regina office		4 05		
	R. D. Richardson	1 Slater's code		3 03		
	Smith & Fergusson	Sundries for office		31 95		
	C. H. Bayne	1 doz. balls twine.		1 00		
	A. McGibbon	1 buffalo robe		15 00		
	Mulholland Bros.	15 pieces mica		1 50		
	J. L. Johnston & Co	1 whisk		0 75		
	A. Macdonald	1 lamp trimmer		0 25		
	Ross, Bros	Exchange of stove, Victoria		11 00		
	J. W. Smith	Sundries, Touchwood		4 00		
	R. B. Fergusson	do for Regina office		8 75		
	J. Henderson	1 copy Manitoba Directory		5 00		

T. J. Agnew	1 buck saw		1 25		
Tinning & Hoskins	Supplies for Regina office		0 83		
C. Adams	1 chair		2 50		
				959 38	
	Outfit and Repairs.				
J. A. Kerr	For Articles of outfit for Inspector McGibbon		12 81		
Kingston-Smith Arms Co	1 tent do		16 30		
G. Hamilton	1 horse for Inspector Wadsworth		160 00		
G. Minchan	1 buckboard, Blackfoot Crossing		87 80		
S. & H. Borbridge	1 leather dispatch box for Mr. McGibbon		25 00		
Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies		292 21		
F Strong	1 horse for Agent Pocklington		140 00		
Colonisation Store Co.	1 pair blankets for Mr. McGibbon		5 50		
N. L. Piper & Son	5 sets camp furniture for Edmonton		230 00		
Mrs. L. Whitford	Making tents for Commissioner		8 00		
Canadian Rubber Co	8 rubber sheets		22 00		
E. Marsan	Harness and supplies		102 30		
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 pair hobbles		1 25		
S. & H. Borbridge	Harness and other supplies		65 45		
Hudson Bay Co	27½ yards rubber sheeting		50 00		
R. H. Bratnober	Whip, girth, &c		3 80		
G. Murdoch	1 set reins, and repairs		8 00		
W. Carscaden	1 horse for Interpreter Wadsworth		125 00		
R. Hardisty	1 tent and rope		25 00		
J. R Marshall	Tent poles		1 50		
T. C. Power & Bro	Brick-boards and sundries		185 00		
T. F. Patterson	1 combination grub box		15 00		
R. Sweet	Harness		52 00		
J. A. Kerr	Sundries		9 50		
R B. Ferguson	1 camp chest for Mr. McGibbon		15 00		
W. Melborne	1 horse for Interpreter L'heureux		50 00		
R. H. Bratnober	Sundry supplies		15 35		
G. Howson	1 horse for Inspector McGibbon		150 00		
J. R. Marshall	Sundries do		2 50		
E. H. Irish	1 satchel		4 00		
W. Stobart & Co	4 horse-blankets		20 00		
Rev. Canon Flett	1 pair bobsleighs for Mr. Wadsworth		20 00		
A. Macdonald	1 saddle and bridle		28 00		
C. Woodman	1 pair bobsleighs, Prince Albert		65 00		
C. Howson	do File Hills		65 00		
F. Field	1 horse		130 00		
I. McColl	Blacksmithing		11 20		
T. O. Davis	1 robe		18 00		
T. Hislop	1 set bobsleighs		30 00		
G. Nelson	Making box for sleigh		5 00		
	Carried forward		2,272 47	143,928 06	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,272 37	143,928 06	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Outfit and Repairs—Continued.				
	J. Norris	For 1 horse for Agent Lucas		75 00		
	J. N. Smith	1 brush and 1 camp stove		2 25		
	J. H. Ashdown	Camp outfit		9 30		
	W. E. Jones	1 carriole for Commissioner		12 00		
	M. Grant	2 horses, Peace Hills		400 00		
	L. Marion	1 horse, Prince Albert		175 00		
	J. McIntyre	1 pair snowshoes		2 50		
	J. D. Sibbald & Co.	1 single buckboard, Blackfoot Agency		65 00		
	G. Howson	1 team horses for Inspector McGibbon		400 00		
	C. Howson	1 buckboard do		80 00		
	W. Latour	Blacksmithing		26 15		
	C. Thompson	do		36 51		
	D. A. Macdonald	do		76 80		
	W. C. Ramsay	do		20 00		
	G. Lossard	do		11 00		
	O W. Evans	do		36 30		
	C. McCusker	do		31 70		
	Farney & Woodcock	do		45 65		
	A. Robinson	do		14 50		
	E. Lyons	do		9 67		
	Sanderson & Looby	do		14 50		
	W. F. Foster	do		26 50		
	W. Latimer	do		5 00		
	Laburn & Keys	do		53 50		
	C. P. Railway Shops	do		4 61		
	J. Brown	do		3 00		
	J. K Riddelll	For Painting waggons, Regina		40 00		
	C. McCusker	Repairs to waggon		29 25		
	R. Sweet	do harness		7 10		
	W. Hall	Paint for buckboard		2 45		
	C. Howson	Painting buckboard		8 00		
	G. Murdoch	Repairs to saddle		10 00		

J. D. Quail	Repairing and painting waggon for Mr. Pocklington		35 00	
T. J. Agnew	Repairs to stove		0 75	
J. R. Riddell	Painting sleigh		5 00	
C. O'Meara	Blacksmithing		32 45	
W. Farney	do		17 40	
Sweet & McDonald	Repairing harness		20 85	
N. R. A. Lesquesne	1 horse blanket		5 00	
R. Thompson	Painting buckboard		12 00	
A. H. Heney	Repairs to harness		7 50	
			4,141 66	
	Less—Value of harness lost by Canadian Pacific Railway Co		28 00	
				4,113 66
	Miscellaneous.			
Scott & Leslie	15 boxes for annuity cash		22 50	
G. B. Abrey	1 tent for storing supplies		30 00	
T. C. Power & Bro	Paint brushes, oil, &c		44 72	
P. Daly & Co	Horse medicine		10 65	
Brown & Curry	Oatmeal for horse		1 70	
Frost & Wood	Sample ploughs		468 00	
Warnock & Co	do hoes and axes		91 66	
D. T. Jones & Co	do shovels		27 85	
Welland Vale Co	do scythes and forks		447 76	
A. S. Whitney Manufacturing Co	do hoe		0 50	
Shurley & Deitrict	do saws		265 95	
S. & H. Borbridge	do horse brushes and curry combs		41 89	
H. H. Warren	do harness		11 81	
Frothingham & Workman	do augers		79 36	
J. M. Garland	do of contract goods		17 08	
Skinner & Co	do scythes and cradles		127 23	
J. R. Esmonde	do utensils, tinware		691 36	
W. C. Gibson & Son	do biscuits		2 60	
Bate & Co	do sugar and tobacco		16 01	
J. Y. Gilmour	do of contract goods		11 15	
Gilmour & Co	do files		56 75	
Hall & Mintuc	Digging a well at Touchwood		95 00	
R. H. Williams	Supplies for Assiniboine Reserve officials		44 00	
J. Morin	Building a fence at Instructor Payne's grave		30 00	
P. Beaupre	Lumber, linen and tacks for Poundmaker's coffin		4 35	
T. Yeandle	1 brand		1 50	
Mulholland Bros	Rope and ferry blocks		138 00	
J. Wilson	Framing two addresses for chiefs		8 00	
W. Sifton	Sundries and repairs to boat		154 50	
	Carried forward		2,941 88	148,041 72	183,811 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		2,941 88	148,041 72	183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	R. C. W. MacCuaig	For 6⅔ dozen hand grenades, Regina		62 40		
	Rev. Pére Lacombe	Expenses in Montreal during visit of Indian chiefs		48 95		
	E. Lyons	Expenses in caring for sick horse		12 50		
	Rev. Pére Lacombe	Cash present to Crowfoot and 4 other chiefs by Superintendent General of Indian Affairs		125 00		
	T. H. Scott	3 tons hay for Indian cattle		21 00		
	J. E. McGinnis	6 do do		30 00		
	G. R. Reiffensten	8 doz. hand grenades, Regina		62 50		
	R. B. Way	Rent of box in Post Office		2 00		
	A. T. Grady	1 coal scuttle		1 50		
	I. G. Baker & Co	1 door		7 50		
	Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal services		24 06		
	A. B. McKay	Horse medicines		0 75		
	A. Gaddie	Sample wheat		3 49		
	Asaican	do		2 06		
	E. H. Irish	Sheep bells		3 25		
	J. Ross	Attending sick horse		10 00		
	H. A. Axford	1 waggon for Inspector Wadsworth		97 50		
	Penrose & Rocan	1 ton hay, Wabigon Band		25 95		
	Scott & Leslie	Shelving book case, Winnipeg office		14 25		
	Routh & Love	Lumber for fence		93 41		
	J. Norn	Working with thresher		72 00		
	Moses	Erecting dwelling at Saddle Lake		20 00		
	J. Makookis	36 logs for shed for thresher		36 00		
	Fraser & Co	15 feet lumber do		37 50		
	P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing		28 41		
	Brown & Rutherford	Packing cases for samples		15 80		
	J. G. Ashten	2 bushels wheat		1 50		
	Joyner & Rickard	Sample flour		2 00		
	F. Kiernan & Co	do tea		11 40		
	J. B. Goff	Building granary, Rosseau River		345 00		
	J. A. Markle	Paid expenses of trials		14 00		

J. A. Kerr	1 Union scale, File Hills		10	75
E. Jean	Petty cash disbursed		10	70
T. Halpenny	Removing storm sashes		2	60
D. A. McDonald	Damage to crop by Department horses		10	00
E. B. Read	2 boxes for closets, and repairs and sundries		25	00
W. G. Pettingell	Medicines for horse		13	85
Davidson & Mulholland	1 cow for Touchwood		49	00
do	1 do Muscowpetungs		49	00
J. A. Mitchell	Repairs to gun		2	00
R. D. McNaughton	Samples of Indian work		2	35
A. R. Springett	Coffin for deceased employee		18	00
J. Williams	Distributing provisions to destitute at Islington		5	00
G. McPherson	Paid for carrying mail		31	50
do	Travelling expenses in matter of Cameron and McKay's trespass		70	50
J. D. Gillis & Co	1 pair ox collars		6	00
A. Macdonald	Sacks and twine, and supplies		12	45
Crawford & Robertson	1 cart		40	00
J. Reader	Paid for carrying mail, &c		22	25
J. Stinson	Damage done to crops by Pasquahs cattle		63	50
Indian	Posts for protection of trees		3	64
N. W. Excavating Co	Cleaning vault		10	00
R. G. Gordon	Repairing pump, Regina		5	00
Indian	1 rifle		2	00
D. H. McMillan & Bro	2 sacks sample flour		4	05
A. C. McKenzie	Resacking oats		3	00
J. Venn	do		1	50
National Manufacturing Co	12 Union Jacks for chiefs		103	50
Le Cathedrale de St. Boniface	Coffin and burial of J. Bryce		12	00
Knox & Barker	1 coffin		4	00
T. J. Agnew	Repairs at Prince Albert		2	35
R. Jennings	Sinking a well at Muscowpetung's Reserve		337	50
Sibbald & Lindsay	1 pump for do do		79	50
T. Lee	Examining harness at Birtle		7	00
H. Shannon	Cutting and piling wood, Prince Albert		2	25
Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Cash advanced Indians for cutting wood at Battleford		471	45
A. Macdonald	do do do		258	00
Hudson Bay Co	do do do		5	06
J. Reader	Supplies		72	58
J. D. Sibbald & Co	5 pumps and attachments, Battleford Agency		219	20
R. D. Jennings	Sinking 5 wells, Blackfoot Reserve		848	20
J. M. Garland	6 bags		3	60
S. Morin	Repairs to windows, Agent McKay's house		42	20
J. A. Mackay	2 discs and safe for stove pipes		3	00
Indians	Hay, Battleford		18	00
	Carried forward		7,136	59

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		7,136 59	148,041 72	183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	J. Wilson & Co	For Framing Colonial diplomas		5 00		
	C. Mair	Glass		0 45		
	J. M. Rae	Paid sundry expenses		26 37		
	T. F. Clowston	Paper hanging and whitewashing, Battleford		33 85		
	B. Robillard	Cancellation fees		20 00		
	Jack	Mitts, gloves and comforters		8 50		
	W. G. Pettingell	Oil and can		1 50		
	Crowfoot	Cart in lieu of use of buildings		15 00		
	Calf Tail	Giving information *re* whiskey sellers		25 00		
	Kavanagh Bros	17 lbs. rice		1 36		
	Kenneth Campbell & Co.	Horse medicines		26 40		
	J. H. Benson	Legal services		64 00		
	A. H. Clarke & Co	Medicines for horses		2 80		
	N & G. Hay	Brace and bit		2 25		
	T. J. Agnew	Repairs to stove		2 63		
	P. Hourie	Board of chiefs		9 00		
	J. W. Young	Repairs to well, Regina		14 15		
	J H. Ashdown	Cleaning stovepipes and mica		3 90		
	Colonization Store Co.	Hessian and cotton, Regina office		14 50		
	Bennet & Co	Meals and lodging		5 00		
	J. R. Esmonde	Boxes for samples		9 00		
	T. Marks & Co	Supplies for Indians working at Lac de Mille Lac		111 68		
	J. McIntyre	Expenses in connection with improvements		85 90		
	F. Ogletree	Petty expenses in connection with reserve		15 30		
	J M. Garland	Bags for samples		3 60		
	J. R. Reilly	6 storm sashes and repairs		17 00		
	A. Macdonald	Spikes		1 05		
	T. Halpenny	Putting up windows		4 55		
	N. Slater	Moving and re-building storehouse, Morley		100 00		
	R. D. McNaughton	Lumber and supplies, Interpreter's house, Moose Mountain		38 65		
	Bell Telephone Co	Rent of telephone, Winnipeg office		25 00		
	Mowat Bros	Twine, Regina office		1 80		

Fraser & Co	Lumber and shingles, storehouse, Stoney Reserve			50 00
J. A. MacCaul	Glass and charges, Crocked Lakes			9 95
W. Clarke	Building bake oven, Assiniboine Reserve			18 00
F. Morrison	Supplies for Red Crow, North Axe, and outfit			7 47
E. A. Nash	Permit to cut hay			12 00
J. Alexander	Making coffin and interring Indian			4 50
C. Adams	Table and bedstead, Duck Lake			13 00
P. Shirt	Keep of cattle, Victoria			10 00
N. S. Grant	Expenses in keep of lost cow			8 00
J. D. Sibbald & Co	Hose and couplings			15 75
A. McNab	50 bushels lime			25 00
J. McDougall	Building boat, Peigan Reserve			45 00
N. W. Mounted Police	Expenses of board of J. Crump at hospital			88 81
L. J. A. Leveqne	Advance for petty expenses			20 00
J. L'hereux	Advance for travelling expenses			380 00
A. Mackay	Balance for do			107 10
Indians	Prizes at Agricultural Exhibition			100 00
A. Blayney	Lime for bake oven			10 00
J. Zinkan	Lime for File Hills			4 40
Murray & Brooks	Lnmber for repairs			29 00
W. A. B. Fishleigh	Stovepipes, &c			5 20
Hall Bros	Condition powders			1 00
H. Black	Repairs to yacht			127 00
A. Steel	Repairs to horse rake			1 00
H. Reed	Paid for searching in Registry Office			1 00
B. Robillard	Part compensation for improvements on Pasquah's Reserve			480 00
E. & C. Gurney & Co	Scales			50 59
Scott & Hamilton	Drawing surrender			5 00
Lemanoux	Bringing horse to Prince Albert			3 00
Tinning & Hoskins	Supplies			2 06
R. D. McNaughton	2 box stoves for Moose Mountain			15 75
Martin & Betteridge	Brick for oven			22 50
J. Mahon	2 oven doors			5 00
D. McLean	In full for T. Scott's claim for herding cattle			205 83
W. Henderson	Meals for Red Crow and Chiefs			12 00
Rogers & Grant	Sundries for Blackfoot Agency			0 90
J. L. Lamont	1 weather-cock do			9 50
A. F. Grady	1 scoop for flour			1 00
W. Beamish, M.D.	Vaccine points			11 70
J. Ashen	20 tons hay, cut and fenced, Passpasschase Reserve			80 00
G. S. Hallum	Taking declaration to pay-sheets			1 00
W. J. Carter	1 pair storehouse doors, and 1 batten door			10 00
T. Magoon	Hay, Regina			20 47
J. Joslyn	Lumber for Moose Mountain Ageney			11 50
Dawson, Bole & Co	Ointment			2 25
Murray & Brooks	Lumber and paint for office, Assinniboine Reserve			65 36
S J. Hogg & Co	Lumber for furniture, Blackfoot Reserve			18 65
I. G. Baker & Co	Supplies			100 40
	Carried forward		10,059 42	148,041 72	183,811 00

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
		Brought forward		10,059 42	148,041 72	183,811 00
		Expenditure—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Continued.				
	J. McCrae	For Spikes for fence, and lumber, Blackfoot Reserve		167 97		
	Hudson Bay Co	Supplies		367 55		
	Broadview Lumber Co	Lumber and shingles, Crooked Lakes		75 74		
	J. A. MacCaul	do for kitchen, Muscowpetungs		60 87		
	C. Favel	Building fence, Touchwood		30 00		
	L. H. Martin	Buildings, Blackfoot Crossing		2,065 00		
	J. R. Rielly	Payment in full of contract, File Hill's Buildings		1,944 00		
	do	Lumber, &c, File Hils		76 13		
	J. H. Sully	Instructor's house, Stoney Reserve, Battleford		1,313 50		
	M. P. Zindord	Balance in full of contract buildings, Blood Agency		3,924 00		
	J. H. MacCaul	Lumber for stable, Touchwood		69 73		
	do	do Regina		12 83		
	M. P. Zindord	4 double doors for waggon sheds, shelving, &c		170 10		
	Jarrett & Cushing	Contract for two slaughter pens, Blackfoot Reserve		1,906 00		
	D. Murphy	Building house and office, Moose Mountain		1,994 00		
	A. McNab	Root-house for Touchwood Reserve		150 00		
	T. Doddridge	Contract, Duck Lake Buildings		1,200 00		
	J. Walker	Erecting a slaughter-house and corral, Stoney Reserve		694 00		
	S. G. Hogg	Boards and scantling		22 09		
	J. Macrae	Extras in connection with erection of Blackfoot Reserve Buildings		203 05		
	J. Somers	Erection of clerk's house and blacksmith shop, Muscowpetung's Reserve		668 00		
	Rogers & Grant	Nails, &c, Crowfoot's and clerk's house, Blackfoot Reserve		124 65		
	S. J Hogg & Co	Lumber supplied do do		1,111 79		
	C. J. Mickle	Taking declarations		4 00		
	J. H. MacCaul	Flooring house, File Hills		27 00		
	A. Douglas	Repairing do do		4 00		
	H. McCormick & Son	Inspecting flour		5 00		
	F. Dick	Lumber for warehouse, Sarcee Reserve		201 34		
	J. A. Markle	Paid costs in case against Shinkashia		6 00		
	W. Welsh	20 bushels lime, File Hills		8 00		
	J. Cameron	Labor performed, Swan Lake Reserve		126 50		

Mulholland Bros	1 stencil and brush, Moose Mountain		4 00		
D. J. Campbell	Commission on sale of cast horses		11 45		
Naokesis	52 logs for blacksmith shop at Crooked Lakes		20 00		
J. M. Garland	Packing on contract goods, 1885		6 00		
J. Somers	Repairs to buildings, Muscowpetungs		133 89		
W. Lauzon	Mudding warehouse		30 00		
Rogers & Grant	Stovepipe and iron, Blackfoot Reserve		8 55		
J. O'Neil	Sundries for blacksmith shop, Crooked Lakes		7 30		
J. Clementson	do do do		9 25		
Broadview Lumber Co	Lumber do do		68 69		
A. Macdonald	Condition powders		0 50		
W. A. B. Fishleigh	12 bread pans		3 50		
Smith & Fergusson	1 cylinder stove		16 00		
Hudson Bay Co	Blocks and rope for slaughter-house		11 52		
Chief Sun	Cutting wood		2 50		
R. Strahan	Drafting contract for cattle		12 00		
Hall Bros	1 bushel flax seed		2 50		
W. Lauzon	Whitewashing Battleford warehouse		20 00		
J. L. Johnston & Co	Sundries for Prince Albert		17 34		
J. G Turriff	16 bushels lime		6 40		
J. Riddell	Packing and unpacking seed		3 00		
J. Ritchey	Compensation for improvements, sec. 18, Township 17, R. C. W., 2nd M		101 25		
J. B. Milikin	Harness for Crowfoot		19 05		
R. Watson	Inspecting samples of contract goods		10 00		
R. W. Dulmage	Putting up eave trough		8 50		
Hall Bros	Horse medicines		2 50		
J. Cadman	Attending sick horse		3 00		
T. J. Agnew	15 lbs. nails		1 50		
D. L. Scott	Drawing agreement *re* mill		38 07		
C. Mair	Carpets and blinds		8 25		
B. J. Freize & Co	28 panes glass		7 00		
J. Secord	Legal expenses, Regina *v.* Loneman		65 44		
H. Robertson	6 iron eave troughs		3 15		
R D. McNaughton	Measures		2 75		
P. Pruden	Keep of strayed ox		11 25		
J. Ward	Repairs to medicine chest, and making cupboard		20 40		
Blue Quill	Compensation for erecting two dwellings on Reserve, Saddle Lake		40 00		
H. Reed	Paid for finding lost horse		5 00		
J. Cameron	Sowing 30 acres, Swan Lake		48 00		
Ontario Bank, Ottawa	Transfer of cash to Port Arthur		19 06		
Moore & MacDowell	Lumber for Duck Lake buildings		84 91		
W. Cowley	Testing scales		2 10		
T. & J. F. Smith	Boat for crossing river, Moosomin Reserve		10 00		
J. W. Smith	1 chimney top		3 00		
	Carried forward		29,700 83	148,041 72	183,811 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward		29,700 83	148,041 72	183,811 00
		EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*				
		Miscellaneous—Concluded.				
	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundries to replace private property burnt in house occupied by small-pox patient		13 85		
	Thompson & Nelson	370 feet boards		8 88		
	H. Chertrand	Potatoes and hay for cattle at Pine Creek		20 50		
	W. M. Crawford	Services and expenses in informing settlers that the Indians were peaceable		45 00		
	W. W. Carter	Expenses of J. L'Heureux and chiefs at Winnipeg		189 65		
	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Transport of chiefs and Interpreter		592 40		
	Stewart Bros	150 fence rails		3 75		
	J. Hotte	Cab hire, driving chiefs and Interpreter		4 00		
	J. L'Heureux	Gratuity to three chiefs to induce them to go to Brantford		30 00		
	Leeson & Scott	Transport of Interpreter and chiefs		99 75		
	E. Lauzon	Cab hire, driving visiting chiefs		1 00		
	M. Carroll	do do		7 00		
	P. A. Walsh	do do		7 00		
	J. St. Cyre	do do		4 00		
	C. Helmer	do do		20 00		
	A. Dingman	do do		1 50		
	J. Templeman	do do		14 00		
	Hunt & Colter	do do		70 00		
	Grand Union Hotel	Board of chiefs and J. L'Heureux		49 83		
	R. Uglow	3 books of views for chiefs		4 25		
	A. McDonald	Expenses of Interpreter Hourie and chiefs		438 75		
	Russell House	Board of J. L'Heureux and chiefs		69 15		
	W. McCormick	do chiefs		56 75		
	Colonization Store Co	Outfit for chiefs		62 95		
	R. Sinclair	Cash present to O'Soup and three other chiefs		100 00		
	Rev. A. Lacombe	Expenses from Ottawa to Blackfoot Reserve with chiefs		34 95		
	North-West Coal and Navigation Co	Transport of J. L'Heureux and chiefs		50 00		
	R. L. Brennan	do chiefs		3 00		
	Grand Trunk Railway	do do		137 50		
	J. C. Palmer	Board of Agent McDonald and chiefs		206 14		

J. Styres	Meals and lodging of chiefs				3 25
W. Henderson	do do				15 00
J. H. Ashdown	3 steel dies and brands				9 25
J. McKenzie	Inspecting chest of tools				0 50
T. McKay & Co	do samples of flour				490 00
J. F. Fullerton	Cab hire for sick Indians				1 50
J. W. Smith	Sundries, Regina office				3 45
R. E. Tennant	Cleaning chimney, Regina				2 00
J. A Kerr	Stoves, scales and lanterns				175 19
R. D. McNaughton	Stove and sundries for Moose Mountain Reserve				90 86
J. Sharman	Oil and axle grease, and copying machine				2 80
Rogers & Grant	Staples				3 75
J. T. Gilkinson	Paid cab hire for chiefs				4 14
Sundry persons	Freighting				1,597 03
Dominion Express Co	Express charges				431 59
Canadian Express Co	do				4 50
A. Macdonald	1 per cent commission on advances				138 89
A. Macdonald & Co	do	do			18 85
Bank of Montreal	do	do			414 55
S. H Caswell	do	do			57 13
Brown & Curry	do	do			48 96
Hudson Bay Co	do	do			95 19
C. Tregent & Co	do	do			33 58
I. G. Baker & Co	do	do			236 97
Cruthers & Co	do	do			13 07
				35,938 38	
	Less—Value of horse sold at Sarcee Peigan		57 00		
	do wheat sold at Swan Lake		107 60		
	Produce of sale of cast horses at Peigan Reserve		4 50		
				169 10	
					35,769 28
	Total Expenditure				183,811 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1887.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

Authority for Payment.	To whom paid.	Service.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Agency Buildings.				
		Legislative Appropriation under 49 Vic., c. 2				23,900 00
		Expenditure.				
49 Vic., c. 2	J. G. Oliver	Repairs to storehouse, Battleford			104 00	
	Graham Bros	Erecting buildings at Battle River under contract			6,500 00	
	Hudson Bay Co	Shingles and lumber for Instructor's house, Battle River			193 55	
	Jarett & Cushing	Erecting buildings at Sarcee Reserve under contract			5,288 25	
	John Craig & Co	Erecting granary and storehouse, Piegan Reserve, under contract			1,450 00	
		Total, Expenditure				13,535 80
		Balance unexpended				10,364 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1887.

Robert Sinclair,
Accountant.